

A CRITICAL REVISION AND INTERPRETATION
OF
KITĀB ṢŪRAT AL-ARD

By
MUHAMMAD B. MŪSĀ AL KHWĀRIZMĪ

THESIS SUBMITTED
FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN ARABIC

By
S. RAZIA JAFRI

VOL. II PART 2

COMMENTARY ON THE MAP



Department of Arabic & Islamic Studies
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

1968



T846

T846



12 FEB 1969


CHECKED 2002

CHECKED 1996-97

SYNOPSIS OF THESIS

TITLE : " A Critical Revision and Interpretation of Kitāb Šurat al-Ard by Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Khwārizmī."

The thesis is in four parts :

(1) A critical revision of the Arabic Text published by Hans von Mzik, entitled Das Kitāb Šurat al-Ard Des Abū Ga'far Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Huwārizmī, Leipzig, 1926.

(2) English translation of the Arabic Text.

(3) The lost world map of al-Khwārizmī as reconstructed by me on the basis of the descriptions and the latitudes and longitudes given by him in his above work. These maps as reconstructed by me are of large size and 38 in number. The scale used is 1 inch = Arabian degree (= c. 66 geographical miles).

(4) Geographical commentary on the Map in a classified form

The work, namely, Kitāb Šurat al-Ard (Book of the Image of the Earth) is an Arabic adaptation of Ptolemy's geographical work, namely, Geography. It was produced by al-Khwārizmī in about 830 A.D. under the patronage of the 'Abbāsid Caliph al-Ma'mūn. Al-Khwārizmī drew world maps for al-Ma'mūn based on the world map of Claudius Ptolemy (2nd century A.D.) and divided according to the Greek system of the Seven Climes (iqlīms). Except for the pieces reproduced by Mzik in his edition of the al-Khwārizmī work, the original maps are completely lost.

In the present thesis I have reconstructed the maps according to al-Khwārizmī's description, and in the process have also improved and corrected the text, the latitudes and the longitudes etc. as given by him by following certain methods, as explained in the Introduction to determine the geographical positions on the Map correctly. I have then translated the improved text into English, and have finally, written a Commentary on the place-names, rivers, mountains, towns, lakes, seas, springs, etc. as given in the book, explaining the difficulties and the problems arising in drawing them on the maps. In addition to this an attempt has also been made to identify several of these places and geographical features.

With a view to improve and correct the text I have also consulted some original sources and specially compared al-Khwārizmī's work with that of Suhrāb, namely, Ajā'ib al-Aqālīm al-Sab'a (Marvels of Seven Climes). Both these accounts closely resemble each other and it is for this reason that in some cases the readings of al-Khwārizmī have been improved mainly on the basis of Suhrāb's work.

The thesis is not merely a contribution to geography but also to Arab cartography as al-Khwārizmī's world map, the oldest Arab map so far known, has been reconstructed. Besides, his Kitāb Ṣūrat al-Ard which was one of the first Arabic adaptation of Ptolemy's Geography, has been re-edited and translated into English.

C O N T E N T S

VOL. I, PART 1

ARABIC TEXT Pages 1 - 149

VOL. I, PART 2

ENGLISH TRANSLATION Pages 1 - 185

VOL. II, PART 1

MAPS OF AL-KHWĀRIZMĪ RECONSTRUCTED 38 MAPS.

VOL. II, PART 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

INTRODUCTION Pages I - XXXVI

COMMENTARY " 1 - 539

BIBLIOGRAPHY " I - II.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely thankful to Prof. Abdul Aleem, Head of the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies (now Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University) for giving me the opportunity to submit my present thesis through the Department, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Arabic, I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank Prof. S. Maqbul Ahmad at whose initiative and suggestion I started the present work on al-Khwārizmī's geographical text. He took keen interest in the progress of my work and offered valuable guidance from time to time. But for his help and assistance I would not have been able to complete the immense task of reconstructing al-Khwārizmī's world map on the basis of his text and of improving and correcting the Arabic text itself.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Al-Khw.	...	...	...	...	Al-Khwārizmī
Suh.	...	...	...	...	Suhrāb, <u>Kitāb 'Aja'ib</u> <u>al-Aqālīm al-Sab'a.</u>
T.	...	...	...	...	Text; <u>Kitāb sūrat al-'Ard</u> of al-Khwārizmī.
Tr.	...	...	...	...	Translation, Vol. I, Part 2 of the Thesis.
Sec.	...	...	...	...	Sections of the Map of al-Khwārizmī.
Med. Sea	...	...	...	...	Mediterranean Sea.

Note : The serial numbers given in the thesis are the
same as given by al-Khwārizmī and Suhrāb.

INTRODUCTION

Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Khwārizmī lived in the first half of the 9th century A.D. According to V.V. Barthold, "he was associated not only with Khorāsān, but also with the locality on the Tigris whither, perhaps, already his ancestors had migrated; the appellation al-Majūsī shows that his ancestors were not Christians but Zoroastrians".¹⁾ Very little is known of the life of al-Khwārizmī. He became well known as a mathematician and astronomer, but he also wrote on subjects like history and geography. He is the author of Kitāb al Zīj, Kitāb al-Rukhāma, Kitāb al-'amal bi'l-'uṣṭurlābāt, Kitāb 'amal al-Uṣṭurlāt and Kitāb al-ta'rīkh.² He took part in the scientific activities which flourished during the reign of Caliph al-Ma'mūn.³ He dies sometime after 232 / 847.⁴

His contribution to geography :

His work, namely, Kitāb Sūrat al-Ard⁵ (Book of the Image of the Earth) which forms the basis of the present thesis, was produced under the patronage of the

-
1. See V. Minorsky, Hudūd al-'Ālam, p. 10.
 2. See Ibn Nadīm, Al-Fihrist, p. 397.
 3. For details see V. Minorsky, Hudūd al-'Ālam, p. 10; cf. Krachkovski, Ta'rīkh, p. 99.
 4. See Encyclopaedia of Islam (New Edition), "Djughrafiya" by S. Maqbul Ahmed, p. 577.
 5. Edited by Hans von Mzik.

Caliph al-Ma'mūn in about 830 A.D. Al-Khwārizmī drew a world map for al-Ma'mūn which was called "al-Ṣūrat al-Ma'mūniya." This map was primarily based on the world map of Claudius Ptolemy (2nd century A.D.) But the map is not extant today except for a few pieces reproduced by Hans von Mzik in his edition of Ṣūrat al-Ard. This map must have accompanied his text. Ptolemy's Geography was translated into Arabic several times during the 'Abbāsid period, but none of these is extant today. Al-Khwārizmī's Kitāb Ṣūrat al-Ard is an adaptation of Ptolemy's work with additional contemporary data and knowledge incorporated into it.¹

The nature of the information as found in Kitāb Ṣūrat al-Ard:

In the work of al-Khwārizmī, the towns and mountains are presented in a tabulated form, and oceans, seas, islands, countries, springs and rivers are given in a descriptive form. Again, towns, mountains, springs and rivers are described according to the aqālīm (climes) to which they belong, while the description of the oceans and seas is free from the limits of these climes. Similarly, islands are described under the seas and oceans to which they belong.

-
1. See Encyclopaedia of Islam (New Edition), p. 577; cf. J. H. Kramers, The Legacy of Islam, p. 84. But, in the opinion of Dr. Ibrahim Shaukat, al-Khwārizmī's work was based not on the work of Ptolemy, but on that of Marinus ("Tafkīr al-ʿArab al-Jughrāfi wa ʿilāqāt al-Yūnān bihi," etc. by Dr. Ibrahim Shaukat, extract from the Journal "al-Ustād", Baghdad 1961).

III.

The description of the countries is also free from the limits of the climes. In al-Khwarizmi's work we find along with geographical names of the Muslim period, a large number of ancient place-names, but in the later portions of the book these names rapidly begin to disappear. According to Mzik, the names appearing in Kitāb ḡurat at-Ard are to be kept separately into two groups : (1) Those which are of Greek origin; these generally originate from the geography of Ptolemy, some also from the romance of Alexander, and therefore go back to literary tradition; in this the Syrians acted as the go-betweens. The Arabs could never see them but have written exactly how they heard them, or if they saw them, it must have been only in some unusual cases where direct take over from the Greek Text was at hand".¹ Mzik, in his edition, has reproduced these names just as they were present in the MSS. (2) The geographical names of the then Islamic world are found in correct form in the MSS.; and faults and inaccuracies of the MSS., are noticed only in the diacritical marks when names cannot be read with certainty due to their defective spellings.²

The sequence of the Text :

Al-Khwarizmi's text is divided according to the Greek system of the seven climes (iqlīms) His description starts with the region South of the Equator

1. See T. pp. IX, X.

2. Ibid.

IV.

and reaches as far as 20° South. The climes are counted from the Equator up to 63° North, but the Atlantic Ocean crosses the extreme limit of the inhabited world up to 78° North. The first clime is calculated from the Equator up to 16° 27' (N.);¹ the second clime: from 16° 27' up to 24° 0' (N.);² the third clime: from 24° 0' up to 30° 22' (N.);³ the fourth clime: from 30° 22' up to 36° 0' (N.);⁴ the fifth clime: from 36° 0' up to 41° 0' (N.);⁵ the sixth clime: from 41° 0' up to 45° 0' (N.);⁶ the seventh clime: from 45° 0' up to 48° 0' (N.);⁷ then from 48° 0' up to 63° 0' (N.). According to al-Khwarizmi this is the end of the inhabited world and is not counted as a clime but as a region north of the Seventh Clime. As for the longitudes, they are counted from 0° to 180° from West to East.

-
1. See T.p. 4, l. 1; cf. Suh. lat. : 16° 27' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 2. See T. 8, l. 5; cf. Suh. lat. : 23° 51' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 3. See T.p. 11, l. 13; cf. Suh. lat. : 30° 22' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 4. See T.p. 15, l. 6; cf. Suh. lat. : 36° 0' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 5. See T.p. 23, l. 11; cf. Suh. lat. : 40° 50' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 6. See T.p. 28, l. 12; cf. Suh. lat. : 45° 8' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 7. See T.p. 33, l. 1; cf. Suh. lat. : 48° 32' (N.); p. 7, the tables of the climes.
 8. See T.p. 35, lines 1 - 2; cf. Suh. lat. : 63° 0' (N.) p. 7, the tables of the climes.

Mzik Edition :

According to Mzik, his edition of the Kitāb Sūrat al-Ard was based on the manuscript 4247 (formerly L. Arab Codex. Spitta 18) of the "Bibliothèque de l'université et régionale" in Strasbourg. This MSS. was written in the month of Ramaḍān, the year 428 A.H. (= 18th June - 17 July 1037) in Baghdad.¹

For his edition, he also consulted and adopted the method used in "Afrika nach der arabischen Bearbeitung der 'Geografia' des Claudius Ptolemaeus etc."² He also consulted the Kitāb 'Ajā'ib al-Aqālīm al-Sab'a of Suhṛāb (Manuscript of the British Museum, London, No. 23379 Add) as published in the "Bibliothek arabischer Historiker und Geographen " Vol. V. Again, he consulted C.A. Nallino's " Al-Huwarizmī e il sue rifacimento della Geografia di Tolomeo."³

Mzik reproduced in his edition the maps of the Manuscript in their original size.⁴ According to him, the paper of the MSS. became brittle and several were stuck together, so they were no longer legible. In some places whole lines or part of lines were obliterated. Hence it

1. See T. Table V.

2. Publication Academy of Sciences in Vienna, philosophical historical division Memorandum, vol. 59, Essay 4.

3. Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei, Ser V, Science morali, vol. 2, pp. 4 - 53, compare particularly pp.14-18.

4. See T. Tables 1 - 4.

was quite impossible to fill up the lacunae in a satisfactory manner and in an absolutely reliable way. Again, the earlier copyists also are in some cases to be blamed for perpetual diminution and deterioration of the Text. It was possible to reestablish what was missing with the help of Suhrāb's MSS. and to add it in the Text, but this remedy for completing the Text was used in cases where the Text would otherwise have remained incomprehensible and when a picture of the maps of the places concerned was not obtainable.¹ Such omissions took place due to the carelessness of the copyists, but they became obvious through the incoherence and obscurity of the matter; they occur to a larger extent in the MSS. of Suhrāb and are just as frequent in the reproduction of the primitive geography of the Arabs, such as the incorrect writing of the names and the numerical data. Mzik points out that there was no attempt to restore the Text of Kitāb Sūrat al-ʿArd as Khwārizmī himself aspired to write it or as it was established under his guidance. In his opinion such an attempt would be of no use unless some new manuscripts appeared somewhere, but then probably the Arab archetype of the work can hardly be re-established.² Mzik was not wholly correct in his above opinion because, in my present thesis, I have succeeded, to a large extent, in correcting at least the majority of the latitudes of place-names as given by al-Khwārizmī.

1. See T. pp. VI to VIII.

2. See T. pp. VIII, IX.

Reconstruction of the Map :

The Arabic Text published by Hans von Mzik, entitled Das Kitāb Sūrat al-Arḍ Des Abū Gaʿfar Muḥammad Ibn Mūsā al-Ḥwārizmī¹ is taken as the basis of the present thesis. The account of Suhrāb (who according to Krachkowski belonged to the first half of the 10th century A.D., and in his account totally depends upon al-Ḥwārizmī²) is a slight improvement on the Text of al-Ḥwārizmī, with a better classification and spellings of place-names which are somewhat correct. Both the accounts closely resemble each other. There is little doubt that almost all the material presented by Suhrāb in his work was borrowed from al-Ḥwārizmī. Hence Suhrāb's work³ has been useful in comparing it with that of al-Ḥwārizmī's. However, in some cases the readings of al-Ḥwārizmī are improved on the basis of Suhrāb. Besides, I have also consulted Konrad Miller's Mappee Arabicae⁴ and the world map of al-Ḥarīf al-Idrīsī⁵ who follows the Ptolemaic pattern;⁶ and also the Arabic translation of the book of Ḥatīmūs known as Djagrāfiā.⁷

1. Leipzig 1926.

2. See Ta'rikh, p. 101.

3. Das Kitāb 'Aẓāib al-Akālīn As-Sab'a des Suhrāb. Leipzig 1929.

4. Islamatlas 6 vols. Stuttgart 1926 - 31.

5. Published in Baghdad in 1370 A.H. (= 1951 A.D.)

6. See India and the neighbouring territories by S. Maqbul Ahmad.

7. Published in Hamaḡayn, 1910.

The lay-out of the reconstructed map :

The original map of al-Khwarizmi is lost. I have attempted to reconstruct his map on the basis of the description of the longitudes and latitudes given by him in his Kitāb Ṣūrat al-ʿArḍ. The sectional maps reconstructed by me are of large size and 38 in number. The scale used is 1 inch = 1 of al-Khwarizmi = c. $66\frac{2}{3}$ Arabian miles (1 Arabian mile = c. $1\frac{1}{15}$ geographical miles). I have drawn the map on graph papers. Each square of the graph paper is taken as 1 and each square is again divided into 10 x 10 square; 1" = 60 minutes and 1 point (or 1 minute) on the map = c. 1 mile. Each sectional map is sub-divided into 29" = 29 i.e., 1740 small squares from West to East and 20" = 20, i.e. 1200 small squares from South to North. Each clime from West to East is again divided into 7 sections; the first section is counted from 0 to 29, the second from 29 to 58, the third from 58 to 87, the fourth from 87 to 116, the fifth from 116 to 145, the sixth from 145 to 174, the seventh from 174 to 180. Again, the sectional map is further sub-divided into 6 sections (from A to F, and from South to North; all the sections except Section F, have 7 parts (see the details above); Section F has 3 parts only; thus $5 \times 7 + 3 = 38$ parts which is the total number of the sectional maps which cover the world map of al-Khwarizmi from 20 South up to 78 North of the Equator (which is 15 beyond the extreme described limit towards the North).

As for the latitudes, Section A (7 parts) covers

latitudes 11° to 20° South of the Equator; Section B (7 parts) covers latitudes 0° to 11° South of the Equator, then from 0° to 10° North of the Equator; Section C (7 parts) covers latitudes 10° to 30° 22' towards the North; Section D (7 parts) covers latitudes 30° 20' to 51° towards the North; Section E (7 parts) covers latitudes 51° to 72° towards the North; Section F (only 3 parts) covers latitudes 72° to 78° towards the North. This is the main classification. It should be pointed out however that the general division of the Map into Climes is according to al-Khwarizmī, while the sub-division of the climes into sections is done by me arbitrarily.

Signs used in the Map :

Where the longitudes and latitudes as given by al-Khwarizmī intersect each other, the point of intersection is represented on the Map by a small hollow circle (o); when two fixed points, e.g., of the town of SŪQYĀ (longitude 39° 0', latitude 32° 15' (N.))¹ and of the coast-line of the Mediterranean Sea (longitude 39° 0', latitude 32° 15' (N.)), happen to be on the same position, then the hollow circle is doubled thus : (⊙).³ It should be noted however, that the centre of the single or

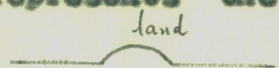

1. See T. p. 17, S. No. 216.

2. See T. p. 70, S. No. 1040.

3. See the Southern coast-line of the Med. Sea in the Map, Sec. D, Part 2.

double circle is the actual point of intersection of the longitude and the latitude. When the geographical position of a town is established, it is represented as (•), but if the position is not finally but tentatively fixed, then the hollow circle (o) is used (e.g., see the towns of AL-NĀ'ŪSA and 'ALŪSA).¹ In the case of the countries, al-Khwārizmī gives the positions of their centres. The centres of the countries are denoted by round black circles. As for the springs and the rivers, the actual geographical position of the mouth is represented by a dot between the fork of the mouth (Ÿ); a star (*) denotes the starting point of the large rivers and also of the large Islands. The centre of the star represents the actual starting position. A spring that according to the description of al-Khwārizmī does not flow, is shown as (ρ).²

Terms used by al-Khwārizmī :

Al-Khwārizmī has used a few terms to describe the coast-lines of the seas. These have certain specific connotations, which have been utilized in the reconstruction of the Map. AL-TAYLISĀN, "the mantle" represents the curve of a coast-line reaching deep inland  QUWWĀRA "the scoop", represents the curve reaching deep into the sea  . The slight curve reaching inland which may be a little pointed is called AL-SHĀBŪRA.

cf.

1. See T. p. 21, S.Nos. 289,290; Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

2. See T.p. 139, S. No. 2118; cf. Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

Al-Khwārizmī has used this term in describing the coast-line of the Atlantic Ocean.¹

In the case of "the mantle" or "the scoop", al-Khwārizmī normally gives either the longitude or the latitude. So, in case the longitude only is given, then the coast-line is fixed thus : the given longitude + the preceding latitude = the actual position;² if the latitude is given, then the given latitude + the preceding longitude = the exact position.³ But sometimes both the longitude and the latitude are given.⁴

Connotations of certain words used for fixing positions :

Al-Khwārizmī has used certain specific words or terms to describe a particular position : على الف البحر has been taken to mean "on the cape of the sea; على البحر," "on the sea"; قرب البحر, "near or close to the sea" "on the edge of the sea"; على حدة البحر, "on the bay"; similarly, مع الجبل, "along the mountain"; في سفح الجبل, "at the foot of the mountain"; على حدة الجبل, "on the edge of the mountain"; تحت الجبل, "at the base of the mountain"; similarly, على بطيخة, "on a swamp". These terms are used in the Text quite frequently.

1. See T. p. 66, S. Nos. 976, 978.

2. See, e.g., T. pp. 74, 78, S. Nos. 1125, 1205.

3. See, e.g., T. pp. 79, 77, S. Nos. 1217, 1178.

4. See, e.g., T. pp. 76, 77, S. Nos. 1167, 1169.

Mountains :

Except in the case of al-Yāqūt,¹ al-Khwarizmī gives the position of the first and the second edge of each mountain and describes the direction of its peaks. Since the reconstructed maps are drawn in black and white, the colour of each mountain, as given by al-Khwarizmī is not shown on the maps. The shapes and heights of the mountains as shown on the maps are arbitrary. Only in the case of al-Yāqūt mountain, a full description of the directions is given by al-Khwarizmī.

Islands :

The term "Jazīra" is used by al-Khwarizmī both for the "island" as well as for the "peninsula", but in one place the author has defined peninsula that widens to a large extent towards the land, as : شبه جزيرة.² The Canary Islands are described as a group of eleven small Islands; the centre of this archipelago lies at longitude: 4° 40', latitude 45° 10' (N.).³

The Islands described by al-Khwarizmī are of five types : (1) those that cover an area, e.g., of one and a half degree by one degree and have their centre at a fixed position;⁴ (2) the group like the eleven small

1. See the description of the mountain, T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 596 - 606.

2. See T. p. 31, S. No. 450; cf. Map, Sec. D, Part 2.

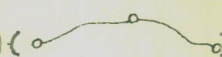
3. See T. p. 85, S. No. 1298.

4. See T. p. 84, S. No. 1285.

XIII.

Islands, close to each other within an area of 3 degrees by 2 degrees and a quarter and having their centre at a fixed position;¹ (3) the group like the three Islands each with an area of one degree (lying at a centre² in between the two fixed positions; (4) those whose description begins from a fixed point and then passes on to the following points, until it reaches the original position;³ (5) the group like the Island of AL-MAYDH; al-Khwarizmī describes the centre of the Island. Its area is determined by the mouths of the rivers and the locations of its towns. The coast-line encircles whatever the Island includes in it and that is described as its particular area.⁴

Method adopted to fix geographical positions on the Map :

For the reconstruction of the Map, to locate and fix a given position, I have taken into consideration all the available, convincing and original references pertaining to a geographical feature. The less convincing reasons that could hardly help in fixing the positions are generally discarded. On the Map two fixed points () are connected either arbitrarily or determined by some other geographical position or feature, e.g., a section of the

1. See T.p. 85, S. No. 1298.

2. See T.p. 99, S. Nos. 1521 - 1523.

3. See T. pp. 90, 91, S. Nos. 1393 - 1396.

4. See T.p. 95, S. No. 1457.

Indian Ocean¹ has been determined by the given positions of the mouths of the rivers including the delta of the Ganges.² Sometimes the coast-line is fixed by the given position of towns located on or close to a sea.³ Again, if a town is described as being located at the foot of a mountain or on it, its location becomes easy.⁴ Similarly, courses of springs and rivers are sometimes determined by the given position of the mouth of some other tributary spring or river, or by the fact that the river passes by a town, touching or crossing some other features.⁵

As for the continents, they gradually acquire shape and form as the coast-lines of the seas are determined. In this process I have also improved and corrected the Text. There are many omissions of dots and diacritical marks in the Text. As for the errors of the diacritical marks, they have been corrected on the following lines :

I. The first method adopted is to choose the better reading on the basis of the sequence and content of the Text.⁶

-
1. See the description, S. Nos. 1176 - 1177.
 2. See T. p. 77.
 3. See T. pp. 13, 16, S. Nos. 160, 201.
 4. See T. p. 36, S. Nos. 520, 521 or 523.
 5. See the description of the river Nile : T.pp. 106-109, S.Nos. 1607-1654 and that of the river ^{عابوس} T.p.152, S.Nos. 2313-2314 and that of the two rivers, T.p.156, S.Nos. 2375-2378.
 6. See, e.g., the coast-line of the Atlantic Ocean, since the preceding lat. is 8° 30' (N.), the following: ^{سبل} is read as : ^{سبل} (= 12° 30' (N.) and not as : ^{نبل} (= 52° 30' (N.)) (see T. p. 66, S. No. 971; cf. Map, Sec. C, Part 1).

II. Second method: If the given reading does not help the general reconstruction of the Map,¹ the second variation is preferred as the only possible reading. In other cases, if a given position is placed in sea² or if an Island³ or some part of it⁴ is placed outside the sea to which it belongs, or if a spring or river⁵ cuts across another, then the second variation is taken as correct. The correct position of a mountain is also judged on the same lines.

1. See, e.g., the town of FASA, its latitude is found in the Text as: $\text{ف} \text{ع}$ (= $38^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), but if it is accepted as correct, the town (T. p. 22, S. No. 317) belonging to the fourth clime (up to 36° (N.)), would wrongly be placed in the fifth one.
2. See, e.g., the town of HAJAR : its longitude is found in the Text as : $\text{ه} \text{ع}$ (= $78^{\circ} 0'$); if it is accepted as correct, the town would be placed in the Persian Gulf (T.p. 14, S. No. 165 and the Map, Sec. C, Part 3). Another example is that of the lake of the river BALKH (T.p. 100, S. Nos. 1538 - 1543).
3. See, e.g., the Island (T.p. 100, S. No. 1538) of the Persian Gulf : if the longitude of its centre (in the Text : $\text{ب} \text{ع}$) is read as : $\text{ب} \text{ع}$ (= $101^{\circ} 0'$), then the Island would be placed at 20° away from the exact position towards the East and $8^{\circ} 35'$ away from the extreme Eastern limit (T.p. 79, S.No.1209) of the Gulf towards the East and 2° towards the North, near the delta of river MIHRAN (to be more exact, on or near the Lesser MIHRAN; (T.p.133, S.Nos.2014-2015).
4. See, e.g., the Island of AL-⁶URAT, S. No. 1515 : if the lat. of its centre (in the Text : $\text{ع} \text{ع}$), is read as : $\text{ع} \text{ع}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), then some part of the Island would lie outside the Sea (Bay of Bengal) and some of it in the Sea (see T.p. 99; cf. Map, Sec. C, Part 4).
5. See, e.g., the river SALIS : it rises in the MINIDRUS mountain S. Nos. 590 - 591; the longitude of its source is found in the Text as : $\text{ع} \text{ع}$ (p. 114, S.No. 1718), if it is read as : $\text{ع} \text{ع}$, then the source of the river would be placed far away from the ranges of the mountain (between the two rivers S. Nos. 1782 - 1785), and reaching its mouth, it would have to cross a river S.Nos. 1784 - 1785, then another river S.Nos. 1786 - 1787, then the river $\text{ط} \text{س}$ S.Nos. 1788 - 1789 and then the river $\text{س} \text{س}$ S.Nos. 1716 - 1717. All these rivers come out of the MANIDRUS mountain, lie side by side, then pass towards the Indian Ocean to flow into (see Commentary and the Map, Sec. C, Parts 5 - 6).

III. Third method¹. In the case of a longitude¹ or a latitude² as : لٲك , it can not be read as : لٲك (430° 20') or لٲك (530° 20'), as they do not fall within the limits of 180° to the East and 63° (maximum 78°) to the North and 20° to the South; hence they are out of question. Similarly, ل (= 200° 30')³ may stand for ل (= 7° 30') only.

IV. Fourth method⁴: The longitude, e.g., مكه may not be read as : مكه (= 102° 0') because 102° would be the equivalent of مكه; such corrupt forms can therefore have only one fixed reading, namely, مكه (= 122° 0').

Errors eliminated partly on the basis of
Suhrāb and partly on the basis of sound arguments.

(a) The town of Eastern ISKANDARIYA may be quoted here as an example. Its longitude is مكه; this may have only one possible reading, مكه (= 125° 0'), but مكه (= 105° 0')⁵ is preferred as correct which reading is confirmed in view of the source of a tributary river⁷ of

-
1. See, e.g., the town of QĀ (T.p. 16, S.No. 210)
 2. See, e.g., the town of MAKSŪLA (T.p.16, S.No.213)
 3. See, e.g., T. p. 3, S. No. 4.
 4. See, e.g., T. p. 3, S. No. 2.
 5. See, T. p. 23, S. No. 330.
 6. See details in Commentary on town S. No. 330.
 7. See T. pp. 132 - 133, S.Nos. 2010 - 2013.

the MIHRĀN and also that given by Suhrāb, namely, $\overline{\omega}$,¹
the corrupt form of $\overline{\omega}$ (= $105^{\circ} 0'$).

(b) Similarly, in the case of the town of BAGHDĀD,²
(longitude : $\overline{\epsilon}$ and latitude : $b\epsilon$), the readings of
Suhrāb : (longitude : $\overline{\epsilon}$ and latitude : $\delta\epsilon$)³ are
taken as correct;⁴ these readings are confirmed, to some
extent, in view of the mouth of a branch⁵ of the Euphrates.⁶

(c) A mountain⁷ may also be quoted here as an example.
This mountain is described by al-Khwārizmī as being adjacent
to the NIHĀWAND mountain and TABARISTĀN, but he does not
describe any mountain named NIHĀWAND, nor any place as
TABARISTĀN. Suhrāb gives a more accurate description by
saying that the mountain⁸ is adjacent to DANDĀWAND
(a town⁹ described by al-Khwārizmī as being located
on the mountain and the TABARISTĀN mountain). So the
reading of Suhrāb is preferred, and the position¹⁰ of the

1. See p. 29, S. No. 250.

2. See T. p. 21, S. No. 300.

3. See p. 30, S. No. 266.

4. See details in Commentary on town S.No. 300,
cf. Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

5. See T. p. 140, S. Nos. 2126 - 2127.

6. See T. pp. 140 - 141, S. Nos. 2121 - 2124.

7. See T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 767 - 768.

8. See pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1257 - 1258.

9. See T. p. 26, S. No. 380.

10. See details in Commentary; cf. Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

mountain is ascertained as being adjacent to DANBĀWAND and the TABARISTĀN mountain.

(d) Similarly, according to al-Khwārizmī, a mountain¹ is adjacent to HULWĀN² (longitude : $71^{\circ} 45'$, latitude : $34^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), but according to Suhrāb, this mountain³ has its first edge at longitude : $69^{\circ} 45'$, latitude : $36^{\circ} 5'$ (N.) and the second, at longitude : $71^{\circ} 30'$, latitude : $34^{\circ} 20'$ (N.). Here we are mainly concerned with the second edge of the mountain which lies 15 away from the town towards the West and $1^{\circ} 20'$ towards the North; it does not reach HULWĀN. Since the position of the second edge of the mountain as given by Suhrāb is correct and goes a little nearer to HULWĀN, I have preferred Suhrāb to al-Khwārizmī.⁴

(e) Al-Khwārizmī describes a mountain⁵ as being adjacent to another (preceding) mountain,⁶ but the position of the mountain does not seem to be correct. It may be placed 1° away from the preceding mountain towards the West and $15'$ towards the North. Even according to Suhrāb, it is not adjacent to HULWĀN and lies $45'$ away from the town towards the East and $5'$ towards the North.

1. The first edge of the mountain lies at long. $69^{\circ} 45'$ lat. $36^{\circ} 0'$ and the second, at long. $71^{\circ} 30'$, lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (see T. pp. 52-53, S. Nos. 751 - 752).

2. See T. p. 22, S. No. 306.

3. See pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1241 - 1242.

4. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

5. See T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 753 - 754.

6. See T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 751 - 752.

But since the area of the town is not described, the position of the mountain as given by Suhrāb is acceptable. Secondly, this mountain, according to the description of al-Khwārizmī, should be a long one, but on the Map it has been constructed as small. According to Suhrāb its length is much longer, reaching ISBAHĀN and coming back to NIHĀWAND. So, the reading of Suhrāb is preferred.

(f) Similarly, according to al-Khwārizmī, a mountain¹ lies between AL-MAUSUL² (longitude : $69^{\circ} 0'$, latitude : $35^{\circ} 30' (N.)$) and SHAHRZŪR³ (longitude : $70^{\circ} 20'$, latitude : $37^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); but according to the given lats. and longs., it lies far away from these towns towards the North. According to the calculation of Suhrāb (particularly of the second edge), it passes to the West of SHAHRZŪR and reaches North-East of AL-MAUSUL and this is what al-Khwārizmī says. So, the readings of Suhrāb are preferred.

(g) The lake of the river BALKH may also be referred here as an example. According to al-Khwārizmī, the river BALKH originates from a lake at longitude (in the Text : ج) may be read as : ج (= $80^{\circ} 30'$). If ج is accepted as correct, then the lake, whether the latitude is هج (= $43^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) or هج (= $48^{\circ} 0' (N.)$), would be placed in the Caspian Sea. Hence the longitude :

1. See T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 805 - 806.

2. See T. p. 21, S. No. 295.

3. See T. p. 26, S. No. 375.

80° 30' is out of question. On the basis of Suhrāb, it is read as Jö^1 (= 100° 30'), and this is the only possible reading.²

(h) A spring³ may also be quoted here as an example. This spring belongs to the Island of SARHĀS⁴. It comes out at longitude : 30° 40', latitude : 35° 30' (N.) and flows into the town of QĀ⁵ (longitude : 32° 0', latitude : 34° 50' (N.)) at longitude : 31° 0' latitude : 35° 40' (N.). According to al-Khwārizmī, it lies 15 away from the town towards the West and 50 towards the North, but according to Suhrāb, the mouth of the spring is placed at longitude : 31° 45' latitude : 35° 0' (N.).⁶ Hence, the distance between the mouth and the town (decreasing by 40') remains 15 towards the West and 10' towards the South. The reading of Suhrāb is comparatively better as it reaches nearer the town. Hence it is preferred.

The errors eliminated mainly on the basis of Suhrāb :

A comparison of al-Khwārizmī's work with that of Suhrāb shows that with the exception of some variations

-
1. See Suh., p. 144, S. No. 1559.
 2. See the Map, Sec. D, Parts 3, 4.
 3. See T. p. 123, S. Nos. 1871 - 1872.
 4. See T. p. 90, S. Nos. 1381 - 1384.
 5. See T. p. 16, S. No. 210.
 6. See T. p. 168, S. Nos. 1876 - 1877.

in readings and some additions or omissions, the two are exactly the same, both in form and content. Therefore, some corrections have been made in al-Khwārizmī's Text on the basis of Suhrāb :

(a) The town of $\bar{A}\bar{U}'\bar{A}\bar{U}\bar{S}\bar{T}\bar{A}^1$ is described by al-Khwārizmī as being located on a mountain, but according to the figures given by him, it lies on the coast-line of the North Sea. The text in Suhrāb reads : "On the Sea" and not "On the mountain",² so it is taken as correct.

(b) According to al-Khwārizmī, a river³ coming out the $\bar{A}\bar{U}\bar{R}\bar{A}\bar{S}$ mountain⁴ flows into the river $\bar{D}\bar{A}\bar{R}\bar{Y}\bar{U}\bar{S}^5$ at longitude : $26^{\circ} 30'$, latitude : $44^{\circ} 30'$ (N.). This is correct, but at the close of the description, al-Khwārizmī has added a phrase, namely, passing in between the town of $\bar{D}\bar{A}\bar{Q}\bar{S}\bar{A}\bar{L}\bar{A}^6$ (longitude : $25^{\circ} 50'$, latitude : $43^{\circ} 25'$ (N.)) and $\bar{A}\bar{S}\bar{L}\bar{U}\bar{N}^7$ (longitude : $25^{\circ} 45'$, latitude : $44^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)), and this is wrong because in order to reach this position, it would have to cross a river.⁸ The addition in al-Khwārizmī seems to be an interpolation and Suhrāb omits this phrase.⁹

1. See T. p. 29, S. No. 416.

2. See T. p. 39, S. No. 405.

3. See T. p. 137, S. Nos. 2078 - 2079.

4. See T. pp. 58-59, S. Nos. 837 - 838.

5. See T. pp. 136-137, S. Nos. 2073 - 2075.

6. See T. p. 29, S. No. 424.

7. See T. p. 29, S. No. 423.

8. See Commentary on river, S. Nos. 2088 - 2089.

9. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 1.

Some errors eliminated on the basis of some geographical feature :

(a) The positions of the towns of 'ALWA, ZAGHĀWA and FAZZĀN¹ are given differently in the Tables of the towns, which seem to be wrong.² Their positions have therefore been fixed on the basis of al-Khwarizmi's description of the Nile.³

(b) Similarly, to fix the position of the town of HUMṢ,⁴ in accordance with the description of a river,⁵ some basic changes of its longitude and latitude : the longitude : $\overline{\omega} \text{ ل } (= 61^{\circ} 0')$ is taken as the corruption of $\overline{\omega} \text{ ل } (= 61^{\circ} 15')$, while the latitude : $\overline{\omega} \text{ د } (= 34^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ is taken as the corrupt form of $\overline{\omega} \text{ د } (= 33^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.⁶ The readings by Suhrawardi are exactly the same as those of al-Khwarizmi.

The nature of omissions in the Text :

(a) The town of AL-RĀFIQA may be quoted as an example. This town is mentioned by al-Khwarizmi in connection with the description of the Euphrates,⁷ but he does not mention

-
1. See T. p. 6, S. Nos. 41 - 43.
 2. See T. p. 107, line 14.
 3. See the original-map, Table III.
 4. See T. p. 20, S. No. 270.
 5. See T. p. 125, S. Nos. 1899 - 1900.
 6. See Commentary on town S. No. 270.
 7. See T. p. 140, lines 3.

it in the Tables of the towns, although he gives the position of AL-RAQQAT AL-BAYDĀ¹ but Suhrah gives the same position for AL-RAQQA and AL-RĀFIQA.² So, AL-RĀFIQA is placed on the Map at the position of AL-RAQQAT AL-BAYDĀ³ (which is the same as AL-RĀFIQA).³

(b) Al-Khwārizmī describes the river Tigris as passing by *ur*,⁴ but he does not give the position of this town in the Tables. So, its position has been fixed on the bank of the Tigris arbitrarily.

(c) Similarly, the town of TIKRĪT⁵ is described by al-Khwārizmī in connection with the river Tigris, but he does not give its position in the Tables of the towns. The position of TIKRĪT, given by Suhrah, is long. 72° 40', lat. 35° 8' (N.),⁶ which places the town far away from the course of the river TIGRIS towards the East.⁷ Hence, its position is fixed arbitrarily.⁸

(d) The town of AL-URDUNN is described in connection with a river⁹ of Syria, but al-Khwārizmī does not describe

1. See T. p. 22, S. No. 284.

2. See T. p. 25, S. No. 188.

3. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

4. See T. p. 129, line 12.

5. See T. p. 129, line 13.

6. See T. p. 30, S. No. 271.

7. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

8. *Ibid.*

9. See T. p. 125, S. Nos. 1899 - 1900.

it in the list of the towns. According to his description, the river passes by HAMĀT which is AL-URDUNN. Hence, a separate town named URDUNN is not shown on the Map.¹

(e) The town of 'ĀLŪSA and AL-NĀ'ŪSA² are described in connection with the Euphrates,³ but in the Tables of the towns there is a lacuna against the names of these towns, and longitudes and latitudes are not given. Hence, according to the description of the river, these towns have been placed arbitrarily on the Map along the course of the Euphrates.⁴

(f) Similarly, the town of MALWĪ is described by al-Khwarizmī under the description of the NILE,⁵ but is omitted in the Tables of the towns, Hence, an arbitrary town is shown on the Map.

(g) A town is described by the author under the description of the river SUWĀS,⁶ near the Equator, so an arbitrary town is placed on the Map.⁷

(h) According to al-Khwarizmī, the Caucasus mountain lies between the two seas (Black Sea and Caspian Sea), having in it the towns of AL-BĀB wa AL-ABWĀB

1. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

2. See T. p. 21, S. Nos. 290 - 289.

3. See T. p. 140, lines 3, 4.

4. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 3.

5. See T. p. 108, S. No. 1638.

6. See T. p. 114, lines, 10, 11.

7. See the Map, Sec. B, Part 6.

and BĀB AL-LĀN,¹ but he does not give their exact positions which could help to place them on the Map.

(1) A mountain (yellow in colour), according to the author, should be placed mid-way in a river (lit.spring),² but the mountain is omitted in the Tables of the mountains. Similarly, the ^{vi} mountain belonging to the Island of SARANDĪB, is described by al-Khwārizmī as being the source of the river Ganges³ (of Ceylon) and the river ^{واسس},⁴ but it is also omitted in the Tables of the mountains.⁵ So, these two mountains in dotted lines are shown on the Map arbitrarily.

(j) Al-Khwārizmī describes a river of the Island of SARANDĪB coming out of the MĀLĀ (AL-RUHŪN) mountain.⁶ It reaches a small swamp and disappears into it at longitude: 117° 30', latitude : 6° 10' (N.).⁷ Suhṛāb also says that it passes and flows into a small swamp,⁸ but both the authors have omitted the description of this swamp; hence an arbitrary swamp is shown on the Map (at longitude : 117° 30', latitude : 6° 10' (N.)).⁹

1. See T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 861 - 862.

2. See T. p. 111, S. Nos. 1677 - 1681.

3. See T. p. 113, S. Nos. 1704 - 1705.

4. See T. p. 113, S. Nos. 1706 - 1707.

5. See T. p. 113, Note "b".

6. See T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 586 - 587.

7. See T. p. 112, S. Nos. 1698 - 1699.

8. See T. p. 157, S. Nos. 1706 - 1707.

9. See the Map, Sec. B, Part 5.

(k) One of the Islands of the Atlantic Ocean¹ is not placed on the Map because there is lacuna in the Text, so information about the centre of the Island is not available. Suhrāb has omitted this Island in his text.

(1) Describing the coast-line of the Caspian Sea, al-Khwārizmī refers to the mouths of two rivers,² but does not mention these rivers in the general description. Hence, two arbitrary rivers (in dotted lines) have been shown between the two given positions on the coast-line.³ Similarly, al-Khwārizmī says that when the coast-line of the North Sea, along the Northern area of the Island of AULIYĀ,⁴ reaches longitude : $22^{\circ} 20'$, latitude : $61^{\circ} 15' (N.)$,⁵ there lie the mouths of two rivers, but he describes the mouth of only one river at longitude : $20^{\circ} 40'$, latitude : $61^{\circ} 15' (N.)$.⁶ So, another arbitrary mouth has been shown on the Map between the two points of the coast-line.⁷

In the same way, al-Khwārizmī says that the coast-line of an Island,⁸ reaching the longitude : $18^{\circ} 0'$, latitude : $60^{\circ} 0' (N.)$,⁹ passes by the mouth of a river, but this river,

1. See T. p. 88, S. No. 1358.

2. See T. p. 81, S. No. 1275.

3. See T. p. 81, S. Nos. 1256-1257; cf. Map Sec.D, Part 3.

4. See T. pp. 86-87, S. Nos. 1312 - 1340.

5. See T. p. 87, S. No. 1332.

6. See T. p. 151, S.No. 2288.

7. See T. p. 87, S.Nos. 1331 - 1333.

8. See T. pp. 86-87, S. Nos. 1312 - 1340.

9. See T. p. 87, S. No. 1336.

is omitted in the Text. So, an arbitrary river is placed at this position;¹ (but actually, the mouth should be placed a little distance away from the exact position of the coast-line, towards the East).

The nature of the omissions on the Map :

(a) As for the towns, KHĀNFŪ (Canton), KHĀNJŪ, and QĀNSŪ, belonging to the first clime,² are not placed on the Map, because the longitudes and latitudes (for all the three towns) as given in the Text as : 0° 0°.

(b) ASĀBASH,³ described as a well-known (town) by the author, belongs to the fourth clime, but I have not shown it on the Map, because according to al-Khwārizmī's figures (longitude : 7° 15/55', latitude : 36° 0'(N.)), it is placed in the Mediterranean Sea, near its confluence with the Atlantic Ocean.⁴

(c) Four towns, belonging to the fourth clime, namely, TĀHRIT, تاهريت, تهره, and KITĀMA,⁵ are not placed on the Map, because due to a lacuna in the Text against their names, their geographical positions are not given.

(d) In the case of another town,⁶ there is lacuna

1. See the Map, Sec. E, Part 1.

2. See T. p. 4, S. No. 15-17

3. See T. p. 15, S. No. 187.

4. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 1.

5. See T. p. 17, S. Nos. 221 - 224.

6. See T. p. 23, S. No. 325.

in the Text and only the longitude is legible. So, merely on the basis of the longitude (that too in a corrupt form), the position of the town could not be fixed on the Map. This town is omitted in Suhrāb.

(e) Similarly, against the name of the town of BARDASĪR,¹ there is a lacuna in place of its geographical position; this town is omitted in Suhrāb and hence could not be placed on the Map.

(f) Beyond the Gulf of QUSTANTĪNĪYA, and to its North, are described the limits of the Black Sea, but since the name of the Sea is not mentioned in the Text, I have omitted its name on the Map.²

(g) In the context of the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, al-Khwārizmī describes six seas, namely, BAHR AL-QULZUM (Red Sea), BAHR AL-AKHDAR (Green Sea), BAHR AL-SIND, BAHR AL-HIND, BAHR AL-SĪN (Chinese Sea) and BAHR AL-BAṢRA (cf. Suh., BAHR AL-FĀRĪSĪ, Persian Gulf).³ Each of these is described by al-Khwārizmī as being connected with each other, and this, according to him, is the Great Ocean.⁴ The limits of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf are observed clearly on the Map, but the Green Sea⁵ comprises BAHR AL-SIND, BAHR AL-HIND and BAHR AL-SĪN (Chinese Sea). So, the areas of these three Seas have not been delimited.

1. See T. p. 23, S. No. 326.

2. See the Map, Sec. D, E, Parts 2, 3.

3. See T. p. 78.

4. See T. p. 74.

5. See T. p. 74.

Duplication of names :

(a) As for the towns, al-Khwarizmī describes the town of ماثولون twice and gives the position of each separately, but one of them seems to be the repetition of the other.¹ On the other hand, the town of QANĀNĀ is mentioned twice with the same position given for each, namely, longitude : 72° 30', latitude : 2° 45' (N.). Hence, only one town named QANĀNĀ is shown on the Map instead of two.

(b) Under the description of the coast-lines, whether it belongs to a sea or an island, the mouths of springs and rivers are described by al-Khwarizmī in the general term, "a river" and all the particulars are given under : springs and rivers. This error goes to the extent that a certain river³ which is more than 20° long is described as a spring, but when a tributary river, from the "Lakes of the Tortoises"⁴ flows into this river (lit. spring) then al-Khwarizmī calls it a river but such cases are few.

(c) Similarly, the Sea of Azov is usually described by al-Khwarizmī as a lake, but at one place he calls it a sea.⁵

(d) There is a repetition of some other nature :

-
1. See details in Commentary S. Nos. 55 - 56.
 2. See T. p. 5, S. Nos. 30, 33.
 3. See T. p. 111, S. Nos. 1677 - 1681.
 4. See T. p. 111, S. No. 1681.
 5. See T. pp. 156 - 157, S. Nos. 2379 - 2384.

few towns of the same name have their duplicate positions in the Text; these towns are ATFŪ¹, ASNĀ², HAJAR³, ALWAY⁴, etc.; hence, each town, even if it is repetition of the other, is shown on the Map twice, it is done not only on the basis of mere conjecture but due to their positions fixed by the author.

Some suggestions.

(a) The town of *میسر*⁵ is described by the author as being located on a mountain,⁶ but the mountain is placed about 30' away from the town towards the North and may not be shown as passing by the town of *میسر*, because the Lesser MIHRĀN⁷ flows in between the town and the mountain. So, if the Northern area of the town does not reach the ranges of the mountain, then either the town is not located on the mountain,⁸ or the course of the river (Lesser MIHRĀN) up to its mouth (in the Persian Gulf) should have been different from longitude : 108° 15', latitude : 26° 40' (N.).

(b) Similarly, the town of DAYARISHTI⁹ should have

-
1. See T. pp. 8, 9, S. Nos. 77, 84.
 2. See T. pp. 9, 12, S. Nos. 82, 139.
 3. See T. pp. 10, 14, S. Nos. 109, 165.
 4. See T. pp. 34, 35, S. Nos. 498, 505.
 5. See T. p. 14, S. No. 178.
 6. See the description and Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 711-712.
 7. See T. p. 133, S. Nos. 214 - 215.
 8. See the Map, Sec. C, Part 5.
 9. See T. p. 14, S. No. 179.

been mentioned as being located on a mountain,¹ as it is placed within its ranges.²

(c) The town of HAMMĀT LAQĀLĪWĀ should have been described, in any case, on or close to the Sea (as it is placed on the coast-line of the Atlantic Ocean), but because it is not mentioned by al-Khwārizmī as being, "on the sea", I have placed it close to the Sea as this was the only alternative.⁴

(d) As for the Islands, a group of the ten islands⁵ of the Indian Ocean may be taken as an example. According to al-Khwārizmī the centre of the Islands is longitude :
 $132^{\circ} 0'$, but the centre on the Map should be placed at
 $131^{\circ} 0'$.

(e) Similarly, the centre of the three islands of the Indian Ocean (between longitudes : $141^{\circ} 30'$ and $145^{\circ} 20'$) should be placed at longitude : $143^{\circ} 25'$ instead of $143^{\circ} 0'$ as given by al-Khwārizmī.⁶ Hence, $\overline{\omega}^2$ is not read as $\overline{\omega}^2$ (= $143^{\circ} 0'$) but as : ω^2 (= $143^{\circ} 25'$);⁷ $\overline{\omega}$ (= $0'$) is replaced by ω (= $25'$).

These Islands are omitted in Suhrāb.

1. See T. pp. 48 - 49, S. Nos. 711 - 712.

2. See the Map, Sec. C, Part 5.

3. See T. p. 29, S. No. 413.

4. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 1.

5. See T. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1511 - 1513.

6. See T. p. 99, S. Nos. 1521 - 1523.

7. See the Map, Sec. B, Parts 5, 6.

(f) As for the springs and rivers, the river SĀLIS (belonging to the first clime) may be taken as an example. This river rises in the MANĪDRŪS mountain¹ at longitude : 148° 0', latitude : 16° 30' (N.),² but since the second edge (the extreme South-Eastern limit of the mountain) lies at longitude : 147° 50', latitude : 16° 50' (N.), the source of the river should lie 10' away from the given position towards the West and 20' towards the North.³

(g) Similarly, a river⁴ belonging to the second clime, comes out of the 'ŪRNA mountain,⁵ at longitude: 131° 30', latitude : 16° 30' (N.). Since the extreme Eastern limit of the mountain lies at longitude : 130° 45', latitude : 15° 40' (N.), the source of the river should be placed at 45' away from the given position towards the West, and 50' towards the South.⁶

(h) A river belonging to the third clime, is described by al-Khwārizmī as coming out of a mountain,⁷ but this river⁸ starts, beginning as a spring, about 24' away from the mountain towards the South; its source may not be placed within the ranges of the mountain as it ought to be, because Lesser MIHRĀN flows in between the source of the

1. See Commentary on mountain S. Nos. 590 - 591.

2. See T. p. 114, S. Nos. 1718 - 1719.

3. See details in Commentary; cf. Map, Sec. C, Part 6.

4. See T. p. 117, S. Nos. 1774 - 1775.

5. See Commentary S. Nos. 588 - 589.

6. See the Map, Sec. C, Part 5.

7. See T. pp. 48 - 49, S. Nos. 711 - 712.

8. See Commentary on river S. Nos. 1833 - 1834.

river (under discussion) and the mountain. So, either the river (Lesser MIHRĀN) should change its course or this river should not be mentioned by the author as coming of it.

(1) A river¹, belonging to the fifth clime, is described by al-Khwārizmī, as coming out from the town of MĀRIYĀ² (longitude : 14° 50', latitude : 40° 45' (N.)) at longitude : 14° 30', latitude : 40° 40' (N.); So, the source of river should be placed at 20' more towards the East and 5' towards the North (but this discrepancy may be overlooked because al-Khwārizmī usually describes only the centre of a town and not the exact area).

(j) A river,³ (also) belonging to the fifth clime and lying in the Island of *فلوسيس*,⁴ is described by the author as coming out from the AŪRĀ mountain⁵ longitude : 35° 0', latitude : 36° 15' (N.). To have its source in the above mountain, the river should start 15' away from the given position towards the North.

(k) According to al-Khwārizmī, three rivers (also) belonging to the fifth clime arise from a spring in the town of QARQHĀMAS⁶ (longitude : 51° 35', latitude: 40° 15' (N)), but the sources of all the three rivers and the location of

1. See T. p. 126, S. No. 1917 - 1918.

2. See T. p. 24, S. No. 343.

3. See T. p. 127, S. Nos. 1933 - 1934.

4. See T. pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1393 - 1396.

5. See T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 781 - 782.

6. See T. p. 25, S. No. 358.

the town are wide apart from each other.¹ In this case, either the sources of the (three) rivers should lie in the town of QARGHĀMAS, or the river,² flowing along the beds of these rivers, should have its source in the town on one hand, and these rivers should originate from this river, on the other.

(1) A river,³ (also) belonging to the fifth clime, is described by al-Khwarizmi as coming out from the town of AFĀSAS⁴ (longitude : 51° 15', latitude : 37° 25' (N.)) at longitude : 51° 30', latitude : 37° 40' (N.). So, the source of the river should be placed at 15' away from the given position towards the West and 15' towards the South.⁵

(n) A spring,⁶ placed under the region North of the seventh clime, is described by the author as rising in the town of درقطس⁷ (longitude : 23° 30', latitude : 49° 20' (N.)). This spring comes out at longitude : 23° 30', latitude : 49° 45' (N.), but its source should lie at 25' away from the given position towards the South.⁸

(n) Similarly, a spring⁹ described under the region

1. See details in Commentary S. Nos. 1944 - 1949.

2. See T. p. 128, S. Nos. 1942 - 1943.

3. See T. p. 128, S. Nos. 1950 - 1952.

4. See T. p. 25, S. No. 357.

5. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 2.

6. See T. p. 152, S. Nos. 2307 - 2308.

7. See T. p. 36, S. No. 512.

8. See the Map, Sec. D, Part 1.

9. See T. p. 151, S. Nos. 2295 - 2296.

North of the seventh clime, rises according to al-Khwārizmī in the town of TĀMĪ.¹ Since the town is located in the Island of AULIYĀ² at longitude : 24° 0', latitude : 59° 30' (N.) and the source of the spring lies at longitude : 25° 10', latitude : 59° 20' (N.), so it (source) should be placed at 1° 10' away from the given position towards the West and 10' towards the North.³

Miscellaneous.

In the process of reconstructing the Map, I have improved and corrected the Text also. The problems that yet remain to be solved are : some textual mistakes, then errors of the description which are shown in dotted lines.

A problem that was puzzling throughout was that of the word ω . It may be read either as ω (= 15') or as $\dot{\omega}$ (= 55'). In case both the readings are correct and acceptable then no doubt, I have preferred the first reading, namely, ω (= 15'). In some cases, when the fixation of ω (= 15') is either obviously wrong or the second reading, $\dot{\omega}$ (= 55') is preferred on the basis of Suhrah,⁴ then $\dot{\omega}$ (= 55') is taken as correct otherwise it is rejected. This problem not obviously arise in the case of the degrees.

-
1. See T. p. 36, S. No. 513.
 2. See T. pp. 86, 87, S. Nos. 1312 - 1340.
 3. See the Map, Sec. E, Part 1.
 4. See, e. g., T. pp. 14, 126, S. Nos. 176, 1911.

I have tried to correct the textual errors to the best of my ability and have then translated the improved Text into English. Then, I have written a commentary on the Map reconstructed by me and have identified several of the place-names and other geographical features.

The present thesis is divided into four volumes as :

- (1) Vol. I : Part 1 : Arabic Text
- (2) Vol. I : Part 2 : English Translation
- (3) Vol. I : Part 1 : Map of the world
(38 Sectional maps)
- (4) Vol. II : Part 2 : Introduction and
Commentary on the Map

COMMENTARY

TOMME.

Towns, South of the Equator.

- 1 (2) The town of AḤINĀ, in the Island of SARANDĪB.

Long. : تکب (T.p. 3) is read as : تکب (= $122^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

تکب may stand only for تکب .

- 2 (3) The town of BARQAYĀ, in the Island of SARANDĪB.

Long. : تکب (T. p. 3) is read as : تکب (= $125^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

تکب may have the only possible reading of : تکب .

- 3 (4) A town, in the Island of AL-FIDDA.

Lat. : د (T.p.3) is read as : د (= $7^{\circ} 30' \text{ (S.)}$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

د is the corruption of د .

- 4 (6) The town of MURĪR, belonging to the country of
AL-SĪN.

Long. : دس (T. p. 3) is read as : دس (= $164^{\circ} 30'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

دس may stand only for دس .

5. (7) The town of SŪSA, belonging to the country of
AL-SĪN.

Long. : دس (T.p. 3) is read as : دس (= $165^{\circ} 0'$); this

town is omitted in Suh.

قسه is the corruption of قسه.

6. (8) A town, belonging to the country of AL-SIN.

The long. : قسه (T.p.3) is read as : قسه ($= 165^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

قسه may have the only possible reading of : قسه.

The lat. of the same position, قه (T.p.3), is read
as : قه ($= 7^{\circ} 0' (S.)$).

قه is the corrupt form of قه.

The towns in the First Clime ($= 16^{\circ} 27' (N.)$).

7 (10) The town of MURĀ.

Long. : مزل (T.p.4) is read as : مزل ($= 12^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مزل (p. 12, S. No. 2).

The long. of the preceding town is $10^{\circ} 0'$, so مزل is
read as مزل; but since the following reading is (long.) مزل
($= 53^{\circ} 0'$), it may also be read as مزل ($= 52^{\circ} 30'$), in this
case the town would be placed close to the river NILE and
it is to be noted that the town is not described by al-Ihw.
as being located on the bank of the river Nile; مزل may also
be preferred on the basis of the variation given in the
note : مزل (see Text p. 4, note "b").

8 (11) DANJALA, the town of AL-NUBA.

Lat. : دنل (T. p. 4) is read as : دنل ($= 14^{\circ} 30' (N.)$);

cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.12, S. No. 3).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, ج should not be read as ج but as يد .

9 (12) KUB AL-WASHILA.

Lat. : ب (T. p.4) is read as : يب (= $12^{\circ} 0'$);
this (town) is omitted in Suh.

Since the river belongs to the first clime, ب is read as يب ; the second variation نب (= $52^{\circ} 0'$) is out of question here.

10. (13) TABRUBANI, in the Island of SARANDIB.

Long. : كد (T.p.4) is read as : كد (= $124^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

كد may stand only for كد .

11. (14) A town, belonging to the country of AL-SIN.

Long. : قب (T.p. 4) is read as : قب (= $172^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

قب may stand only for قب .

12 (19) ساب on the bay of the Sea.

Long. : ع (T.p.5) is read as : ع (= $58^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 12, S. No. 5).

Since the town is described by al-Khw. as being located on the bay of the Sea (Red Sea) and by Suh., simply on the Sea, so ع may not be read as ع (= $53^{\circ} 30'$)

but as $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 30'$). If $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ is taken as correct, then the town would be placed on the Nile, 5° away from the Sea-coast towards the West; hence, $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ is preferred, (see also the description of the coast line (T.p.74, S.No. 1129; cf. Suh. p. 59, S.No. 715; according to him the coast line passes by the base of the town at long. : $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 15'$), lat. : UU (= $10^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$)).

The lat. of this town : $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ (T.p.5) is read as : $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : JU (p. 12).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ should be read as $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$; if $\text{J}\dot{\text{E}}$ is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed on the town of ADULI (T. p. 4, S.No. 18) as it is apparently wrong, therefore the second variation is preferred.

13 (20) A town, on the Sea.

Long. : SS (T.p. 5) is read as : SS (= $62^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : SS (p. 12, S. No. 6).

SS is the corruption of SS .

14 (21) MARA, belonging to AL-YAMAN, on the Sea.

Long. : SS (T.p. 5) is read as : SS (= $63^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : SS (p. 12, S. No. 7).

Al-Bhw. describes this town as being located on the Sea (though Suh. does not describes it so. As for SS , if it is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed in between the town of MARBIS (S. No. 27) and the BALIS mountain (S. Nos. 576 - 577), which means 5° away from

the Sea-coast towards the East, سج is therefore wrong; the location of the town is confirmed in view of the course of the river, S. Nos. 1686 - 1687; this river comes out of the BALIS Mt., then passes by the towns of $\text{SAN}'\bar{\text{A}}$ and MARA and then flows into the Red Sea (see T.p. 111); it is for this reason that not only the long. of MARA (in the Text: سج) is read as سج but also that of $\text{SAN}'\bar{\text{A}}$ (in the Text: سج) is read as سج (see the comment on the town of $\text{SAN}'\bar{\text{A}}$ below).

15 (22) الفنس, on the Sea.

Long. : سج (T.p. 5) is read as : سج (= $63^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سج (p. 12, S. No. 8).

If سج is accepted as correct, then the town under discussion would be placed near the town of SĪQAR (S.No.26), 5 away from the Sea-coast towards the East, while it should be located on the Red Sea; hence, it is read as سج (see also the description of the coast-line (T.p.80, No. 1227; cf. Suh. p. 64, S.No. 813).

The lat. of this town : سب (T.p.5) is read as : سب (= $12^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : سب (p. 12).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, سب is read as سب , the second variation سب is out of question here.

16 (23) 'ADAN, belonging to AL-YAMAN, on the Sea.

Lat. : سج (T.p.5) is read as : سج (= $13^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$);
cf. Suh. lat. : سج (p. 13, S. No. 10).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, سج is read as سج (= $13^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$).

17 (24) SAN'Ā'.

Long. : سج (T. p. 5) is read as : سج (= $63^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سج (p. 13, S. No. 9).

See the comment on the town of SARĀ, S. No. 21.

The lat. of this town : يد (T. p. 5) is read as : يد (= $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يد (p. 13).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, يد is read as يد .

18 (26) The town of SĪQAR.

Long. : سج (T. p. 5) is read as : سج (= $68^{\circ} 15'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سج (p. 13, S. No. 12).

This town is not described by the author as being located on the Sea, so سج is not read as سج . As for سج (the minutes of the long.), it may have two possible readings : يد (= $15'$) and ند (= $55'$); out of these two ^{reading} يد is preferred for if ند is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed near the BALĪS Mt. (S. Nos. 576 - 577), only $15'$ away from the Mt. towards the East and $30'$ towards the South and again al-Khw. does not describe this town as being located : قرب الجبل , عند الجبل , على الجبل or في الجبل , so ند (= $55'$) has been rejected as improbable reading.

The lat. of this town : سك (T.p. 5) is read as : سك (= $12^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سك (p. 13).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, سك is read as سك .

19 (27) The town of MANBĪS.

Lat. : بل (T.p.5) is read as : بل (= $15^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
 of. Suh. lat. : بل (p. 13, S. No. 13).

Since the town belongs to the first climate, بل is read as بل ; بل , the second possible reading is out of question here.

20 (28) The town of MANHÜDHĀ .

Lat. : هـ (T.p.5) is read as : هـ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
 of. Suh. lat. : هـ (p. 13, S. No. 14).

Since the town belongs to the first climate, هـ may have no other possible reading except هـ .

21 (30) The town of QANĀNA, on the Sea.

Lat. : بـ (T.p.5) is read as : بـ (= $2^{\circ} 45'$ (N.));
 of. Suh. lat. : بـ (p. 16, S. No. 56).

بـ is the corruption of بـ . It should however be noted that قنانا على البحر (the town under discussion) and مدينة قنانا على البحر, S. No. 33 (long. : بل , lat. : بـ) are the same town shown against the two different S. Nos. in the Text; Suh. has described only one town as مدينة قنانا على البحر (p.16, S.No.56); it is for this reason that Mzik has placed both the S.Nos. of al-Khw. against the S. No. 56 of Suh.

22 (31) HADRAMÜT.

Lat. : بل (T.p.5) is read as : بل (= $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
 of. Suh. lat. : بل (p. 13).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, سب is read as سبیل .

23 (32) The town of AL-TIB.

Long. : عب (T. p. 5) is read as : عب (= $72^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

عب is the corruption of عب .

24 (34) The town of MU'ALLA.

Long. : عیه (T.p.5) is read as. : عیه (= $73^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 13, S. No. 17).

If the reading عیه is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed in the Sea (Indian Ocean); hence, the second possible reading عیه is preferred.

The lat. of this town : سب (T.p. 5) is read as : سب (= $12^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سب (p. 13).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, سب may not be read as سبیل but as سب .

25 (36) The town of ZIFAR.

Lat. : فیه (T.p.36) is read as : فیه (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : فیه (p. 13, S. No. 19).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, فیه may not be read as فیهیل but as فیه .

26 (37) A town on the Sea, DAZA.

Long. : ذ (T. p. 6) is read as : ذ (= $80^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ف° (p. 13, S. No. 20).

ف° is the corrupt form of ف° .

27 (38) A town, in the Island of AL-MAYDH.

Long. : دل (T. p. 6) is read as : دل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : دل (p. 13, S. No. 21).

دل may have two possible readings : دل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$) and دل (= $104^{\circ} 30'$); the reading preferred is : دل (see , the long. of the centre of the Island of AL-MAYDH, T.p.95, S. No. 1457).

The lat. of this town : ب° (T. p. 6) is read as : ب° (= $12^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ب° (p. 13).

ب° may stand only for ب° .

28 (39) A town, in the Island of AL-MAYDH.

Long. : ز° (T. p. 6) is read as : ز° (= $87^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ز° (p. 13, S. No. 22).

ز° may stand for either ز° (= $87^{\circ} 0'$) or ز° (= $107^{\circ} 0'$); the reading preferred is : ز° (see the long. of the centre of the land of AL-MAYDH, T. p. 95, S. No. 1457).

29 (40) A town, in the Island of AL-MAYDH.

Long. : ط° (T. p. 6) is read as : ط° (= $89^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ط° (p. 13, S. No. 23).

ط° may stand for either ط° (= $89^{\circ} 0'$) or ط° (= $109^{\circ} 0'$); the reading preferred is : ط° (see the long. of the centre of the Island of AL-MAYDH, T. p. 95, S.No. 1457).

30 (41 to 43) 'ALWA BAHRIYA, FAZZAN and ZAGHAWA.

(a) 'ALWA BAHRIYA :- Long. : س° (T. p. 6, S.No. 41)
is read as : ن° (= $50^{\circ} 0'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

(b) FAZZAN : - Long. : س° (T. p. 6, S.No. 42) is read
as : ن° (= $52^{\circ} 0'$), instead of س° (= $62^{\circ} 0'$); this
town is omitted in Suh.

(c) ZAGHAWA : - Long. : س° (T. p. 6, S. No. 43) is read
as : ن° (= $50^{\circ} 15'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

As for the location of these towns, there is much confusion : according to the table of the towns, 'ALWA BAHRIYA should be located at long. : $60^{\circ} 0'$ (lat. : $12^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$), FAZZAN should be located at long. : $62^{\circ} 0'$ (lat. : $11^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$) and ZAGHAWA at long. : $60^{\circ} 15' / 55'$ (lat. : $11^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); if these readings are accepted as correct, no doubt, the town of 'ALWA BAHRIYA would be placed on the coast-line of the Red Sea but FAZZAN and ZAGHAWA would lie in the Red Sea and it is out of question. Secondly, in the original map of the river Nile these towns are shown close to the tributary river of the Nile (identified with Blue Nile, S.No. 1653 towards the East). If the longitudes of these towns are taken as correct and the latitudes are changed to some other

resembling variation, for instance, the lat. of 'ALWA BAHRIYA (in the Text : س°) be read as : ب° (= $2^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$) instead of ب° (= $12^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$), then the lat. of FAZZAN (in the Text : س°) be read as ا° (= $1^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$) instead of ا° (= $11^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$) and the lat. of ZAGHAWA (in the Text : س°) be read as : ا° (= $1^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$) instead of

(= 11° 0' (N.)), even then, the two towns 'ALWA BAHRĪYA and FAZZAN would be placed to the East of the Blue Nile but in any case ZAGHĀWA would be placed, a little distance away from the river towards the West. So, any such changes would not produce satisfactory results.

Since these towns cannot be fixed either according to the readings given in the Tables (T. p. 6, S.Nos.41 - 43) or according to the map of the Nile (T. Table III), the positions of the towns have therefore been fixed according to the description of the Nile. Al-Khw. says that the river Nile (not the tributary river Blue Nile) passes by these towns, but his unusual way of explanation has made his description rather confusing (see the sentence, T.p. 107, S. No. 1630) but Suh. (though he has omitted these towns in his list of the towns) says that (from the small swamp) the river passes by these towns at long. : 52° 20', lat. : 14° 5' (N.), (p.139, S. No. 1526). Hence, there is no evidence to prove the location of the towns at 1° and 2° North of the Equator; consequently, the location of the towns may not be fixed due to lack of sufficient data.

To place these towns on the map, the description of the river Nile is taken as the basis and the location of Danqala, (the town of NŪBA) (at long. : 53° 0', lat. : 14° 30' (N.)) is more helpful to locate the other towns on the map. According to the original map (see T. Table III) these towns are placed a little distance away from DANQALA towards the South. Thus, complete change has occurred in the longitudes of the towns while the latitudes remain unchanged,

(see under).

Then, the minutes of the long. of ZAGHAWA are still undetermined. Long. : $\text{س} \text{ن}$ is read as $\text{ن} \text{ي}$, it may also be read as $\text{ن} \text{ن}$ but $\text{ن} \text{ي}$ (= $50^{\circ} 15'$) is preferred because in the original map (T. Table III) of the river Nile, the order of the town is exactly the same as adopted in the map reconstructed by me : in the (original) map (Table III) the town of ZAGHAWA comes first then FAZZAN and then 'ALWA (AL-BAHRIYA), ZAGHAWA and 'ALWA AL-BAHRIYA are parallel to each other and FAZZAN is placed a little towards the East; if the long. of ZAGHAWA is read as $\text{ن} \text{ن}$ (= $50^{\circ} 55'$), then ZAGHAWA, which lies at present 15 away from 'ALWA AL-BAHRIYA towards the East, would be placed 55 away from 'ALWA in the same direction. Hence, $\text{س} \text{ن}$ is read as $\text{ن} \text{ي}$.

Since these towns belong to the first clime, therefore the lat. of 'ALWA AL-BAHRIYA (in the Text : $\text{س} \text{ك}$) is read as : $\text{س} \text{ك}$ (= $12^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$) and the lat. of FAZZAN (in the Text : $\text{س} \text{ا}$) is read as : $\text{ا} \text{ي}$ (= $11^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$); similarly the lat. of ZAGHAWA (in the Text : $\text{ن} \text{ا}$) is read as : $\text{ا} \text{ي}$ (= $11^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$).

31 (44) KUKU.

Lat. : $\text{ن} \text{ي}$ (T.p. 6) is read as : $\text{ي} \text{ي}$ (= $10^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$); this town is omitted in Suh.

$\text{ن} \text{ي}$ may be read either as $\text{ي} \text{ي}$ (= $10^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$) or as $\text{ن} \text{ن}$ (= $10^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)}$), both the readings are correct; since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

32 (47) مودرس, on the Sea.

Long. : سبه (T. p. 6) is read as : قیبیه (= $112^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سبه (p. 14, S. No. 25).

سبه may have two possible readings : قیب (= 112°) and قنب (= 152°); to retain continuity with that of preceding long., سبه is read as قیب and not as قنب ; in the description of the coast-line of the Indian Ocean, al-Khw. says that it passes by the town of مودرس to long. : $109^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (T. p. 78, S. No. 1188) cf. Suh. مودرس (p. 62, S. No. 774).

As for د (the minutes of the town), it may have two possible variations : یه (= $15'$) and د (= $55'$); since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it has been preferred.

33 (48) سرداب, The town of.

Long. : سده (T. p. 6) is read as : قیهه (= $115^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سده (p. 14, S. No. 26).

سده may be read either as قیهه (= $115^{\circ} 0'$) or as قنهه (= $155^{\circ} 0'$), to be in continuity with that of preceding long., قیهه has been preferred as correct.

The lat. of the same town : لوه (T. p. 6) is read as : لوه (= $16^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لوه (p. 14).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, لوه may not be read as لوه but as لوه .

34 (49) قطرا, on the Sea.

Long. : سده (T. p. 6) is read as : قیهیه (= $115^{\circ} 15'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ده (p. 14, S. No. 27).

As the coast-line of the sea (Indian Ocean) passes by the town of قطر and also by the mouth of the river (see the comment on the mouth, S.No.1765), then it reaches the point, S. No. 1187 (see T.P. 78), therefore ده may not be read as ده قند but as ده قنده . As for د (the minutes of the town), it may also have two possible readings, ده (= 15) and د (= 55); both the readings are correct but since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view and (by this reading) the town may be placed slightly closer to the mouth of the river (it should however be noted that al-Khw. has described the town and the mouth together), so has been preferred.

35 (50) SANDUNĀ, belonging to SARANDĪB on the Sea.

Long. : قنده (T. p. 6) is read as : قنده (= 117° 15');

cf. Suh. long. : ده (p. 14, S. No. 28).

ده is the corruption of قنده .

As for د , it may have two possible readings, ده (= 15) and د (= 55); both the readings are correct but ده is preferred as it is the first and acceptable reading from every point of view.

36 (51) ABARDHĀ, belonging to SARANDĪB on the Sea.

Long. : ده (T. p. 6) is read as : ده (= 118° 15');

cf. Suh. long. : ده (p. 14, S. No. 29).

ده may have two possible readings, ده (= 113°) and ده (= 118°); ده has been preferred for if the second

variation فج is taken as correct, the town would be placed 5 away from the Island of SARANDĪB towards the West; hence, it is out of question.

As for Δ , it may also have two possible readings, Δ (= 15) and Δ (= 55); if Δ is preferred then either the town would be placed in the Island, away from the coast-line while it should be located on the Sea or the coast-line would acquire the shape of the scoop but al-khw. does not describe it so (see the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1493-1505); hence, Δ (= 15) is preferred as correct. The location of the town is also confirmed in view of the description of a river (see T. p. 112, S. Nos. 1698 - 1699; cf. Suh. p. 157, S. Nos. 1706 - 1707).

37 (52) The town of MARŪNĀ^a on the Sea.

Long. : نك (T. p. 6) is read as : نك (= 120° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : نك (p. 14, S. No. 30).

نك may not be taken as correct reading because it would be equal to figure 100 and (100) would be represented by ق ; hence, a better reading seems to be نك . The omission of a dot in ق may be a printing mistake; this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh. (see above).

The lat. of the same point : Δ (T. p. 6) is read as : Δ (= 16° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : Δ (p.14).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, Δ would be read as Δ (= 16°) and not as Δ (= 56°).

As for Δ , it may be read either as Δ (= 15) or as Δ (= 55); if Δ (= 55) is preferred then the town would cross the line (the extreme limit) of the first clime

on the one hand, and the coast-line would unnecessarily be shaped like a mantle on the other, and al-Khw. does not describe it so; consequently, اي has been preferred as correct.

38 (53) QALAMĀDHĪ, belonging to SARANDĪB.

Long. : مك (T. p. 7) is read as : مك (= $120^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مك (p. 14, S. No. 31).

مك may stand only for مك .

The lat. of the same point : لا (T.p.7) is read as: لا
(= $11^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لا (p. 14).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, لا may not be read as لا but as لا .

39 (54) كسر, on the Sea.

Long. : مكا (T. p. 7) is read as : مكا (= $121^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مكا (pp. 14, 16, S.No. 32, 57).

مكا may stand only for مكا .

As for the minutes of the town : ا , it may have two possible readings : ا (= $15'$) and ا (= $55'$); both the readings may be correct but the first reading (ا) is acceptable from every point of view; hence, it is preferred.

The lat. of the same town : لا (T.p.7) is read as : لا
(= $16^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لا (pp. 14, 16).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, لا is read as لا .

It should however be noted that Suh. has described two different towns : $\text{مدينة تير على البحر}$ and $\text{مدينة سيرا على البحر}$ with exactly

the same location : long. : مكانه and lat. : لوه , against the two different S. Nos., 32 and 57, (see pp. 14, 16); it is for this reason that Mzik has placed both the S.Nos. of Suh. against the S. Nos. 54 of al-Khw., for he describes only one town which is now being discussed here.

40 (55,56) MAKHAYLŪN, belonging to SARANDĪB.

Long. : مكانه (T.p.6, S.No.56) is read as : مكانه (= 121° 55'); cf. Suh. long. : مكانه (p. 14, S. No. 33).

مكانه may stand only for مكانه .

But it involves a problem. Al-Khw. describes the town of ماحولون من سرنديب* twice (see S.Nos. 55 and 56), while Suh. has described it only once as : ماحولون من سرنديب (p. 14, S. No. 33); moreover al-Khw. has fixed the position of each town separately but there is little doubt that one (ماحولون, T.p. 7, S. No. 55) is the repetition of the other. As for the location of the town of ماحولون (S. No. 56, being discussed here), it is similar to that of Suh. (p. 14, S. No. 33); to be more exact it should be stated that the long. (in the Text) is مكانه , while in Suh. it is مكانه ; مكانه is the corruption of قكانه (= 121°), as for د (the minutes), it may be supposed to be the corrupt form of 54 (54') it also corroborates, to a large extent, with that given by al-Khw., the difference in the calculation remains as 1 towards the West which may not be the cause of a major change in the location of the town () may be considered as the difference in ^{ography} for 8). As for the lat. of ماحولون, S.No. 55, both the authors agree that it is لوه (= 7° 0' (N.)); hence, the second ماحولون (S. No. 56) is exactly the same as that given by Suh., but

it may be pointed that ^vMzik has noted the S.No. 33 of Suh. against the S. No. 55 of al-Khw. which represents an absolutely wrong location of the town and if the omission of ماحولون S. No. 55 is not accepted on behalf of Suh. then in case, the corrupt form of وکانه is read as تکه (= $121^{\circ} 15'$), the town would be placed $3^{\circ} 30'$ away from the Island of SARANDĪB, on the town of نیبرا, S. No. 54 and in case وکانه is read as: قخانه (= $121^{\circ} 55'$), then the town would be placed even $40'$ beyond the said town in the same direction (see T.p. 7, S. No. 55). Undoubtedly, it may be supposed that ماحولون (S. No. 55) is omitted in Suh. and that he has intentionally left it out as a mistake, which al-Khw. had introduced with the particular location in the Island of SARANDĪB (see the comment on the Island S.No. 1493 - 1505) and has even gone to the extent of giving the arbitrary long. and lat. of a town which bears no relation whatsoever with the actual location. Anyhow, the repetition of the name in the Text is rather strange; so, for the position of the towns in the reconstruction of Map, only the second ماحولون (S.No.56) seems to occupy a much more correct position than that assigned to the first one (S.No. 55) and it is shown on the Map, whereas the position of the second could not be ascertained.

41 (57) تاسری, belonging to AL-HIND.

Long. : تکه (T. p. 7) is read as : تکه (= $125^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : تکه (p. 14, S. No. 34).

تکه may stand only for تکه.

The lat. : یونه (T.p.7) is read as : یونه (= $16^{\circ} 15' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : یونه (p. 14).

ω may have two possible readings : ω (= 15) and ω (= 55); both the readings are correct but since the first reading (ω) is correct from every point of view, it has been preferred.

42 (58) MĀGHĀMAN, belonging to SARANDĪB.

Long. : ω (T. p. 7) is read as : ω (= 121° 15'); this town is omitted in Suh.

ω may have two possible readings : ω (= 15) and ω (= 55); both the readings are correct, the reading preferred is ω as being the first and acceptable reading.

The lat. of the same town : ω (T.p.7) is read as : ω (= 7° 45' (N.)).

If it is read as ω (= 17° 45' (N.)) (as it ^(ω) seems to be the corruption of ω), then the town would be placed even 10° (= c. 660 miles) away from the Island towards the North which is apparently wrong.

43 (59) FOROSQURĪ, belonging to SARANDĪB, on the Sea.

Long. : ω (T. p. 7) is read as : ω (= 125° 15'); cf. Suh. long. : ω (p. 14, S. No. 35).

ω is the corruption of ω .

As for ω , it may have two possible readings : ω (= 15) and ω (= 55); the reading preferred is : ω (= 15); if ω (= 55) is taken as correct, then the coast-line would make an unnecessary curvature in the shape of the scap, then reaching the coastal point at long. : 124° 20', lat. : 5° 0' (N.), would come back to the point at long. : 125° 10', lat. : 5° 30' (N.) and

from a narrow bay; in this process the coast-line would unnecessarily increase by 40' towards the East. Since the long. of the returning point is تکلی , so the long. of the town which lies parallel to the point (S. No. 1501) is read as تکلیه and not as تکلی .

44 (60) QANĪDŪRĀ, belonging to AL-HIND.

Long. : تکلی (T. p. 7) is read as : تکلی (= $123^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : تکلی (p. 14, S. No. 36).

Since the dot is quite visible and the letter can be read as : ط , so تکلی is read as تکلی and not as تکلی (though تکلی seems to be a reasonable variation on the grounds that firstly, the preceding long. is $125^{\circ} 15'$ and the following $130^{\circ} 0'$; secondly, alongwith the long. : تکلی , the lat. would be read as ع which represents the figure 18 (within the limits of the second clime) while it is to be emphasized that the town belongs to the First Clime (= up to $16^{\circ} 27'(\text{N.})$). If, with the long. : تکلی , the lat. is read as : ع (= $13^{\circ} 0'(\text{N.})$), then the town would be placed in the Indian Ocean and it is obviously wrong. Consequently, with the long. : تکلی , the lat. would definitely be read as ع (see the following comment).

Lat. : ع (T.p.7) is read as : ع (= $18^{\circ} 0'(\text{N.})$);
cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 14).

See the details above.

45 (61) باسوا, belonging to AL-HIND.

Lat. : ع (T.p.7) is read as : ع (= $12^{\circ} 0'(\text{N.})$);
cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 14, S. No. 37).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, ب may not be read as نب (= $52^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as يب (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

46 (62) TRIGHLŪPIN.

Long. : مرد (T.p.7) is read as : مرد (= $144^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مرد (p. 14, S. No. 38).

مرد may be read only as : مرد .

As for ه , it may have two possible readings : يه (= $15'$) and ه (= $55'$); both the readings may be taken as correct but يه has been preferred as it is correct from every point of view.

Lat. of the town : لويه (T. p. 7) is read as : لويه (= $16^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: لويه (p. 14).

Since the town belongs to the first clime, لويه may not be read as لويه but as لويه .

47 (63) The town of MARWĀSĀ.

Long. : قول (T. p. 7) is read as : قول (= $146^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قول (p. 15, S. No. 39).

قول may have only one possible reading : قول .

The lat. of the town : يبه (T. p. 7) is read as : يبه (= $12^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يبه (p. 15).

ه may have two possible readings : يه (= $15'$) and ه (= $55'$); both the readings may be correct but يه (= $15'$) is preferred as it is acceptable from every point of view.

48 (64) SANĀSANA in an Island, on the Sea.

Long. : قوة (T. p. 7) is read as : قوة (= $146^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قول (p. 15, S. No. 40).

موه may stand only for موه.

The lat. of the town : $\omega\zeta$ (T.p.7) is read as : $\omega\zeta$
(= 3° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\zeta$ (p. 15).

ω may have two possible readings : ω (= 15°) and ω
(= 55°), if ω (= 55°) is preferred, then the town would
be placed in the Island of AL-DHANBANIYA (a peninsula in
the Indian Ocean), near the coast-line that passes in the
shape of the scorp from long. : 146° 10', lat. : 3° 20' (N.)
(see T. p.78, S.No. 1165) up to the mouth of the river
HUSAN at long. : 145° 30', lat. : 5° 20' (N.) (see T.p.
114, S. No. 1723; cf. Suh. p. 158, S. No. 1731); if here the
coast-line was to be drawn by the town also, the author would
have mentioned it accordingly, but since there is no such
indication, therefore $\omega\zeta$ would be read as $\omega\zeta$ and not as $\omega\zeta$.

49 (65) مردی، on the Sea.

Long. : $\omega\zeta$ (T. p. 7) is read as : $\omega\zeta$ (= 148° 15');
of. Suh. long. : $\omega\zeta$ (p. 15, S. No. 41).

As for ζ , it may stand for either ζ (= 143°) or ζ
(= 148°); ζ may not be taken as a correct reading because
if it is accepted, the town would be placed in the Sea (Indian
Ocean); hence, the second variation ζ is preferred. As
for ω , it may have (also) two possible readings : ω (= 15°)
and ω (= 55°); both the readings are acceptable but ω
(= 15°) is preferred because, considering all aspects, it
is correct.

50 (66) قارذاترا، on the Sea.

Long. : $\omega\zeta$ (T. p. 7) is read as : $\omega\zeta$ (= 152° 40');

of. Suh. long. : قنبم (p. 15, S. No. 42).

قنبم may be read only as : قنبم.

The lat. of the town : يسم (T. p. 7) is read as : يسم
(= $12^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); of. Suh. lat. : سم (p. 15).

يسم is the corruption of يسم.

51 (67) SŪSA, belonging to the country of AL-SĪN.

Long. : قسح (T. p. 7) is read as : قسح (= $168^{\circ} 45'$);
of. Suh. long. : قسح (p. 15, S. No. 43).

قسح may have two possible readings : قسح (= $163^{\circ} 45'$)
and قسح (= $168^{\circ} 45'$). The reading preferred is : قسح because
the river SŪNĀS that comes out of the mountain of ARŪS of
AHRŪSAS (which is AL-YĀQŪT Mt.) at long. : $169^{\circ} 30'$,
lat. : $5^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) passes by the town of SŪSA and a
town which lies close to the Equator. (this town is omitted
in the tables of the towns so an arbitrary town is shown on
the map), (see the description of the river, T.p. 114, S. Nos.
1726 - 1727; cf. Suh. p. 159, S. Nos. 1734 - 1735). Hence, قسح
is read as قسح and not as قسح.

The lat. of the town : سم (T. p. 7) is read as : سم
(= $2^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سم (p. 15).

سم may be read only as : سم.

52 (68) 'ALSĀ, belonging to the Island of AL-JAUMĀR.

Long. : قده (T. p. 7) is read as : قده (= $175^{\circ} 0'$);
of. Suh. long. : قده (p. 15, S. No. 44).

قده may stand only for قده.

53 (69) SALMĀ, belonging to the Island of AL-JAUHAR.

Long. : سالم (T. p. 8) is read as : سالم (= $175^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سالم (p. 15, S. No. 45).

سالم may be read only as : سالم .

54 (70) SALĀY, belonging to the Island of AL-JAUHAR.

Long. : سالي (T. p. 8) is read as : سالي (= $176^{\circ} 15'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سالي (p. 16, S. No. 51).

سالي is the corruption of سالي .

As for ه , it may have two possible readings : يه (= $15'$)

and نه (= $55'$); يه is preferred for it is first and acceptable reading from every point of view.

55 (71) محلای, belonging to the Island of AL-JAUHAR.

Long. : محل (T. p. 8) is read as : محل (= $177^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : محل (p. 15, S. No. 46).

محل may stand only for محل .

The lat. : بل (T.p.8) is read as : بل (= $2^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : بل (p. 15).

بل is the corrupt form of بل .

The towns belonging to the Second Clime (= 24° 0' (N.)).

56 (73) The town of THAMTŪRQĪ.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{ت}}$ (T.p. 8) is read as : $\overline{\text{ت}}^{\circ}$ (= 18° 0' (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ت}}$ (p. 16, S. No. 59).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, $\overline{\text{ت}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ت}}^{\circ}$ (= 13° 0' (N.)) but as $\overline{\text{ت}}^{\circ}$ (= 18° 0' (N.)), (see also the comment on the river (beginning as a spring coming out of the THALĀ Mt. S. Nos. 1664 - 1667).

57 (74) The town of TAGHĪRĀ.

Lat. : تگ (T. p. 8) is read as : تگ° (= 18° 20' (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : تگ (p. 16, S. No. 60).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, تگ is read as تگ° ; تگ may not be a possible reading (see also the comment on the spring, S. Nos. 1673 - 1674).

58 (75) JARMĪ, the big town.

Lat. : طال (T.p. 8) is read as : یطال (= 19° 30' (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : طال (p. 16, S. No. 61).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, طال may not be read only as : یطال .

59 (77) The town of ATFŪ.

Long. : غل (T.p.8) is read as : غل° (= 53° 30');

cf. Suh. lat. : طال (p. 16, S. No. 61).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, طال may be read only as : يطل .

59 (77) The town of ATFŪ.

Long. : لعل (T. p. 8) is read as : لعل (= $53^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : لعل (p. 17, S. No. 63).

The preceding long. is $41^{\circ} 40'$ and the following : $54^{\circ} 50'$ (see the discussion below), so لعل is read as : لعل and not as لعل .

The lat. of the town : كبه (T. p. 8) is read as : كبه (= $22^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : كبم (p. 17).

كبه is the corrupt form of كبه .

60 (78) The town of BANMĀN.

Long. : ينن (T.p. 8) is read as : ننن (= $54^{\circ} 50'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ننن (p. 17, S. No. 64).

Since ينن represents the figure 710 which is out of question and the preceding long. is $53^{\circ} 30'$, so ينن seems to be the corrupt form of ننن .

61 (79) The town of BULĀQ.

Long. : نهكه (T. p. 8) is read as : نهكه (= $55^{\circ} 25'$);

cf. Suh. long. : نهكه (p. 17, S. No. 65).

نهكه is read as نهكه , for the preceding long. is ننن (= $54^{\circ} 50'$).

62 (80) ASWĀN.

Long. : نوه (T. p. 8) is read as : نوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ٥٦ (p. 17, S. No. 67).

The preceding long. is ٥٦ (= $55^{\circ} 25'$), therefore to maintain continuity, ٥٦ is read as ٥٦ (= $56^{\circ} 0'$) and not as ٥٦ (= $16^{\circ} 0'$); (see also the point of the course of the river Nile, S. No. 1639).

The lat. of the town : كبل (T. p. 8) is read as : كبل (= $22^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كبل (p. 17).
 كبل is the corruption of كبل .

63 (81) AL-QASR.

Long. : ٥٦ (T. p. 8) is read as : ٥٦ (= $55^{\circ} 50'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ٥٦ (p. 17, S. No. 66).

To maintain continuity with the previous readings, ٥٦ is read as ٥٦ and not as ٥٦ .

64 (82) ASNA.

Long. : ٥٦ (T. p. 9) is read as : ٥٦ (= $56^{\circ} 30'$);
 this town is omitted in Suh.

Since the previous longs. (from S.No. 77) are being described in 50s, so ٥٦ may have only one possible reading, namely, ٥٦ .

The lat. of the town : كبل (T. p. 9) is read as : كبل (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

كبل is the corrupt form of كبل .

65 (83) ANMANT.

Long. : ٥٦ (T. p. 9) is read as : ٥٦ (= $56^{\circ} 5'$);
 this town is omitted in Suh.

As the previous longitudes are being described in 50s, so the long. under discussion may not be read as δ but as δ .

66 (84) ATFŪ.

Long. : δ (T. p. 9) is read as : δ (= $57^{\circ} 5'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is δ (= $56^{\circ} 5'$), so δ is read as δ and not as δ .

The lat. of the town : δ (T. p. 9) is read as : δ (= $23^{\circ} 5' (N.)$).

Since the town belongs to the second cline, δ is read as δ .

67 (85) QIPT.

Long. : δ (T. p. 9) is read as : δ (= $57^{\circ} 40'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

To maintain continuity with those of previous longitudes, δ is read as δ .

The lat. of the town : δ (T. p. 9) is read as : δ (= $23^{\circ} 50' (N.)$).

Since the town belongs to the second cline, δ is read as δ ; as for the minutes, δ is the corrupt form of δ .

68 (86) AL-AQBAR.

Long. : δ (T. p. 9) is read as : δ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is $57^{\circ} 40'$ and the following : $60^{\circ} 0'$, so the long. in between, should be δ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$)

and not $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); secondly, if $\bar{\text{ع}}$ is preferred, then the town would be placed on the (bank of the) river Nile and on the LUTHIYĀ Mt. (S. No. 617 - 618) as well, because at this point the river Nile touches the Mt. (see T. p. 108, S. No. 1641), but al-Khw. does not describe the location of the town thus, therefore $\bar{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\bar{\text{ع}}$.

The lat. of the town : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 9) is read as : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (= $23^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

since the town belongs to the second clime, $\bar{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\bar{\text{ع}}$.

69 (87) QUS.

Lat. : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.9) is read as : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (p. 21, S. No. 123).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, $\bar{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\bar{\text{ع}}$; this reading corroborates, to certain extent, with that given by Suh.

70 (88) TUD.

Lat. : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.9) is read as : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (= $22^{\circ} 35'$ (N.));
this town is omitted in Suh.

$\bar{\text{ع}}$ is the corrupt form of $\bar{\text{ع}}$.

71 (90) HOWA.

Long. : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 9) is read as : $\bar{\text{ع}}$ (= $62^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

سب may stand only for سب.

The lat. of the town : ١٥ (T. p. 9) is read as : ١٥
(= 21° 15' (N.)).

١٥ may have two possible readings : ١٥ (= 15) and ١٥
(= 55); the reading preferred is : ١٥ as it is the first
and an acceptable reading from every point of view.

72 (91) AL-BALĪNĀ.

Lat. : كب (T.p.9) is read as : كب (= 22° 0' (N.));
this town is omitted in Suh.

كب is the corruption of كب.

73 (95) شباس, on BAHR AL-QULZUM.

Long. : ع (T. p. 9) is read as : ع (= 58° 0');
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 17, S. No. 68).

The preceding long. is 57° 55', so ع would be read
as ع and not as ع; even if ع is preferred, then the
town would be placed close to the river Nile instead of being
located on the coast-line of the Red Sea, which means 5°
away from the Sea-coast; hence, ع is apparently wrong,
see also the comment on the point of the coast-line, S.No.1126.

The lat. of the town : ر (T. p. 9) is read as : ر
(= 17° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ر (p. 17).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, ر may not
be read as ر but as ر.

74 (96) SABĀ', belonging to AL-YAMAN.

Lat. : رى (T.p. 9) is read as : رى (= 17° 10' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : سره (p. 17, S. No. 69).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, سری is read as سری and not as سری ; see the comment on the river, S.Nos. 1690 - 1691.

75 (97) MAHRA, belonging to AL-YAMAN.

Lat. : جع (T.p. 9) is read as : جع (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : جع (p. 17, S. No. 70).

As the town belongs to the second clime and the river, S. No. 1690 comes out of the Mt., S. Nos. 578 - 579, then passing by (the town of) MAHRA (etc.) flows into the Red Sea at long. : $63^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T.p.112, S. Nos. 1690 - 1691), therefore جع should be read as جع and not as جع .

76 (100) MALA.

Lat. : ب (T. p. 10) is read as : ب (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p. 17, S. No. 73).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, ب may not be read as ب (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as ب (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

77 (101) HAKKA.

Long. : سره (T. p. 10) is read as : سره (= $67^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سره (p. 17, S. No. 74).

سره is the corruption of سره .

78 (103) The town of سرا .

Lat. : سرا (T.p.10) is read as : سرا (= $16^{\circ} 45'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : لومه (p. 18, S. No. 76).

As the town belongs to the second clime, therefore لومه may not be read as لومه but as لومه .

79 (105) GHANĀNĀRĀ.

Lat. : ط (T.p.10) is read as : ط (= 19° 0' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : ط (p. 18, S. No. 78).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, ط may not be read as ط (= 59° 0' (N.)) but as ط (= 19° 0' (N.)).

80 (106) The town of Q. N. R., on the Sea.

Lat. : كك (T.p.10) is read as : كك (= 22° 20' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : كك (p. 10, S. No. 86).

كك may stand only for كك.

81 (107) A town, on the Sea.

Lat. : كل (T.p.10) is read as : كل (= 22° 30' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : كل (p. 19, S. No. 87).

كل is the corrupt form of كل.

82 (108) The town of اشن.

Lat. : ع (T.p.10) is read as : ع (= 18° 0' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 19, S. No. 88).

The town belongs to the second clime; secondly, if ع (= 13° 0' (N.)) is preferred, the town would be placed in the Indian Ocean, so ع is read as ع.

83 (109) HAJAR.

Long. : م ع (T. p. 10) is read as : م ع ($= 73^{\circ} 40'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

If م ع is accepted as correct, the town would be placed on the coast-line of the Persian Gulf , since al-Khw. does not place the town on the Sea-coast or near the Sea, so م ع is read as م ع (see the comment on the second town also named as : HAJAR, S. No. 165; its long. is read as م ع ($= 73^{\circ} 0'$) otherwise it would also be placed in the Persian Gulf); if the second HAJAR (with the location which is different, to a certain extent, from that of the HAJAR under discussion is considered as the repetition of the same name, even then م ع (م ع) may be taken as correct.

The lat. of the town : كبل (T. p. 10) is read as : كبل ($= 22^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

كبل is the corrupt form of كبل .

84 (110) 'UMĀN, on the Sea.

Long. : ذل (T. p. 10) is read as : ذل ($= 84^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ذل (p. 19, S. No. 89).

ذل may have two possible readings : ذل ($= 84^{\circ} 30'$) and ذل ($= 104^{\circ} 30'$); the reading preferred is : ذل because firstly, the preceding long. is $73^{\circ} 40'$ and the following : $90^{\circ} 30'$, secondly, if ذل is taken as correct then the town would be placed in the Indian Ocean; hence, it is out of question; finally, in the description of the Indian Ocean, al-Khw. says that from S. Nos. 1215 - 1216, the coast-line passes in the shape of the mantle by the town of 'UMĀN at long. : ذل ($= 84^{\circ} 30'$), lat. : عك

(= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) (in the Text : عك ; see p. 79); consequently, the town is also placed at long. : فذل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$).

Lat. : بط (T. p. 10) is read as : بط ($19^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بط (p. 19).

Since the town belongs to the second cline, بط is read as بط (= $19^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) and not as نبط (= $59^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

85 (111) ADMURA WACHILA, between the two Seas.

Lat. : كب (T.p.10) is read as : كب (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كب (p. 19, S. No. 90).

كب is the corrupt form of كب .

86 (112) AL-NIRUN, on the Sea.

Long. : سك (T.p. 10) is read as : سك (= $92^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : سك (p. 19, S. No. 91).

سك may stand only for سك .

The lat. of the town : كل (T.p.10) is read as : كل (= $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كل (p. 19).

As the town belongs to the second cline, therefore كل would be read as كل ; this reading is also confirmed in view of the description of the coast-line of the Persian Gulf: from S. Nos. 1209 - 1210, it passes in the shape of the mantle by the town of AL-NIRUN and AL-DAYBUL at long. : $86^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 14, S. No. 175); it should however be noted that the coast-line here passes from the South-East to the North-West and the town of AL-DAYBUL lies at long. : $92^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $24^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); since the coast-line passes by the town of AL-NIRUN and AL-DAYBUL,

so the lat. of AL-NĪRŪN should positively be read as نير .

87 (113) AL-MANṢŪRA, belonging to AL-SIND.

Long. : ع (T.p. 10) is read as : ع (= $93^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 19, S. No. 92).

According to Ibn Hauqal the town of AL-NĪRŪN is situated about mid-way between DAYBUL and MANṢŪRA (Kitāb Sūrat al-Ard, p. 323), so ع is read as ع (= $93^{\circ} 0'$); see the comment on AL-NĪRŪN, S. No. 112 and on AL-DAYBUL, S. No. 175); however the location of AL-MANṢŪRA is ascertained, (it is also to be noted that the preceding long. is $92^{\circ} 20'$ and the following : $97^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of the town : كب (T.p.10) is read as : كب (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (H.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كب (p. 19).

كب is the corruption of كب .

88 (114) A town, on the Sea.

Long. : سرة (T.p. 10) is read as : سرة (= $97^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سرة (p. 19, S. No. 93).

سرة is the corrupt form of سرة .

89 (115) AMĪRAS, on the Sea.

Long. : قل (T.p. 11) is read as : قل (= $103^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قل (p. 19, S. No. 94).

قل is read as قل (see the comment on the branch of the river MIHRĀN, S. Nos. 1833 - 1834 and also on the point of the coast-line, S. No. 1197).

90 (116) قاطلا, on the bay of the Sea.

Long. : مرك (T.p. 11) is read as : قزك (= $107^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مرك (p. 19, S. No. 95).

مرك may have two possible readings : قزك (= $87^{\circ} 20'$)
and قزك (= $107^{\circ} 20'$); the reading preferred is : قزك
since the preceding long. is $103^{\circ} 30'$ and the following :
 $111^{\circ} 0'$, so مرك may not be read as قزك but as قزك. This
reading also confirmed in view of the description of the
coast-line: from long. : $107^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) to
long. : $104^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $17^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) the coast-line passes
touching the town of قاطلا (see T. p. 78, S. Nos. 1190 - 1191).

Lat. : نول (T.p. 11) is read as : نول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : نول (p. 19, S. No. 5).

Since the town belongs to the second cline, نول is read
as نول and not as نول.

91 (117) The town of 'ITHNĀ.

Lat. : بطاك (T.p. 11) is read as : بطاك ($19^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : بطاك (p. 19, S. No. 96).

As the town belongs to the second cline, therefore بطاك
may stand only for بطاك.

92 (118) The town of ارسي.

Long. : قسيك (T.p. 11) is read as : قسيك (= $112^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قسيك (p. 19, S. No. 97).

The preceding long. is $111^{\circ} 0'$ and the following :
 $116^{\circ} 0'$, therefore to be in continuity with the previous and

following longitudes, قيبك may be read as قيبك (= $112^{\circ} 20'$)
and not as قنبك (= $152^{\circ} 20'$).

93 (119) The town of QARJURĀ.

Lat. : يطى (T.p. 11) is read as : يطى (= $19^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : طه (p. 19, S. No. 98).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, يطى is read
as يطى; the second reading, نطى is out of question here.

94 (120) The town of PUNTĀ.

Long. : قنول (T. p. 11) is read as : قنول (= $156^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نول (p. 20, S. No. 99).

قنول is the corruption of قنول.

The lat. of the town : سره (T. p. 11) is read as: سره
(= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سرم (p. 20).

As the town belongs to the second clime, therefore سره
may stand only for سره .

95 (123) The town of اطراسن.

Long. : قنبه (T.p. 11) is read as : قنبه (= $142^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قنبه (p. 20, S. No. 102).

قنبه may stand only for قنبه.

The lat. of the town : كبه (T. p. 11) is read as: كبه
(= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كبه (p. 20).
كبه is the corruption of كبه.

96 (124) The town of TUGHNĀ, along the mountain.

Long. : قنبم (T. p. 11) is read as : قنبم (= $142^{\circ} 40'$);

cf. Suh. long. : قس (p. 20, S. No. 103).

قس may stand only for قس.

97 (125) ISFITHRĀ, on the Sea, the port of AL-SĪN.

Long. : قس (T.p.11) is read as : قس (= 167° 15');
this town is omitted in Suh.

قس is the corruption of قس. As for د, it may
have two possible readings : د (= 15') and د (= 55');
the reading preferred is : د (= 15'); if د (= 55') is
taken as correct, then the town would be placed at 40' away
from the coast-line towards the East; since the town is
described on the sea-coast, so the coast-line from the mouth
of the river روس (S. Nos. 1905 - 1906) up to the town,
would have an unnecessary turn, while in the description of
the coast-line al-khw. does not describe it so; hence, د
may not be a possible reading.

The lat. of the town : ع (T. p. 11) is read as : ع
(= 18° 0' (N.)).

Since the town belongs to the second clime, ع may not
be read as ع (= 13° 0' (N.)) but as ع (= 18° 0' (N.));
if ع (= 13° 0' (N.)) is preferred then the town would be
placed in the first clime and it is wrong.

98 (126) The town of AL-SĪN.

Long. : قس (T. p. 11) is read as : قس (= 164° 40');
cf. Suh. long. : قس (p. 20, S. No. 104).

قس may stand only for قس.

The lat. : ع (T. p. 11) is read as : ع (= 18° 30' (N.));

38. (b)

cf. Suh. lat. : Je (p. 20).

As the town belongs to the second clime, therefore Je
may have only one possible reading, namely, Je .

The towns belonging to the Third Cline (Lat. : $30^{\circ} 22' (N.)$).

99 (137) The town of THARĪTĀ.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{ب}$ (T.p. 12) is read as : $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{ب}$ (= $52^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{ب}$ (p. 21, S. No. 116).

Since the preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{ب}$ (= $50^{\circ} 0'$) and the following : $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{د}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$), therefore $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{ب}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{ب}$ (= $12^{\circ} 0'$) but as (= $52^{\circ} 0'$).

100 (138) The town of ANTĪSWĀ.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{س}}\text{ز}$ (T.p.12) is read as : $\overline{\text{س}}\text{ز}$ (= $27^{\circ} 0' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{س}}\text{ز}$ (p. 21, S. No. 118).

$\overline{\text{س}}\text{ز}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{س}}\text{ز}$.

101 (139) The town of ASNĀ.

Long. : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (T. p. 12) is read as : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (= $54^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (p. 21, S. No. 119).

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ت}}\text{د}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$) and the following : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (= $53^{\circ} 20'$), so to be in continuity with these readings, $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ is read as $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$.

102 (141) The town of ABŠHĀYĀ.

Long. : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (T.p. 12) is read as : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (= $55^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{د}}\text{ب}$ (p. 21, S. No. 121).

The preceding long. is ك° ($53^{\circ} 20'$), so د° may not be read as د° ($= 15^{\circ} 0'$) but as د° ($= 55^{\circ} 0'$).

Lat. of the town : د° (T.p. 12) is read as : د° ($= 25^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N)}$).

د° is the corrupt form of د° .

103 (142) The town of IKHMĪM.

Long. : د° (T.p. 12) is read as : د° ($= 55^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : د° (p. 21, S. No. 122).

Since the previous longs. are described by al-Khv. in 50s, so د° may not be read as د° .

The lat. of the town : د° (T. p. 12) is read as : د° ($= 26^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : د° (p. 21).

د° may stand only for د° .

104 (143) DAYR IKHMĪM.

Long. : د° (T.p.12) is read as : د° ($= 55^{\circ} 40'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

د° may stand only for د° because the previous readings are: د° , د° etc.

Lat. : د° (T.p.12) is read as : د° ($= 27^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$).

د° is the corrupt form of د° .

105 (144) DAYR FAU.

Long. : د° (T.p. 12) is read as : د° ($= 56^{\circ} 50'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as : د° ($= 55^{\circ} 40'$)
and the following as د° ($= 56^{\circ} 49'$), so د° may not be

read as نون but as نون .

(Lat. : نزل (T.p.12) is read as : نزل (= $27^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

نزل may stand only for نزل .

106 (147) ANBANI.

Long. : نر (T.p.12) is read as : نر (= $57^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is $57^{\circ} 0'$, so نر may stand only
for نر (= $57^{\circ} 0'$).

107 (149) AL-QAYS.

The long. : (first reading) نح and (the second) نح
(T. p. 13); the second reading is preferred and read
as : نح (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

(Note :- From S. No. 149 - 158 al-Khw. has given the
two different readings of the long. of each town, for all the
towns, described against the above mentioned S.Nos., the
second reading is preferable).

As for the reading : نح , it may be ^{the} corrupt form of
but if نح is preferred (with the lat. : نزل) then the
town would be placed in the Red Sea; hence, the second
variation نح is taken as correct (it is also to be noted
that the preceding long. is نر (= $57^{\circ} 45'$)).

108 (150) AQNA.

Long. : (first reading) نس and (the second) نح (T.p.13);
the second reading is preferred and read as : نح (= $53^{\circ} 0'$);

(see the note under the town of AL-QAYS, S.No. 149), this town is omitted in Suh.

As for the reading : س° (= $60^{\circ} 0'$), it is apparently wrong because if it is preferred, the town would be placed in the Red Sea; on the same ground the second reading ع° may not be read as ع° but as ع° with no other possibility.

The lat. of the town : كزل (T. p. 13) is read as : كزل (= $27^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

كزل may have only one possible reading, namely, كزل .

109 (151) AHNAS.

Long. : (first reading) سى and (the second) ع° (T.p.13); the second reading is preferred and is read as : ع° ($= 53^{\circ} 0'$); (see the note under the town of AL-QAYS, S. No. 149); this town is omitted in Suh.

For the first readings and also the preferred readings, see the comment on the long. of the town of AQNA, S.No.150 (with the exception of 10 in the long. of the first reading and the difference of 30 in the lat. of the town towards the North), the problem of both the towns is exactly the same.

110 (152) AL-BAHNASA.

Long. : (first reading) سله and (the second) ع° (T.p.13); the second reading is preferred and is read as : ع° ($= 53^{\circ} 40'$); (see the note under the town of AL-QAYS, S. No. 149; this town is omitted in Suh.

As for the readings : سله and ع° , both may be taken as correct with the lat. : كط° (= $29^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) as the town,

in both the cases, would be placed on the coast of the Red Sea, but since the town is not described by al-Khw. as being located on the Sea-coast; secondly, the following long. (of the second reading) is $\delta\lambda$ (= $54^{\circ} 5'$), so $\rho\epsilon$ (the second reading) is taken as correct and is read as $\rho\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 40'$).

111 (154) DALAS.

(For the long. of DALAS, see the note under: the town of AL-QAYS, S. No. 149); this town is omitted in Suh.

Lat. : $\omega\lambda$ (T.p.13) is read as : $\omega\lambda$ (= $27^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)).

ω is the corruption of λ . As for ω , it may have two possible readings : ω (= $15'$) and ω (= $55'$); the reading preferred is : ω because it is correct from every point of view, otherwise both readings are acceptable.

112 (155) AL-FAYYUM.

Long. : $\omega\lambda$ (the second reading; see the note under: the town of AL-QAYS, S. No. 149) is preferred and read as : $\omega\lambda$ (= $54^{\circ} 15'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

ω (the minutes of the town) may have two possible readings: ω (= $15'$) and ω (= $55'$); the reading preferred is : ω , if ω is taken as correct then the town would be placed close to the town of BANBĀN (T. p. 8, S. No. 78); the location of the town near BANBĀN may be acceptable but since the author has not described it so and the first reading is correct from every point of view, it is preferred.

113 (157) QASH NIṢR.

Long. : قش (the second variation; see the note under : the town of AL-QAYS, S. No. 149) is read as : قش ($= 54^{\circ} 50'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

قش is the corrupt form of قش .

114 (159) The town of QUNĀ.

Lat. : قن (T.p.13) is read as : قن ($= 27^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : قن (p. 21, S. No. 124).

قن may stand only for قن .

115 (160) AL-QULZUM on the Sea.

Long. : قزل (T.p. 13) is read as : قزل ($= 56^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قزل (p. 21, S. No. 125).

The preceding long. is قن ($= 55^{\circ} 40'$), so قزل may not be read as قزل ($= 16^{\circ} 30'$).

116 (161) A town.

Long. : قز (T.p.13) is read as : قز ($= 57^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قز (p. 21, S. No. 126).

قز may stand only for قز ($= 57^{\circ} 40'$) for the previous longs., from S. No. 136 up to the S. No. under discussion, are being described by al-Khw. in 50s and the following long. is قز ($= 61^{\circ} 20'$).

117 (165) The town of HAJAR.

Long. : قح (T.p.14) is read as : قح ($= 73^{\circ} 0'$),

cf. Suh. long. : ع° (p. 22, S. No. 130).

If ع° is accepted as correct then the town would be placed in the Persian Gulf; hence, it is out of question.

118 (169) JANNABA, on the Sea.

Long. : ع° (T.p.14) is read as : ع° (= $77^{\circ} 20'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ع° (p. 22, S. No. 134).

ع° may represent ع° only.

119 (171) NA'N.

Long. : ف° (T.p.14) is read as : ف° (= $80^{\circ} 45'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ف° (p. 22, S. No. 136).

ف° is the corruption of ف° .

120 (172) TIZ, on the Sea.

Long. : م° (T.p. 14) is read as : م° (= $82^{\circ} 40'$);

cf. Suh. long. : م° (p. 22, S. No. 137).

م° may have two possible readings : م° (= $82^{\circ} 40'$) and م° (= $102^{\circ} 40'$). The reading م° is preferred because the preceding long. is ف° (= $80^{\circ} 45'$) and the following : ص° (= $90^{\circ} 0'$); secondly, the town of TIZ belongs to the country of AL-SIND; if م° (= $102^{\circ} 40'$) is taken as correct then it would be placed in the country of KĀBUL which has its centre at long. : $101^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 0'(\text{N.})$:

(see T. p. 102, S. No. 1564) and it is also to be noted that the town is described by the author as being located on the Sea and the coast-line of any Ocean or Sea does not pass

from this point (long. : $102^{\circ} 40'$); hence, قُب is out of question here.

117 (175) AL-DAYBUL, on the Sea.

Long. : لبه (T.p.14) is read as : لبه ($= 92^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبه (p. 22, S. No. 140).

لبه is the corrupt form of لبه .

118 (176) ARMABIL.

Long. : لبه (T.p.14) is read as : لبه ($= 92^{\circ} 55'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبه (p. 22, S. No. 141).

لبه may be read either as لبه ($= 92^{\circ} 15'$) or
as لبه ($= 92^{\circ} 55'$); if لبه is preferred, then the town
would be placed in the Persian Gulf; hence, لبه is read
as لبه ($= 92^{\circ} 55'$).

The lat. of the town : كه (T. p. 14) is read
as : كه ($= 22^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كه (p.22).

كه may represent كه only.

119 (178) The town of قولى, on the Mt.

Long. : ع (T.p. 14) is read as : ع ($= 103^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 22, S. No. 143).

ع may have (here) two possible readings : ع
($= 103^{\circ} 0'$) and ع ($= 108^{\circ} 0'$).

Since the town of قولى, S. No. 180 (lying in the
series as the third from the town under discussion towards
the North) has the fixed reading as : long. : $104^{\circ} 10'$,
lat. : $24^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and the preceding town (of KĀBUL) has

the long. as $100^{\circ} 0'$, therefore the longs of the two towns : موسس and DAYĀRISHTĪ in between KĀBUL and قولى , are read as $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ} (= 103^{\circ} 0')$ and $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ} (= 103^{\circ} 45')$, (in the Text the long. of the town of موسس , as described above, is given as $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ and that of قولى as : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$).

But it involves problem, Both al-Khw. and Suh. agree that the town of موسس is located on the Mt. (or a mountain in Suh.) but it is placed at $10^{\circ} 20'$ away from the Mt., S. Nos. 711 - 712 towards the West; if the ranges of the Mt. (within the limits of two fixed edges) are changed a little to the South-West, then (the town of) DAYĀRISHTĪ would be placed within the ranges of the Mt.; since al-Khw. does not describe it so, therefore the Mt. should be located straight towards the North-East (as shown on the map), but still the problem remains unsolved.

120 (179) DAYĀRISHTĪ.

Long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (T.p. 14) is read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ} (= 103^{\circ} 45')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (p. 22, S. No. 144).

See the comment on the preceding town.

121 (182) A town, at the foot of the Mt.

Long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (T.p. 15) is read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ} (= 111^{\circ} 15')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (p. 23, S. No. 147).

The preceding long. is $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ} (= 110^{\circ} 0')$ and the following : $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (= $137^{\circ} 40'$), so $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ may not be read as $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$ but as $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ع}^{\circ}$.

122 (183) The town of QALĪNRA.

Lat. : قزل (T.p.15) is read as : قزل (= $27^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : قزل (p. 23, S. No. 148).
 قزل is the corruption of قزل .

123 (184) The town of T'ULĀ.

Long. : قى (T.p.15) is read as : قى (= $148^{\circ} 10'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قى (p. 23, S. No. 149).

In this connection, it should be noted that the location of the town as described by Suh. : on a mountain, is obviously wrong because it cannot be located on any mountain; on the other hand, both the authors al-Khw. and Suh. agree that the river DUWĀNIS, S.No. 1845 comes out of the ZĀNĀSĀ Mt. (T. p. 50, S. Nos. 721 - 722; cf. Suh. p. 94, S. Nos. 1215-1216) at long. : $149^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), then passes to the long. : $148^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), then passes close to the town of T'ULĀ and flows into the Sea (Indian Ocean) at long. : $153^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $11^{\circ} 15'$ (N.), (see the comment on the River, S.Nos. 1845 - 1847; cf. Suh. S. Nos. 1850 - 1852); hence, قى (the long. of the town of T'ULĀ) may not be read as قى but as قى .

124 (185) The town of اربلا.

Long. : قس (T.p.15) is read as : قس (= $160^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قس (p. 23, S. No. 150).
 قس may stand only for قس .

The towns belonging to the Fourth Cline (Lat. : $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

125 (187) ASĀBASH, a well known (town).

Long. : ω (T. p. 15) may be read either as : ω (= $7^{\circ} 15'$) or as ω (= $7^{\circ} 55'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

ASĀBASH is not shown on the map because in both the cases, whether the long. is read as $7^{\circ} 15'$ or as $7^{\circ} 55'$, it would be placed in the Med. Sea.

126 (189) AṬRANSIYULĀ, on the Sea.

Long. : $\bar{\omega}$ (T.p.15) is read as : $\bar{\omega}$ (= $11^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{\omega}$ (p. 23, S. No. 155).

The preceding long. is $\bar{\omega}$ (= $8^{\circ} 0'$), so $\bar{\omega}$ may not be read as $\bar{\omega}$ (= $51^{\circ} 0'$) but as $\bar{\omega}$ (= $11^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of the town : $\bar{\omega}$ (p. 15) is read as : $\bar{\omega}$ (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\bar{\omega}$ (p. 23).

Since the town belongs to the fourth cline ($30^{\circ} 22'$ to $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), $\bar{\omega}$ is read as $\bar{\omega}$.

127 (190) اولوس, near the Sea.

long. : $\bar{\omega}$ (T.p. 15) is read as : $\bar{\omega}$ (= $12^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{\omega}$ (p. 23, S. No. 156).

The preceding long. is read as $\bar{\omega}$ (= $11^{\circ} 0'$), so $\bar{\omega}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\bar{\omega}$.

The lat. of the town : لبن (T.p.15) is read as : لبن
(= $32^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لبن (p. 23).

لبن may represent لبن only.

128 (191) The town of LILFIYĀ.

Long. : لبه (T.p. 15) is read as : لبه (= $12^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبن (p. 23, S. No. 157).

The preceding long. is read as لبن, so لبه may
stand only for لبه.

129 (192) The town of QIRTŪS.

Long. : قك (T.p.15) is read as : قك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قك (p. 23, S. No. 158).

Since the preceding long. is read as لبه (= $12^{\circ} 45'$)
and the town of دارا, lying in the series as the third
from the town under discussion towards the North has its
long. as دل (= $14^{\circ} 30'$), (see the comment on the
town, S. No. 194), so the long. of the town of QIRTŪS
is read as قك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$) and that of the following
town of سرارا as : قك (= $13^{\circ} 30'$); in the Text, as
mentioned above, the long. of the town of QIRTŪS is قك
and that of the town of سرارا : قك (see T. p. 15,
S. No. 193).

130 (193) The town of سرارا.

Long. : قك (T.p.15) is read as : قك (= $13^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. long. : قك (p. 23, S. No. 159).

For the long. of this town, see the comment on the preceding long.

The lat. of the town : لَب (T. p. 15) is read as : لَب (= 32° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 23).

لَب is the corruption of لَب.

131 (194) The town of داسرا, on the Sea.

Long. : دِل (T.p. 15) is read as : دِل (= 14° 30');
cf. Suh. long. : دِل (p. 24, S. No. 160).

The preceding long. is read as دِل (= 13° 30') and the following is as دِل (= 15° 40'), so دِل may stand for دِل (= 14° 30') and not دِل (= 54° 30').

The lat. of the town : لَب (T.p. 15) is read as : لَب (= 32° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 24).

لَب may have only one possible reading, namely, لَب.

132 (196) QARTAJANNA, near the Sea.

Long. : لَو (T. p. 16) is read as : لَو (= 16° 0');
cf. Suh. long. : لَو (p. 24, S. No. 162).

The preceding long. is دِل (= 15° 40') and the following : لَو (= 17° 0'), so لَو is read as لَو; the second variation لَو is out of question.

The lat. of the town : لَب (T.p. 16) is read as : لَب (= 32° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 24).

لَب may represent لَب only.

133 (198) جسرسيانريا.

Long. : دِل (T.p. 16) is read as : دِل (= 18° 30');

cf. Suh. long. : جع (p. 24, S. No. 164).

The preceding long. is يز (= $17^{\circ} 0'$) and the following one is read as يم (= $19^{\circ} 40'$), so جع may not be read as جع (= $13^{\circ} 30'$); the other variations : جع (= $53^{\circ} 30'$) and جع (= $58^{\circ} 30'$) are also out of question here; hence, the possibility remains only of جع .

134 (199) YANA, near the Sea.

Long. : يم (T.p. 16) is read as : يم (= $19^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : يم (p. 24, S. No. 165).

The preceding long. is read as جع (= $18^{\circ} 30'$) and the following as ك (= $20^{\circ} 0'$), it is also to be noted that the coast-line of any Ocean or Sea does not pass from this point and the town is described as being located on the Sea, so يم may not be read as يم but as يم .

135 (201) SALIDA, near the Sea.

Long. : ك (T.p. 16) is read as : ك (= $22^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ك (p. 24, S. No. 167).

ك is the corruption of ك . As for ك , it may have two possible readings : ك and ك ; both the readings may be accepted, but since the first reading is correct from every point of view, it has been preferred.

136 (202) SALTHA, on the Sea.

Long. : جع (T.p. 16) is read as : جع (= $23^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : جع (p. 24, S. No. 168).

The preceding long. is read as : كبيه (= $22^{\circ} 15'$)
 and the following as كديه (= $24^{\circ} 15'$), so كجل is read
 as كجل (= $23^{\circ} 30'$); this reading is also confirmed in view
 of the description of the coast-line of the Med. Sea,
 al-Khw. says that from the long. : $28^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)
 the coast-line passes in the shape of the mantle at lat. :
 $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), (see T. p. 69, S. Nos. 1036 - 1037); if the
 coast-line was to pass from here, close to the town, the
 author would have mentioned it accordingly, but since it is
 not pointed out, كجل (therefore) would be read as كجل with
 the lat. : لب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), (see the comment on the
 lat. below).

Lat. : لب (T.p.16) is read as : لب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 124).

لب may represent لب only.

137 (204) باربا, on the sea.

Long. : كزبه (T.p. 16) is read as : كزبه (= $27^{\circ} 15'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : كزبه (p. 24, S. No. 170).

كزبه may stand only for كزبه .

The lat. : لب (T. p. 16) is read as : لب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 24).

لب may have only one possible reading, namely, لب .

138 (210) The town of QA, in an Island.

Long. : لب (T.p. 16) is read as : لب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : لب (p. 25, S. No. 192).

لب may represent لب only.

139 (213) MAKSULĀ, near the Sea.

Lat. : لَب (T.p.16) is read as : لَب (= 32° 0' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 26, S. No. 196).

لَب may have only one possible reading, namely, لَب.

140 (214) مَرَقَا, near the Sea.

Long. : لَرَة (T.p.17) is read as : لَرَة (= 37° 0');

cf. Suh. long. : لَرَة (p. 26, S. No. 197).

لَرَة may stand only for لَرَة.

141 (215) ATHANĀ, on the Sea.

Lat. : لَب يَه (T.p.17) is read as : لَب يَه (= 32° 15' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 26, S. No. 198).

لَب يَه may represent لَب يَه only.

142 (216) SUQYĀ, on the Sea.

Lat. : لَب يَه (T.p.17) is read as : لَب يَه (= 32° 15' (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 26, S. No. 199).

لَب يَه is the corruption of لَب يَه.

143 (218) ISFARNUS, on the Sea.

Long. : مَب (T.p. 17) is read as : مَب (= 42° 0');

cf. Suh. long. : مَب (p. 26, S. No. 201).

مَب is the corruption of مَب.

The lat. of the town : لَب مَه (T.p. 17) is read as : لَب مَه

(= 32° 45' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لَب (p. 26).

لَب مَه may represent لَب مَه only.

144 (219) TARABULUS of AL-MAGHRIB, on the Sea.

Lat. : لب̄ (T.p.17) is read as : لب̄ (= 32° 0' (N.));
this town is omitted in Suh.

لب̄ is the corrupt form of لب̄ .

145 (220) The town of TUNIS.

Long. : (first reading) لب̄ , and (the second) لم̄
(T. p. 17); the first reading is preferred and ^{read} as : لب̄
(= 32° 0'); this town is omitted in Suh.

لب̄ may stand only for لب̄ . If the second reading
with the lat. : لم̄ (= 36° 40' (N.)) is preferred, then
the town would be placed in the Med. Sea (on the Island of
QARINUS, S. No. 1405); hence, it is out of question.

Lat. : (first reading) لع̄ ; and (the second) لم̄
(T. p. 17); the first reading is preferred and read as: لع̄
(= 33° 0' (N.)).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime
(= 30° 22' to 36° 0' (N.)), لع̄ is read as لع̄ .

146 (221 - 224) TAHRIT, تاقريت, ترغة, and KITAMA.

Since the longitudes and latitudes of these towns are
omitted in the Text, and these (towns) are omitted in Suh.,
therefore all the four towns are not shown on the Map.

147 (225) سرتة, near the Sea.

Long. : لع̄ (T.p. 17) is read as : لع̄ (= 43° 0');
cf. Suh. long. : لع̄ (p. 26, S. No. 202).

If $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 48^{\circ} 0')$ is accepted as correct then the town would be placed in the Med. Sea; hence, it is out of question.

The lat. of the town : ع (T. p. 17) is read as: ع ($= 33^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 26).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, therefore ع is read as ع ; this reading may also be confirmed in view of some other argument : if ع is taken as correct then, whether the long. is $\overline{\text{ع}}$ or $\overline{\text{ع}}$, the town would be placed in the Med. Sea; hence, it is rejected as improbable reading.

148 (227) إفاليا , on the Sea.

Long. : ع (T.p. 17) is read as : $\text{ع} (= 43^{\circ} 40')$; cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 27, S. No. 204).

If ع is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed in a peninsula (described in the Text as an island); since the location of the town is not described in an island but on the Sea, so ع may have only one possible reading, namely, ع .

149 (228) قورس , on the Sea.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.17) is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 33^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, this town is omitted in Suh.

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

150 (236) فساها , on the Sea.

Long. : نك (T.p.18) is read as : $\text{نك} (= 52^{\circ} 20')$;

cf. Suh. long. : نَبَك (p. 26, S. No. 210).

نَبَك may represent نَبَك only.

151 (237) RASHID, on the Sea.

Long. : نَبَم (T.p. 18) is read as : نَبَم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$);

this town is omitted in Suh.

نَبَم may have only one possible reading, namely, نَبَم.

Lat. : لَم (T.p. 18) is read as : لَم (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, لَم is read as لَم .

152 (238) AL-BURULLUS, on the Sea.

Long. : نَبَكه (T.p. 18) is read as : نَبَكه (= $52^{\circ} 25'$);

cf. Suh. long. : نَبَكه (p. 27, S. No. 211).

نَبَكه may stand only for نَبَكه .

153 (240) DISA, on the Sea.

Long. : نَخَن (T.p. 18) is read as : نَخَن (= $53^{\circ} 50'$);

this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is نَخَم (= $53^{\circ} 40'$), so نَخَن may not be read as نَخَن but as نَخَن .

The lat. of the town : لَزَم (T.p. 18) is read as : لَزَم (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

لَزَم is the corrupt form of لَزَم .

154 (241) ماطرا, on the Sea.

Long. : نَخَنه (T.p. 18) is read as : نَخَنه (= $53^{\circ} 55'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\cup\epsilon$ (p. 27, S. No. 213).

If $\omega\epsilon$ is read as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 15'$) then the town would be placed too away from the coast-line, so reaching the town, the coast-line have to be curved in the shape of the scoop but al-Khw. does not describe it so; hence, ω (the second possible reading of ω) is preferred as correct.

155 (245) DIMYĀT, on the Sea.

Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p.18) is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\cup\epsilon$ (p. 27, S. No. 214).

This town is also described under the description of the delta of the river NILE (see T.p. 109, S. No. 1651) But it involves a problem. After the description of the seventh gulf, al-Khwārizmī mentions (the town of) DIMYĀT, but in the map of the river NILE (see T. Table III) this town is placed on the Eastern side of the delta, if $\omega\epsilon$ is read as $\omega\epsilon$, then the town would be placed among the seven gulfs, having five gulfs towards the West and two towards the East; so, like the other three towns named : 'ALWA BAHRIYA, FAIZĀN and ZAHĪĀWA (T.p. 6, S.Nos. 41 -43), having (more or less) similar positions on the map (see again T. Table III), the town of DIMYĀT also may be placed beyond the 6th gulf in westerly direction; hence, $\omega\epsilon$ is read as $\omega\epsilon$ and not as $\omega\epsilon$.

156 (243) SHATĀ, on the Sea.

Long. : $\cup\epsilon$ (T.p.18) is read as : $\cup\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 50'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

نخ may represent نخ only.

157 (244) TINNIS, on the Sea.

Long. : ن (T.p.18) is read as : ن (= $54^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ن (p. 27, S. No. 215).

The preceding long. is read as : نخ (= $53^{\circ} 50'$)
and the following as ن (= $54^{\circ} 40'$), so ن may have
only one possible reading, ن and not as ن.

158 (247) GHAZZA, on the Sea.

Lat. : لب (T.p.18) is read as : لب (= $32^{\circ} 0' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 27, S. No. 217).

لب may stand only for لب.

159 (248) QAMQIS, in the Island of QIBRIS.

Long. : ن (T.p. 18) is read as : ن (= $55^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ن (p. 27, S. No. 218).

See the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1425 - 1429.

160 (249) 'ASQALAN, on the Sea.

Long. : نك (T.p. 18) is read as : نك (= $55^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نك (p. 27, S. No. 219).

The preceding long. is read as : ن (= $55^{\circ} 0'$), so نك
may represent نك only.

The lat. of the town : لب (T.p. 18) is read as : لب
(= $33^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 27).

Since the town belongs to the fourth climate, لب is read
as لب.

161 (250) AL-RAHLA.

Lat. : لِم (T.p.19) is read as : لِم (= $32^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لِم (p. 27, S. No. 2220).

لِم is the corruption of لِم .

162 (251) YAFĀ, on the Sea.

Long. : لَو (T.p. 19) is read as : لَو (= $56^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لَو (p. 27, S. No. 221).

The preceding long. is لَم (= $55^{\circ} 40'$), so لَو may not be read as لَو but as لَو .

163 (252) BAYT AL-MUQADDAS, 'ĪLIYĀ.

Long. : لَو (T.p. 19) is read as : لَو (= $56^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لَو (p. 27, S. No. 222).

The previous long. is read as : لَو (= $56^{\circ} 0'$), so لَو may have only one possible reading : لَو .

Lat. : لِب (T.p.19) is read as : لِب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لِب (p. 27).

لِب is the corruption of لِب .

164 (253) URSUF, on the Sea, on a mountain.

Lat. : لِم (T.p.19) is read as : لِم (= $32^{\circ} 45'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لِم (p. 27, S. No. 223).

لِم may have only one possible reading : لِم .

165 (254) QĪSĀRIYĀ, on the Sea.

Lat. : لِح (T.p.19) is read as : لِح (= $33^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 27, S. No. 224).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, so $\omega\epsilon$ may represent $\omega\epsilon$ (= $33^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) only; as for ω , it may have two possible readings : ω (= $15'$) and ω (= $55'$); the reading preferred is : ω , for if ω is taken as correct then the Sea within the length of about $1^{\circ} 18'$ would almost be cut off from the rest of the Sea, (see the position of the Med. Sea on the Map Section D, Part 2); hence, ω is out of question.

166 (256) 'AKKA, on the Sea.

Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p. 19) is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 25'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 29, S. No. 262).

The preceding long. is $\omega\epsilon$ (= $57^{\circ} 45'$), so $\omega\epsilon$ is read as $\omega\epsilon$ and not as $\omega\epsilon$.

Lat. : $\epsilon\kappa$ (T.p.19) is read as : $\epsilon\kappa$ (= $33^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\epsilon\kappa$ (p. 29).

As the town belongs to the fourth clime, therefore $\epsilon\kappa$ is read as $\epsilon\kappa$.

167 (257) TABARIYA of AL-URDUNN.

Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p.19) is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $57^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 29, S. No. 261).

The preceding long. is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 25'$),
so $\omega\epsilon$ may be only the corrupt form of $\omega\epsilon$.

Lat. : $\epsilon\kappa$ (T.p.19) is read as : $\epsilon\kappa$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\epsilon\kappa$ (p. 29).

لَب is the corrupt form of لَب .

168 (258) قرفوس, in the Island of QIBRIS.

Long. : $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (T.p.19) is read as : $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (p. 29).

$\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ may not be read as $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$), (see the comment on the Island of QIBRIS, S. Nos. 1425 - 1429).

169 (260) سُر, on the Sea.

Long. : $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ (T.p. 19) is read as : $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ (= $59^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ (p. 24, S. No. 176).

Since the preceding long. is $\text{ن}^{\circ}\text{ل}$ (= $57^{\circ} 30'$), so $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ may not be read as $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ but as $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$. As for ه , it may have two possible readings : ه (= $15'$) and ه (= $55'$);

the reading preferred is ه , the reason lies in fact that the town of SÜR, the following town of ŞAYDĀ' located on the Sea at long. : $\text{ن}^{\circ}\text{ك}$ (= $59^{\circ} 20'$), lat. : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{م}$ (= $33^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$), (T. p. 19, S. No. 216) and LUBNĀN of ŞAYDĀ' located on the Sea at long. : $\text{ن}^{\circ}\text{ل}$ (= $59^{\circ} 30'$), lat. : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{م}$ (= $33^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$), (see T. p. 19, S. No. 265) lie side by side; the long. of LUBNĀN of ŞAYDĀ' is $59^{\circ} 30'$; this town lies in the series as the third towards the East; the second, lying, in between LUBNĀN of ŞAYDĀ' and SÜR has its long. as $59^{\circ} 20'$, (see the Map, Section D, Part 3), so the long. of the town of SÜR would be read as $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ and not as $\text{ط}^{\circ}\text{ه}$ (see the comment on ŞAYDĀ' and LUBNĀN of ŞAYDĀ' under the S. Nos. written against their names).

The lat. of the town : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 19) is read as: $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ ($= 33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (p. 24).

Since the town belongs to the fourth cline, $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$.

170 (261) SAYDĀ', on the Sea.

Long. : نطك (T.p.19) is read as : نطك ($= 59^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : نطك (p. 30, S. No. 265).

The preceding long. is read as نطيه ($= 59^{\circ} 15'$), so نطك may have no other possible reading except نطك , (see the comment on the town of SŪR , S.No. 260).

171 (262) BAYRŪT, on the Sea.

Long. : نطال (T.p.19) is read as : نطال ($= 59^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : نطال (p. 24, S. No. 174).

Since the preceding long. is read as نطك ($= 59^{\circ} 20'$), therefore نطال may not be read as نطال but as نطال .

172 (264) 'ARAQA, near the Sea.

Lat. : لويو (T.p.19) is read as : لويو ($= 36^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); this town is omitted in Suh.

As for لو , it may have two possible readings : لو ($= 16'$) and لو ($= 56'$); the reading preferred is : لو if لو is taken as correct then the town would be placed too away from the coast-line while it should be located close to the coast of the Med. Sea.

173 (265) LUBNĀN OF ŠAYDĀ, on the Sea.

Long. : نط (T.p. 19) is read as : نط (= $59^{\circ} 30'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is سايه (= $61^{\circ} 15'$) and the following : سل (= $60^{\circ} 35'$), so نط , the long. in between the above two longs., may not be read as : نط but as نط .

The lat. of the town : نط (T. p. 19) is read as: نط (= $39^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

As the town belongs to the fourth clime, therefore نط may not be an acceptable reading.

174 (269) DIMASHQ, on the edge of the Mt.

Lat. : نط (T.p. 20) read as : نط (= $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : نط (p. 24, S. No. 177).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, نط may have no other possible reading except نط ; to a certain extent it corroborates with that given by Suh.

175 (270) HUMS.

Lat. : نط (T.p. 20) is read as : نط (= $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : نط (p. 25, S. No. 181).

As the location of AL-LĀDHĪQĪYA, being at long.: نط (= $61^{\circ} 0'$), lat. : نط (= $34^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is exactly the same as that of HUMS, therefore نط is considered as the corrupt form of نط (it should however be noted that the lat. of AL-LĀDHĪQĪYA may not be changed because the

location of this town is mentioned on the Sea.); however, the problem still remains ; both the towns may not be shown at the same point, because if it was so, then it should have been described as being on the Sea like AL-LADHIQIYA.

176 (271) SALAMIYA.

Long. : سب (T.p.20) is read as : سب (= $62^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سب (p. 25, S. No. 183).

سب may represent سب only. Lat. : ج (T.p.20) is read as : ج (= $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.25).

As the town belongs to the fourth clime, therefore ج may stand only for ج .

177 (272) HALAB.

Long. : ع (T.p.20) is read as : ع (= $63^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 25, S. No. 184).

The preceding long. is read as : سب (= $62^{\circ} 0'$)
and the following as ع (= $63^{\circ} 45'$) (see the following comment), so ع may not be an acceptable reading.

178 (273) MANBIJ.

Long. : ع (T.p.20) is read as : ع (= $63^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 25, S. No. 185).

ع may not be accepted as correct because according to the description of al-Khw., the river AL-FURĀT, S.No. 2121, passes in between AL-ASWAD Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 749 - 750) and the town of MANBIJ (T. p. 20, S. No. 213), then passes to JABR MANBIJ (see T.p.

20, S. No. 281) having its location at long. : $\text{سله} (= 64^{\circ} 35')$,
 lat. : $36^{\circ} 15'$ (N.); consequently, العل is read as: العل
 (with the lat. : $\text{ال} = 35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); it is also to be
 noted that the river here passes from the North-West to the
 South-East.

179 (275) AL-MASSISA, near the Sea.

Long. : $\text{نم} (T.p. 20)$ is read as : $\text{نم} (= 59^{\circ} 40')$;
 this town is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is $\text{ساله} (= 61^{\circ} 35')$, so نم may
 not be read as نم but as نم .

180 (276) TARSUS, near the Sea.

Long. : $\text{عل} (T.p. 20)$ is read as : $\text{عل} (= 58^{\circ} 0')$;
 cf. Suh. long. : $\text{عل} (p. 34, S. No. 326)$.

Since the preceding long. is read as $\text{نم} (= 59^{\circ} 40')$,
 so عل may not be read as عل but as عل .

The lat. of the town : $\text{لوه} (T.p. 20)$ is read as : لويه
 ($= 36^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{لرله} (p. 34)$.

The lat. of Suh. is different, to a certain extent, from
 that given by al-Khw. and since the extreme limit of the
 fourth clime is $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), (see T. p. 15, line 6;
 cf. Suh. p. 7, the table of the climes), so Suh. has placed
 the town under the 5th clime; TARSUS of al-Khw. also
 crosses the line of the clime (being 15 away from its
 limit towards the North) but not to that extent as that
 of Suh. : $1^{\circ} 35'$ distant from the fourth clime. It should

however be noted that from long. : 54° up to about 61° , the Med. Sea has its extreme limit not beyond $18'$ distant from the fourth cline towards the North, it is for this reason that Suh. does not describe this town as being located near or on the Sea. As for ω , it may have two possible readings : ω (= $15'$) and ω (= $55'$), the reading preferred is ω ; if ω (= $55'$) is taken as correct, then the town would be placed not only distant from the fourth cline but also too away from the Sea, while it should be located close to the sea-coast.

181 (277) AL-HIYAR.

Long. : $\omega\omega$ (T.p. 20) is read as : $\omega\omega$ (= $64^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\omega$ (p. 25, S. No. 186).

ω may have two possible readings : ω (= $15'$) and ω (= $55'$); both the readings are correct but since the first reading is correct from every point of view, it has been preferred.

The lat. of the town : $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{L}$ (T. p. 20) is read as : $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{L}$ (= $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{L}$ (p. 25).

Since the town belongs to the fourth cline (= $30^{\circ} 22'$ to $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{L}$ (= $38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) may not be an acceptable reading.

182 (278) BALIS.

Long. : $\omega\omega$ (T.p.20) is read as : $\omega\omega$ (= $65^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\omega$ (p. 25, S. No. 187).

Though, al-Khw. (in the table of the towns) does not describe this town as being located on the river of AL-FURĀT, but Suh. places it exactly on the bank of the river (AL-FURĀT). The evidence of this mistake is found in the description of this river : according to al-Khw., passing by the towns of MANBIJ and JASR MANBIJ it passes by BĀLIS and then AL-RAQQA and AL-RĀFIQA (see T. p. 140, lines 2, 3) ; hence, if the long. of (the town of) BĀLIS is read as $\omega\omega$ (= $65^{\circ} 55'$), the town would be placed only 5' distant from AL-RAQQAT AL-BAYDĀ' (S. No. 284), while according to Suh., the difference between these two towns is 1 (see the description of the town (p. 25)); so, $\omega\omega$ is read as $\omega\omega$, now the difference in between these two towns remains as 45'.

183 (279) HAMĀT.

Long. : $\omega\omega$ (T.p. 20) is read as : $\omega\omega$ (= $62^{\circ} 15'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

$\omega\omega$ is the corrupt form of $\omega\omega$. As for ω , it may have two possible readings : ω (= $15'$) and ω (= $55'$); the reading preferred is ω ; if ω is taken as correct then the town would be placed on the bank of the river AL-FURĀT; since HAMĀT is not mentioned by al-Khw. as being located on the river, therefore $\omega\omega$ is read as $\omega\omega$.

184 (780) SHAYZAR.

Long. : $\omega\omega$ (T.p. 20) is read as : $\omega\omega$ (= $62^{\circ} 10'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

سبی is the corruption of سبی .

185 (282) MA'ARRAT AL-NU'MAN.

Long. : سبیل (T.p.20) is read as : سبیل (= $62^{\circ} 30'$);

this town is omitted in Suh.

سبیل may stand only for سبیل .

186 (283) FAMIYA.

Long. : سبی (T.p.20) is read as : سبی (= $62^{\circ} 10'$);

this town is omitted in Suh.

سبی may represent سبی only.

186 (285) MAYYAFARIQAYN.

Lat. : لریه (T.p.20) is read as : لریه (= $37^{\circ} 15' (N.)$);

cf. Suh. lat. : لریه (p. 32, S. No. 298).

لریه is the corrupt form of لریه . As for لریه , it may have two possible readings : لریه (= $15'$) and لریه (= $55'$); the reading preferred is : لریه (= $15'$) if لریه (= $55'$) is taken as correct then the town would be placed on the river DAJLA (S. No. 1959); since the town is not described as being located along the bank of this River, therefore لریه is read as لریه and not as لریه .

187 (289 - 290) AL-NA'USA and 'ALUSA.

The longs. and lats. of these two towns are not given in the Text (see T.p. 21) and Suh. has omitted these towns in his text, therefore both the towns have been shown on the Map according to the description of the river AL-FURAT

(S. No. 2121); see the description of the river (T.p.140, lines 3, 4); the positions of these towns are arbitrary and tentative.

188 (291) HĪT.

Lat. : هت (T.p. 21) is read as : هت (= $33^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : هت (p. 27, S. No. 226).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, هت is read as هت , it is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

189 (256) RĀS AL-'AYN.

lat. : لرة (T.p. 21) is read as : لرة (= $37^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لرة (p. 29, S. No. 256).

لرة may represent لرة only.

190 (297) QIRQĪSIYĀ'.

Long. : سون (T.p.21) is read as : سون (= $66^{\circ} 50'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

سون may have only one possible reading, namely, سون .

120 (298) NAṢĪBĪN.

long. : سرن (T.p.21) is read as : سرن (= $67^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سرن (p. 29, S. No. 260).

سرن is the corruption of سرن .

121 (300) BAGHDĀD.

Long. : ع (T.p.21) is read as : ع (= $70^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{\omega} \bar{\epsilon}$ (p. 30, S. No. 266).

In both the cases, ^{whether} the long. is $\bar{\omega} \bar{\epsilon}$ or $\bar{\omega} \bar{\epsilon}$ (with the lat. : $33^{\circ} 9'$ (N.)) (the town of) BAGHDĀD would have a wrong location; to be more exact it should be stated that if $\bar{\omega} \bar{\epsilon}$ is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed $1^{\circ} 9'$ away from the town of SHĪRĀZ (S. No. 315) towards the North near FĀSĀ (S. No. 317), which is obviously wrong location of the town; if it is read as $\bar{\omega} \bar{\epsilon}$ (= $73^{\circ} 0'$), it would still be placed far away from the towns of AL-MADĀI'N (S. No. 303) and WASIT (S. No. 302), while according to the description of the river DAJLA (S. No. 1959), the town of WASIT should be placed after BAGHDĀD; hence AL-MADĀI'N would be placed in between BAGHDĀD and WASIT (see T.p.129, lines 14, 15), then the river would flow towards the Swamps (S. No. 1962) and then divide from here into three branches; so the location of BAGHDĀD may be fixed on the Map according to the description of Suh., this reading is also confirmed in view of the description of AL-BĪRŪNĪ, he describes BAGHDĀD as : مدينة السلم عن جانبي دجلة , at long. : $\bar{\omega} \bar{\epsilon}$ (= $70^{\circ} 0'$), (Sifat., p. 24, S. No. 191); the evidence of this mistake is found in the description of a river that comes out of al-FURĀT (S. No. 2121), contiguous to ANBĀR (in between AL-ANBĀR and AL-KŪFA) at long. : $68^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 25'$ (N.) and flows into BAGHDĀD at long. : $69^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see the comment on the river, (S. Nos. 2126 - 2127). Consequently, not only on the basis of AL-BĪRŪNĪ and Suh. but according to the description

of al-Khw. himself (with the difference of 20' from the actual position towards the West) the town has been fixed at long. : $70^{\circ} 0'$ (see the comment on AL-MADĀI'N and WĀSIT under the S. Nos. written against their names).

The lat. of the town : $\text{ب}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (T.p. 21) is read as : $\text{ا}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $33^{\circ} 25'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ا}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (p. 30).

Since the reading of Suh. has been preferred and the town belongs to the fourth clime, $\text{ا}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ is read as : $\text{ا}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ for details see the comment on the long. above (AL-BĪRŪNĪ describes the lat. of the town as $\text{ا}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (SIFAT, p. 24, S. No. 191).

122 (302) WĀSIT.

lat. : $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (T.p. 21) is read as : $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (= $32^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (p. 30, S. No. 267).

$\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ may represent $\text{ل}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ only .

123 (303) AL-MADĀI'N.

Long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (T.p. 21) is read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $70^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (p. 21, S. No. 276).

The long. of the town is preferred according to the description of Suh., (see the comment on the long. of the town of BĀGHDĀD , S. No. 300).

124 (307) HAMADHĀN.

Long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (T.p. 22) is read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $73^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (p. 28, S. No. 233).

The preceding long. is د ل (= $71^{\circ} 45'$) and the following one is read as د ل (= $74^{\circ} 15'$), so د ل is read as د ل ; this reading is also confirmed in view of the different arguments : in the description of the mountains, al-Khw. says that the Mt., S. Nos. 755 - 756 is adjacent to (the town of) HULWĀN and the HAMADHĀN Mt.; according to al-Khw. it is a great Mt., adjacent to the Mt., S. Nos. 751 - 752, reaching ISBAHĀN and coming back to NIHĀWAND (its first edge lies at long. : $72^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the second (edge) at long. : $72^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); T. pp. 52 - 53). In the description of the Mt., S. Nos. 807 - 808, al-Khw. says that this Mt. is adjacent to the preceding Mt., S. Nos. 805 - 806, HAWADHĀN and HĀRITH and HUWAYRITH, even reaches the mountain of QAZWĪN, S. Nos. 809 - 810; by this evidence also the position of the town is fixed at long. : $73^{\circ} 0'$ because the first edge of this Mt. lies at long. : $69^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 30'$ (N). (see T. pp. 54 - 55).

125 (308) قُمَم.

Long. : د ل (T.p.22) is read as : د ل (= $74^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : د ل (p. 23, S. No. 234).

د ل may be read either as د ل (= $74^{\circ} 15'$) or as د ل (= $74^{\circ} 55'$); the reading preferred is د ل (= $74^{\circ} 15'$); if د ل (= $74^{\circ} 55'$) is taken as correct then the town would be placed only 5 distant from AL-HAY towards the West, while the two towns should be wide apart from each other.

126 (311) AL-AHWĀZ.

lat. : لَب (T.p.22) is read as : لَب (= 32° 0' (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لَ (T. p. 30, S. No. 269).
 لَب may stand only for لَب .

127 (314) AL-SŪS, belonging to FĀRS.

Long. : فِد (T.p. 22) is read as : فِد (= 84° 0');
 this town is omitted in Suh.
 The preceding long. is 77° 40' and the following :
 78° 0', so فِد may not be read as فِد (= 104° 0') but
 as فِد (= 84° 0'); this reading is also confirmed in
 view of the centre of the country of FĀRS, being at long. : ف (= 80° 0'), lat. : 33° 30' (N.), (see T. p. 102, S.No. 1566 and also see the comment on FĀRS under : the commentary on the countries.)

128 (315) SHĪRĀZ, belonging to FĀRS.

Lat. : لَب (T.p.22) is read as : لَب (= 32° 0' (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لَ (p. 28, S. No. 238).
 لَب may have only one possible reading, namely, لَب .

129 (316) BILĀD SABŪR.

Long. : بِلَ (T.p.22) is read as : بِلَ (= 78° 15');
 cf. Suh. long. : بِلَ (p. 28, S. No. 239).
 بِلَ may have two possible readings : بِلَ (= 78° 15')
 and بِلَ (= 78° 55'), the reading preferred is : بِلَ; if بِلَ

is taken as correct then the town would be placed on the Mt., S. Nos. 765 -766, while al-Khw. has not described it so.

130 (317) FASA.

Long. : $\omega \xi$ (T.p.22) is read as : $\omega \xi$ (= $78^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega \xi$ (p. 28, S. No. 240).

$\omega \xi$ may be read either as $\omega \xi$ (= $78^{\circ} 15'$) or as $\omega \xi$ (= $78^{\circ} 55'$), the reading preferred is : $\omega \xi$, if $\omega \xi$ is taken as correct then the town would be placed either on or near the river, S. No. 1903, while in the description of the river, al-Khw. does not describe it as passing by any town (T.p. 125, S. Nos. 1903 - 1904); consequently, $\omega \xi$ has been put aside as a mistake.

The lat. of the town : $\rho \epsilon$ (T. p. 22) is read as : $\rho \epsilon$ (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\rho \epsilon$ (p. 28).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, $\rho \epsilon$ is read as $\rho \epsilon$.

131 (319) ISTAKHR.

Lat. : $\omega \lambda$ (T.p.22) is read as : $\omega \lambda$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega \lambda$ (p. 28, S. No. 242).

$\omega \lambda$ is the corrupt form of $\omega \lambda$.

132 (320) QASR AL-MILH.

Lat. : $\omega \lambda$ (T.p.22) is read as : $\omega \lambda$ (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega \lambda$ (p. 28, S. No. 243).

$\omega \lambda$ may represent $\omega \lambda$ only.

133 (321) AL-SĪRAJĀN.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.22) is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $83^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 28, S. No. 244).

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ف}}$ (= $81^{\circ} 0'$) and the following one is read as $\overline{\text{ف}}$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may not stand for $\overline{\text{ع}}$ but $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

The lat. of the town : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T. p. 22) is read as: $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (p. 28).

$\overline{\text{ل}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ل}}$.

134 (322) AL-JĀN.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ه}}$ (T.p.22) is read as : $\overline{\text{ه}}$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ه}}$ (p. 28, S. No. 245).

Since the preceding long. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $83^{\circ} 0'$) and the following one is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $88^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{ه}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ه}}$ (= $105^{\circ} 0'$) but as $\overline{\text{ه}}$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of the town : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T.p.22) is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (p. 28).

$\overline{\text{ل}}$ may stand for either $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)), both the readings are correct, since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it has been preferred.

135 (323) JĪRUPT.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 23) is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $88^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 29, S. No. 246).

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\text{ه}}$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$) and

the following is $\overline{\text{و}} (= 90^{\circ} 0')$, so $\overline{\text{و}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{و}}$ and not as $\overline{\text{و}}$; though the reading given by Suh. (in its correct form : $\overline{\text{و}} (= 86^{\circ} 0')$) does not exactly corroborate with the preferred one, but it is confirmed that after all, $\overline{\text{و}}$ is not $\overline{\text{و}}$, if it is not $\overline{\text{و}}$, the possibility remains only of $\overline{\text{و}}$.

136 (325) <----->

There is a lacuna at the place of the name of the town and also at place of the lat. of the town; this town is omitted in Suh., so merely on the basis of the long. : $\overline{\text{و}}$, the position of the town cannot be ascertained.

137 (326) BANDASĪR.

The long. and the lat. of the town are not described in the Text; this town is omitted in Suh.

138 (327) SIJISTĀN.

Long. : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{T.p. 23})$ is read as : $\overline{\text{و}} (= 94^{\circ} 15')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{p. 29, S. No. 248})$.

$\overline{\text{و}}$ may stand for either $\overline{\text{و}} (= 94^{\circ} 15')$ or $\overline{\text{و}} (= 94^{\circ} 55')$; the reading preferred is : $\overline{\text{و}}$ because, to a certain extent, it corroborates with that given by Suh.

The lat. of the town : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{T.p. 23})$ is read as : $\overline{\text{و}} (= 32^{\circ} 9' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{p. 29})$.

$\overline{\text{و}}$ may represent $\overline{\text{و}}$ only.



T846

139 (328) واقلا.

Long. : مطم (T.p.23) is read as : قيطم ($= 119^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مطم (p. 29, S. No. 251).

The preceding long. is read as صدية ($= 94^{\circ} 15'$) and the following one is read as تقدم ($= 124^{\circ} 40'$), so مطم may not be read as قنطم ($= 159^{\circ} 40'$) but as قيطم ($= 119^{\circ} 40'$).

140 (329) مسطلبا.

Long. : مقدم (T.p.23) is read as : تقدم ($= 124^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مقدم (p. 29, S. No. 252).

مقدم may stand only for تقدم .

The lat. of the town : لبك (T.p. 23) is read as : لبك ($= 32^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : لده (p. 29).

لبك is the corruption of لبك .

141 (330) The town of Eastern ISKANDARIYA.

Long. : مكة (T.p. 23) is read as : قه ($= 105^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قه (p. 29, S. No. 250).

قه is preferred not only on the basis of Suh. but also because the river, S. No. 2010 has its starting point (in between the Mt., S. Nos. 769 - 770 and the town of Eastern ISKANDARIYA) it lies at long.: قدم ($= 104^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$), lat. : لبن ($= 32^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. long. : قدم , lat.: لبن (p. 151, S. No. 1642), so مكة (which may have only one possible reading, namely, مكة ($= 125^{\circ} 0'$)) becomes out of question.

Lat. : لک (T.p.23) is read as : لک (= $32^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لک (p. 29).

لک may stand only for لک .

142 (331) QURTUBA.

Lat. : لک (T.p.23) is read as : لک (= $33^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
 this town is omitted in Suh.

Since the town belongs to the fourth cline, لک is
 read as لک .

143 (332) SARDANIYA in an Island.

Long. : م (T.p. 23) is read as : م (= $42^{\circ} 8'$);
 this town is omitted in Suh.

م may stand only for م .

towns belonging to the Fifth Climate (lat. $41^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

144 (342) The town of TALSA.

Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p. 24) is read as : $\epsilon\epsilon$ (= $13^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 32, S. No. 287).

The preceding long. is $\epsilon\alpha$ (= $11^{\circ} 50'$) and the following : $\epsilon\delta$ (= $14^{\circ} 50'$), so ϵ may not be read as ϵ (= 13°) but as ϵ (= 18°); even if $\omega/\epsilon\epsilon$ is preferred, then the town would be placed in the Med. Sea, hence it is out of question. As for ω , (with the (degrees of the) long. : ϵ), it may be read either as ϵ (= $15'$) or as δ (= $55'$); the reading preferred is ϵ , if δ is taken as correct then the town would be placed within the ranges of the $\bar{I}D\bar{U}QRA$ Mt., S. Nos. 779 - 780; since it is not described as being located at or near a mountain, so ω is read as ϵ and not as δ .

Lat. of the town : $\epsilon\alpha$ (T. p. 24) is read as : $\epsilon\alpha$ (= $37^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\epsilon\alpha$ (p. 32).

$\epsilon\alpha$ may represent $\epsilon\alpha$ only.

145 (345) غوريس, in the Island of SARHAS.

Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p.24) is read as : $\epsilon\epsilon$ (= $29^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\epsilon\epsilon$ (p. 32, S. No. 290).

$\omega\epsilon$ may have no possible readings : $\epsilon\epsilon$ (= $29^{\circ} 15'$)
and $\epsilon\delta$ (= $29^{\circ} 55'$), both the readings may be correct (see

the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1381 - 1384) but the preferred one is Δ , for, to a certain extent, it corroborates with that given by Suh.

146 (356) TARNUN, on the Sea.

Lat. : Δ (T.p.25) is read as : Δ (= $40^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : Δ (p. 33, S. No. 318).

See the description of the river (T. p. 128,
S. Nos. 1942 - 1943).

147 (357) AFASAS, on the Sea.

Long. : Δ (T.p.25) is read as : Δ (= $51^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : Δ (p. 34, S. No. 322).

The preceding long. is Δ (= $48^{\circ} 50'$) and the following : Δ (= $51^{\circ} 35'$), so Δ may not be read as Δ (= $11^{\circ} 15'$) but as Δ (= $51^{\circ} 15'$).

148 (363) سليوس.

Long. : Δ (T.p. 25) is read as : Δ (= $56^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : Δ (p. 34, S. No. 325).

The preceding long. is Δ (= $55^{\circ} 0'$), so Δ is read as Δ (= $56^{\circ} 45'$) and not as Δ (= $16^{\circ} 45'$).

149 (364) The town of NŪSĀ.

Long. : Δ (T.p.25) is read as : Δ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long.: Δ (p. 34, S. No. 328).

The previous long. is read as نَوَ (= 56° 0') and the following as نَطْ (= 59° 20'), so نَع may not be read as نَع but as نَع .

150 (365) THE TOWN OF ZABTARA.

Long. : نَطْ (T.p.25) is read as : نَطْ (= 59° 20');
cf. Suh. long. : نَطْ (p. 34, S. No. 329).

Since the preceding long. : is read as نَع (= 58° 0') and the following is سَا (= 61° 0'), so نَطْ may have no other possible reading except نَطْ .

151 (368) SHAMSHĀT.

Long. : سَم (T.p.26) is read as : سَم (= 62° 40');
cf. Suh. long. : سَم (p. 34, S. No. 335).
سَم may represent سَم only.

152 (369) SAMĪSĀT.

Long. : سَبْ (T.p.26) is read as : سَبْ (= 62° 35');
cf. Suh. long. : سَم (p. 35, S. No. 336).
سَبْ is the corruption of سَبْ .

153 (370) QALĪQALĀ.

Long. : سَكْ (with a faint but visible dot of the letter ج) (T. p. 26) is read as : سَكْ (= 63° 25'); cf.
Suh. long. : سَكْ (p. 35, S. No. 337).
سَكْ is read as سَكْ , not only on the basis of a readable dot but also because of the preceding long. as سَبْ (= 62° 35') and the following : سَدْ (= 64° 50').

The lat. : ع (with a faint dot of the letter ح)
 (T.p. 26) is read as : ع (= $38^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh.
 lat. : ع (p. 35).

Since the town belongs to the fifth clime, ع may
 not be read as ع (= $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), the dot seems to
 be only a printing mistake; this reading is also confirmed
 in view of the continuity of the readings : the preceding
 lat. is لوك (= $36^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) and the following : لطن
 (= $39^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)).

154 (379) QAZWI.

Lat. : لرة (T.p.26) is read as : لرة (= $37^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لرة (p. 33, S. No. 309).

لرة may stand only for لرة .

155 (388) JURJA, near the Sea.

Long. : فمه (T.p.27) is read as : فمه (= $80^{\circ} 45'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : فمه (p. 35, S. No. 339).

فمه may stand only for فمه .

156 (390) TUS.

Long. : قبن (T.p.27) is read as : قبن (= $82^{\circ} 50'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قبن (p. 35, S. No. 341).

The preceding long. is فمه (= $80^{\circ} 45'$) and the
 following one is read as فجك (= $83^{\circ} 20'$); so قبن is
 read as قبن (the addition of a dot seems to be a printing
 mistake).

157 (391) SARAKHS.

Long. : عك (T.p.27) is read as : عك (= $83^{\circ} 20'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : عك (p. 35, S. No. 342).

Since the preceding long. is read as : فبن (= $82^{\circ} 50'$)
 and the following : فدك (= $84^{\circ} 20'$), therefore عك may
 not be read as عك ; عك and عك , the other two
 variations of عك , are out of question.

158 (393) MARW AL-RUDH.

Long. : ده (T.p.27) is read as : ده (= $85^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ده (p. 35, S. No. 344).

The preceding long. is فدك (= $84^{\circ} 20'$) and the
 following : ده (= $85^{\circ} 45'$), so ده may not be read
 as ده (= $105^{\circ} 0'$) but as ده (= $85^{\circ} 0'$).

159 (394) UMAWIYA.

Lat. : لزم (T.p.27) is read as : لزم (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : لزمه (p. 35, S. No. 345).

لزم may stand only for لزم .

160 (395) BUKHARA.

Long. : فرك (T.p.27) is read as : فرك (= $87^{\circ} 20'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : فرك (p. 35, S. No. 346).

The preceding long. is ده (= $85^{\circ} 45'$) and the
 following one is read as فخله (= $88^{\circ} 35'$), so فرك may
 not be read as فرك .

Lat. of the town : لرن (T. p. 27) is read as : لرن
(= $37^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لرنه (p. 35).

لرن is the corruption of لرن .

161 (396) BALKH.

Long. : له (with a suspected dot of the letter ج)
(T. p. 27) is read as : له (= $88^{\circ} 35'$); cf. Suh.
long. : له (p. 35, S. No. 347).

The dot (of له) is not accepted because according
to the author, the river BALKH (S. No. 2196) passes
close to (the town of) BALKH, then flows into the
swamp, S. No. 2196 at long. : ه (= $88^{\circ} 0'$),
lat. : $39^{\circ} 10'$ (N.); (T. p. 145, S. No. 2201); hence,
due to the sufficient data the location of the town is
ascertained, and (in the text : له) is read as له
(= $88^{\circ} 35'$) and not as له (= $83^{\circ} 35'$).

162 (397) SAMARQAND.

Long. : طال (T.p.27) is read as : فطال (= $89^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : طال (p. 35, S. No. 348).

As the preceding long. is read as فطال (= $88^{\circ} 30'$)
and the following : صای (= $91^{\circ} 10'$), therefore طال may
not be read as قطال (= $109^{\circ} 30'$) but as فطال (= $89^{\circ} 30'$).

The lat. of the town : لرن (T. p. 27) is read as : لرن
(= $37^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لول (p. 35).

لرن may represent لرن only.

163 (399) KHUIJANDA.

Long. : سبیل (T.p.27) is read as : سبیل (= $92^{\circ} 30'$);
 cf. Suh. long.: سبیل (p. 35, S. No. 350).
 سبیل may have only one possible reading, namely, سبیل .

164 (400) BANAKATH.

Lat. : ج (with a faint dot of the letter ج)
 (T. p. 27) is read as : ج (= $38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh.
 lat. : ج (p. 35, S. No. 351).

Since the town belongs to the fifth climate, therefore
 the dot of the letter ج is taken as a printing mistake;
 hence, the possibility remains only of ج .

165 (405) AL-TUBBAT.

Long. : قل (T.p.28) is read as : قل (= $130^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قل (p. 36, S. No. 356).
 قل may stand only for قل .

166 (406) ATRAQARA.

Long. : قطی (T.p. 28) is read as : قطی (= $149^{\circ} 10'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قطی (p. 36, S. No. 357).
 قطی is the corruption of قطی .

167 (407) A town, on a mountain and a stream.

Long. : مطیه (T.p. 28) is read as : مطیه (= $149^{\circ} 15'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : مطیه (p. 36, S. No. 358).
 مطیه may represent مطیه only.

168 (408) SHĪRĀ, which is SĪNĪSTĀN.

Long. : مَحَل (T.p. 28) is read as : قَنْجَل (= $158^{\circ} 30'$);
 of. Suh. long. : مَحَل (p. 36, S. No. 359).

The following long. is قَنْطَلَا (= $159^{\circ} 31'$), so مَحَل
 may not be read as قَنْجَل (= $153^{\circ} 30'$) but as قَنْجَل (= $158^{\circ} 30'$).

169 (410) The town of DALQŪ.

The long. : مَسَّة (T.p.28) is read as : قَسَّة (= $160^{\circ} 0'$);
 this town is omitted in Suh.

قَسَّة may stand only for مَسَّة.

Towns belonging to the Sixth Cline (Lat. 45° 0' (N.)).

170 (413) HAMMAT LAQALĪNĀ.

This town is omitted in Suh. It should be described as being قرب البحر or على البحر because it is placed on the Sea (= Atlantic Ocean); on the map this town is shown close to the coast-line, there is no other alternative.

171 (414) اسطورتي, along the mountain.

lat. : لح (with a dim but readable dot of the letter ح) is read as : لح (= 43° 30' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لح (p. 39, S. No. 404).

Since the town belongs to the sixth cline, لح (= 48° 30' (N.)) is out of question here; the reading preferred: لح is also confirmed in view of the location of the town along the Mt. (that is the mountain, S. Nos. 829 - 830); if لح is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed in the Atlantic Ocean even 3° away from the sea-coast towards the North, which is apparently wrong.

172 (417) HAYKAL OF AL-ZUHRA, in the mountain.

Long. : طال (I.p. 29) is read as : طال (= 19° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : طال (p. 37, S. No. 372).

The preceding long. is يه (= 15° 15') and the following one is read as كبه (= 22° 15'), so طال may not

be read as نطال (= $59^{\circ} 30'$) but as يطال (= $19^{\circ} 30'$),
 (see the comment on the Mt. adjacent to the Sea, with the
 HAYKAL of AL-ZUHRA (the Altar of Venus) in it ", S.Nos.
 833 - 834 and also see the description of the coast-line of
 the Med. Sea : al-Khw. says that from the point, S.No.1116
 (at long. : كم (= $20^{\circ} 40'$), lat. : مبل (= $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.))
 up to the next point, S. No. 1117 (at long. : يده
 (= $14^{\circ} 0'$), lat. : لزم (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), the coast-
 line passes by the Mt. (as mentioned above : S.Nos.833-834).
 The point of the sea-coast (S.No. 116) is adjacent to the
 second edge of the Mt. and the coast-line, covering the
 whole length of the Mt., passes to the point, S. No. 117
 (it should however be noted that the Med. Sea is here
 passing from the North-East to the South-West).

173 (418) The town of موسس

Long. : كب ه (T.p.29) is read as : كب يه (= $22^{\circ} 15'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : كب ه (p. 39, S. No. 406).

كب is the corruption of كب . As for ه , it
 may have two possible readings : يه (= $15'$) and ه (= $55'$);
 the reading preferred is : يه (= $15'$); if ه (= $55'$) is
 taken as correct then the town would be placed near the river
 ديوس (see T. p. 136, S. No. 2073) while in the description
 of the river, al-Khw. does not describe this town as being
 located on or close to the River (see the description of
 the river, S. No. 2073 - 2075); hence, ه (= $55'$) has
 been rejected as an obvious mistake.

174 (419) AL-ANDALUS.

Lat. : ع (T.p.29) is read as : ع (= $38^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));

this town is omitted in Suh.

If $\text{ع} (= 33^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed far away from Spain beyond the Southern coast-line of the Med. Sea in North Africa; hence, ع is taken as the correct reading.

175 (420) لوعربون.

Long. : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 45')$ (with a visible dot of the letter ع) is read as : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 45')$; cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 37, S. No. 373).

Since the river دريوس (T. p.136, S.No.2073) originates from the اورس Mt., S. Nos. 837 - 838 at long.: $27^{\circ} 40'$ lat.: $44^{\circ} 50'$ (N.), then passes in between the towns of لوعربون and YĀNŪYĀ, S. No. 421 and reaches the long. : $23^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), then returns (from the North-East to the South-West) and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : $22^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), (see T. pp. 136 - 137, S. Nos. 2073-2075). This reading (= ع) is also confirmed in view of the long. of YĀNŪYĀ, namely, ع (T.p.29, S. No.407). The long. of this town is also referred as an argument because the River دريوس, at one point, flows between لوعربون and YĀNŪYĀ (see the comment on the River دريوس).

176 (422) حربطيه.

Long. : ع (T.p.29) is read as : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 45')$; cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 37, S. No. 373).

The preceding long. is $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 45')$ and the following : $\text{ع} (= 25^{\circ} 45')$, so ع is read as ع .

177 (424) دسالا.

Lat. : عكه (T.p.29) is read as : عكه (= $43^{\circ} 25'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : عكه (p. 37, S. No. 374).

Since the river (S. No. 2082) comes out of the اورس Mt. (T. p. 58, S. Nos. 837 - 838), then passes between the towns of TALSĀ (S. No. 425) and DAQSĀLĀ (the town under discussion) and flows into the river ديوس (S. No. 2073) at long. : $22^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $43^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (see T.p. 137, S. No. 2083), therefore عكه (= $48^{\circ} 25'$ (N.)) is out of question here, (it should also be noted that the town belongs to the sixth clime).

178 (425) TALSĀ, on the Sea.

Lat. : مبه (T.p.29) is read as : مبه (= $42^{\circ} 45'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : مبه (p. 40, S. No. 409).

مبه is the corruption of مبه .

179 (426) مبو.

lat. : مبو (T.p.29) is read as : مبو (= $42^{\circ} 6'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : مبو (p. 37, S. No. 376).

مبو is the corrupt form of مبو ; there is no other possibility.

180 (427) مطبا.

Lat. : مطبا (with a faint but readable dot of the letter ط) (T.p. 29) is read as : مطبا (= $43^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : مطبا (p. 40, S. No. 410).

As the river, S.No. 2090 begins at long. : $28^{\circ} 40'$,
 lat. : $44^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), then passes close to the town of ^{منطيا}
 at long. : $31^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $43^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (in the Text: ^ر_ع
 read as : ^ر_ع), then flows into the Med. Sea at long. :
 $33^{\circ} 30'$ (in the Text : ^ر_ع read as : ^ر_ع , lat. : $44^{\circ} 10'$ (N.),
 (see T. pp. 137 - 138, S. Nos. 2090 - 2092) and the course
 of this river may be confirmed in view of the two tributary
 rivers (see T.P. 138, S.Nos. 2093 and 2095); hence,
 the lat. of the town (being discussed here) is read as ^د_ع,
 it is also noteworthy that the town belongs to the sixth
 clime. As for ^د, it may have two possible readings : ^د
 (= 15°) and ^د (= 55°), the reading preferred is : ^د
 (= 55°) because the main river passes close to the town
 of ^{منطيا} and then it reaches the point, S. No. 2091 (see the Text).

181 (429) MANANBĀ.

Long. : ^ل_ب (T.p.30) is read as : ^ل_ب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ^ل_ب (p. 40, S. No. 411).

^ل_ب may stand only for ^ل_ب.

Lat. of the town : ^م_ب (T. p. 30) is read as : ^م_ب
 (= $42^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^م_ب (p. 40).

^م_ب may stand only for ^م_ب.

182 (430) ISTĀ.

Long. : ^ل_ب (T.p.30) is read as : ^ل_ب (= $32^{\circ} 20'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ^ل_ب (p. 37, S. No. 378).

^ل_ب may have only one possible reading,
 namely, ^ل_ب.

183 (431) اسون.

Long. : اع (T.p.30) is read as : اع (= $33^{\circ} 25'$);
cf. Suh. long. : اع (p. 40, S.No. 412).

Since the spring, S. No. 2101 passes between the towns of اسون and ANQUS, S.No. 433 (the long. of ANQUS is described as ل (= $34^{\circ} 30'$) and that of the starting point of the spring as اع (= $33^{\circ} 45'$), (see T.p.138, S. No. 2101), so the long. of اسون (in the Text : اع) is read as اع (= $33^{\circ} 25'$).

Lat. : of the town : اع (T.p.30) is read as : اع (= $43^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : اع (p. 40).

The town belongs to the sixth clime, secondly, the preceding lat. is ما (= $41^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) and the following: ما (= $41^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)), finally the spring that originates in between the two (above mentioned) towns, also belongs to the sixth clime, therefore اع (lat. of the Town) is read as اع (= $43^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

184 (432) انقرة.

Long. : اع (with a faint but readable dot of the letter ع) (T. p. 30) is read as : اع (= $33^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : اع (P. 37, S. No. 379).

اع is preferred not only on the basis of a visible dot but also because of the following long. , being ل (= $34^{\circ} 30'$).

But it involves a problem. In the text of Suh. this town has entirely different name as انقرة with the same long. and lat. (= long.: اع (with the omission of the dot of

the letter ح) and lat. : ٤٧ ; see p. 37, S.No.379), while القرة of al-Khw. is the other town with the different location (= long. : ٥٤ lat. : ٥٤). The town (ANKARA of Turkey) is placed under the seventh cline (see T.p. 34, S. No. 491); the location of ANQARA^{*} is confirmed in view of a river which originates from a spring at long. 56° 0', lat. : 40° 0' (N.), then passes by the town of ANQARA^{*} and flows into the Black Sea at long. : 56° 25', lat. : 49° 20' (N.) (see T. p. 129, S. Nos.1953 -1954; cf. Suh. p. 173, S. Nos. 1953 - 1954). On the other hand, القرة as given by al-Khw. has been replaced in Suh. by an unnamed town; (see p. 42, S. No. 453 and also the note " K " : القرة , القرة), the long. and lat. of this town and also the town of القرة are exactly the same (with some possible omissions of dots). The evidence of this mistake is found in the description of a river, named by Suh. after this town as " the river ANQARA ". The starting point of this river, being a spring in the beginning, lies at long.: نوة (read as : نوة (= 56° 5')) and lat. : ٤٢ (= 40° 5' (N.)), then the river passes to BĀB ḤAṢAN of ANQARA, then encircles its meadows and irrigates its suburb and then flows into the Sea at long. : نوكه (read as : نوكه (= 56° 25')) and lat.: مذك (= 49° 20' (N.) (see p. 155, S. Nos. 1679 - 1680). The description of this river corroborates with that of an unnamed river as given by both the authors under the S.Nos. 1953-1954 in the fifth cline (see Suh. p. 155, S. Nos. 1679 - 1680 under : مرفعة نهر القرة ; cf. al-Khw., a river, T. p. 129, S. Nos. 1953 - 1954); it is for this reason that Mzik has placed the S. Nos. of the unnamed river of Suh. (1953 - 1954) and

those of the river ANQARA of the same author (S. Nos. 1679 - 1680) against the S. Nos. of a river given by al-Khw. also as : 1953 - 1954 (see T.p. 129, lines 4, 5). No doubt القرة or القرة of al-Khw. and مدينة of Suh. are exactly the same town; Suh. has brought some confusion in his text, he has misplaced these towns and mistakenly introduced تيرا of al-Khw. as القرة, while in place of القرة he has described only an unnamed town (as mentioned above) because there was no other alternative. For the location of these two towns (= القرة and تيرا or القرة), as given by al-Khw. and Suh., the exact we get in the text of al-Khw. Hence, تيرا is placed at long. : $43^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) whereas القرة is shown on the map at long. : $58^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.).

185 (433) ANQUS.

Lat. : عج (T.p.30) is read as : عج (= $43^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عج (p. 40, S. No. 413).

Since the town belongs to the sixth clime, عج is read as عج .

In the text of Suh. the name of the town has been mentioned as سبحسار but under the description of the spring, S. Nos. 2033 - 2034 he has described the same town as (as given by al-Khw.), saying that the foregoing spring lies between the town of النس and نانين (see p. 178, S. Nos. 2033; cf. al-Khw. T. p. 138, S. No. 2101). As for the calculation it is more or less same (20' away from ANQUS of al-Khw. towards the North) but there is no similarity in the name of the town. It is rather difficult to explain

why Suh. has committed this error in the description of a town with two absolutely different names, but al-Khw. is sure about the reading of the name : ANQUS.

186 (435) FĀRĪṢṬAS.

Lat. : مبی (T.p.30) is read as : مبی (= $42^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : مبی (p. 40, S. No. 414).
مبی is the corrupt form of مبی .

187 (436) QUMĀ.

Long. : لری (T.p. 30) is read as : لری (= $37^{\circ} 10'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لری (p. 38, S. No. 382).
لری may stand only for لری .

188 (440) A town.

Lat. : ع (T.p.30) is read as : ع (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 38, S. No. 386).
Since the town belongs to the sixth cline, ع is read as ع (see the comment on the river, S. No. 2108).

189 (441) انزوس.

Long. : ع (with a faint dot of the letter ع)
(T. p. 30) is read as : ع (= $43^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. :
ع (p. 38, S. No. 387).

The preceding long. is ف (= $40^{\circ} 50'$) and the following one is read as ع (= $43^{\circ} 40'$), so ع is read as ع .

190 (442) A town.

Long. : ر ع (T.p. 30) is read as : ر ع (= $43^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ر ع (p. 38, S. No. 388).

Since the following long. is د (= $44^{\circ} 30'$), ر ع is read as ر ع (see also the comment on the river, S.No.2108)

Lat. : م ب (T.p.30) is read as : م ب (= $42^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$);
cf. Suh. lat. : م ب (p. 38).

م ب may stand only for م ب .

191 (444) اسليبو.

Lat. : م ب (T.p.30) is read as : م ب (= $42^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$);
cf. Suh. lat. : م ب (p. 41, S. No. 424).

م ب may have only one possible reading, namely, م ب .

192 (446) ISqūqū.

Lat. : ع ع (T.p.31) is read as : ع ع (= $43^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$);
cf. Suh. lat. : ع ع (p. 38, S. No. 392).

Since the town belongs to the sixth clime, ع ع is read as ع ع .

193 (449) اقور , on the Sea.

Lat. : ع ع (T.p.31) is read as : ع ع (= $43^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$);
cf. Suh. lat. : ع ع (p. 39, S. No. 395).

ع ع may have only one possible reading, namely, ع ع
nam. $43^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$ because the town belongs to the sixth clime.

which is wrong.

197 (455) MALUMILIN.

lat. : من (T.p.31) is read as : من (= $42^{\circ} 50'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : من (p. 40, S. No. 415).

من may stand only for من .

198 (456) اماسيا.

Long. : نزل (T.p.31) is read as : نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نزل (p. 40, S. No. 416).

Since the preceding long. is ند (= $54^{\circ} 45'$), نزل may
not be read as : نزل (= $17^{\circ} 30'$) but نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$).

199 (457) سسپانی.

Long. : غک (T.p.31) is read as : غک (= $58^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : غک (p. 40, S. No. 417).

The preceding long. is read as نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$), so غک
may be read either as غک (= $53^{\circ} 20'$) or as غک
(= $58^{\circ} 20'$); the first variation غک may not be accepted
as correct (see the comment on the river JAYHAN, S.No.2188).

Lat. of the town : اع (T. p. 31) is read as : اع
(= $43^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : اع (p. 40).

Since the town belongs to the sixth clime, اع may not
be an acceptable reading (the river JAYHAN may be referred
again).

200 (458) MĀSŪRIYĀ.

Lat. : طیه (T.p.31) is read as : طیه (= $59^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : طیه (p. 40, S. No. 418).

194 (450) ALS, in a peninsula.

Lat. : ا ل س (T.p.31) is read as : م ب ي ه ($= 42^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$);

cf. Suh. lat. : ا ل س (p. 39, S. No. 396).

ا ل س is the corruption of م ب . As for ا , it may have two possible readings : ا ($= 15'$) and ا ه ($= 55'$); both the readings are correct but since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it has been preferred.

195 (452) 'ILYÜN, close to the Sea.

Lat. : ا ل ي و ن (T.p.31) is read as : م ب ك ($= 42^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$);

cf. Suh. lat. : ا ل ي و ن (p. 39, S. No. 398).

ا ل ي و ن may stand only for م ب ك .

196 (453) NIQUMÜDIYÄ.

Lat. : ا ل م (T.p.31) is read as : ا ل م ي ه ($= 44^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$);

cf. Suh. lat. : ا ل م (p. 39, S. No. 399).

ا ل م may be read either as ا ل م ي ه ($= 44^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$) or as ا ل م ه ($= 44^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)}$); the reading preferred is : ا ل م ي ه ; if ا ل م is taken as correct, then the town would be placed too away from the coast-line of the Med. Sea, while in the description of the Sea from the point, S. No. 1053 (=:long.: $49^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$) up to the point, S. No. 1054 (=: long. : $51^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$), the coast-line passes in the shape of a mantle touching the town of NIQUMÜDIYÄ (see T. p. 70); in the other case the coast-line would make an unnecessary curvature and the mantle would be counted from the mouth of the river, S.No. 1948 up to the second coastal point (= S. No. 1054)

The preceding long. is read as : $\text{ك} (= 58^{\circ} 20')$, so $\text{ه} \text{ط}$ may either be read as $\text{ه} \text{ط} (= 59^{\circ} 15')$ or as $\text{ه} \text{ط} (= 59^{\circ} 55')$; ط is the corruption of ط . As for ه , it may have two possible readings : ه and ه , both may be correct but $\text{ه} (= 15')$ is preferred, for if ه is taken as correct, the town would be placed close to the river AL-FURĀT. Since, in the description of the course, the river AL-FURĀT (S. No. 2121) is not described as passing by this town, so $\text{ه} (= 15')$ seems to be the only acceptable reading.

201 (459) ماطنيا, along the mountain.

Long. : $\text{م} \text{ط} (\text{T.p.32})$ is read as : $\text{م} \text{ط} (= 42^{\circ} 30')$;
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{م} \text{ط} (\text{p. 40, S. No. 421})$.
 $\text{م} \text{ط}$ is the corrupt form of $\text{م} \text{ط}$.

202 (464) A town, along the mountain between the two Babs (al-Babayn).

Long. : $\text{ع} \text{ب} (\text{T.p.32})$ is read as : $\text{ع} \text{ب} (= 72^{\circ} 40')$;
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} \text{ب} (\text{p. 41, S. No. 426})$.
 $\text{ع} \text{ب}$ is the corruption of $\text{ع} \text{ب}$.

203 (465) BARDHA'A.

Long. : $\text{ع} (\text{T.p.32})$ is read as : $\text{ع} (= 73^{\circ} 0')$;
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} (\text{p. 38, S. No. 390})$.

The river TÜR, being a spring in the beginning, originates at long. : $68^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 40'$ (N.), then

passes in between the Sea (= Black Sea) and the town of JURZĀN, S. No. 461, (then) passes in between the towns of BARDHA'A and ^{بسی} (in the table of the towns : ^{بسی} see Text, S. No. 466) and flows into the Sea (= Caspian Sea) at long. : 74° 40', lat. : 42° 15' (N.) (see T. p. 139, S. Nos. 2119 - 2120); hence, the long. of the town of BARDHA'A may not be accepted as ^{٥٤} but as ^{٥٤}. It should however be noted that the town of ^{بسی} is located at long. : ^{٥٤} (= 73° 50'), lat. : ^{٤٥} (= 45° 35' (N.)) and the preferred reading corroborates, to a certain extent, with that given by Suh.; even if ^{٥٤} is taken as correct then the town would be placed in the Caspian Sea about 5 away from the sea-coast towards the North and it is out of question. Consequently, ^{٥٤} (= 73° 0') is the only possible and acceptable reading.

Lat. : ^{٥٤} (T.p.32) is read as : ^{٥٤} (= 43° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: ^{٥٤} (p. 38).

Since the town belongs to the sixth clime, ^{٥٤} is read as ^{٥٤} (see also the comment on the river TÜR as referred above).

204 (467) KHUVĀRAZM.

Lat. : ^{بسی} (T.p.32) is read as : ^{بسی} (= 42° 10' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{بسی} (p. 41, S. No. 427).

^{بسی} may stand only for ^{بسی}.

205 (468) AL-KHAZAR.

Long. : ^{٩٣} (T.p.32) is read as : ^{٩٣} (= 93° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ^{٩٣} (p. 41, S. No. 428).

The preceding long. is سان (= $91^{\circ} 50'$), so سَل may not be accepted as سَل but as سَل ; this reading is also confirmed in view of the description of a long. river (see T.p. 147, S. Nos. 2218 - 2222). This river passes close to the town of AL-KHAZAR and the coast of the Caspian Sea as well in between the Sea and the town of KHAWARAZM, S. No. 204), (then) flows into the swamp of the river BALKH (S. Nos. 2202 - 2205); even if, سَل is taken as correct then the town would be placed on the bank of the river BALKH, S. No. 2196 in place of a long river, (S. Nos. 2218 - 2222); hence, سَل has been rejected as improbable reading.

206 (469) NAWAKATH.

Long. : سَل (T. p. 32) is read as : سَل (= $104^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سَل (p. 41, S. No. 429).

Since the preceding long. is read as سَل (= $93^{\circ} 0'$), therefore سَل may not be read as سَل (= $84^{\circ} 0'$) but as سَل (= $104^{\circ} 0'$); this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.; even if, سَل is taken as correct, then the town would be placed in the Caspian Sea : $2^{\circ} 30'$ distant from the coast-line towards the North and hence is out of question.

207 (470) A town.

Long. : سَل (T.p. 32) is read as : سَل (= $110^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سَل (p. 41, S. No. 430).

سَل may have only one possible reading, namely, سَل .

208 (471) A town.

Long. : قيبه (T.p.32) is read as : قيبه (= $112^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قيبه (p. 41, S. No. 431).

قيبه is the corrupt form of قيبه (= $112^{\circ} 45'$) and
not of قيبه (= $152^{\circ} 45'$) because the preceding long. is
read as قيه (= $110^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of the town : مبه (T. p. 32) is read as :
مبه (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مبه (p. 41).

مبه is the corruption of مبه.

209 (432) DASAQA.

Long. : قنال (T.p.32) is read as : قنال (= $151^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قنال (p. 41, S. No. 432).

قنال may have two possible readings : قنال (= $111^{\circ} 30'$)
and قنال (= $151^{\circ} 30'$); since قنال corroborates with that
given by Suh., it is accepted.

Lat. : مبه (T.p.32) is read as : مبه (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : مبه (p. 41).

مبه may stand only for مبه.

210 (473) The town of YAJUJ (GOG).

long. : حكه (T.p.32) is read as : حكه (= $170^{\circ} 25'$);
cf. Suh. long. : حكه (p. 41, S. No. 433).

حكه may have only one possible reading, namely, حكه.

211 (474) The town of MAJÜJ (MAGOG).

Long.: قعا (T.p.32) is read as : قعا (= $171^{\circ} 0'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

قعا may stand only for قعا.

The towns belonging to the Seventh Clime (Lat. : $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

212 (475) ماربانوس.

Long.: بطن (T.p.33) is read as : يطن ($= 19^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : طن (p. 41, S. No. 437).

طن may have two possible readings : يطن ($= 19^{\circ} 50'$)
and نطن ($= 59^{\circ} 50'$); يطن is preferred, for the river,
S. No. 2070 comes out of the Mt., S. Nos. 835 - 836 at
long. : $20^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) and passes by the
base of the town of ماربانوس, then reaches the long. :
 $20^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Atlantic
Ocean at long. : $18^{\circ} 30'$, lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ (N.), (see T.
p. 136, S. Nos. 2070 - 2072); (see also the comment on
the river mentioned above.

213 (476) ماصلوب, along the mountains.

Long. : لبك (T.p.33) is read as : لبك ($= 32^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبك (p. 42, S. No. 441).

لبك may stand only for لبك.

Lat. : مزل (T.p.33) is read as : مزل ($= 47^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : مزل (p. 42).

مزل may have only one possible reading, namely, مزل.

214 (477) 'ARATĪ.

Long. : لبل (T.p.33) is read as : لبل ($= 32^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبل (p. 42, S. No. 438).

بل is the corruption of بل .

215 (479) فراطا The town of

Lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p.33) is read as : $\epsilon\omega$ (= $48^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 42, S. No. 439).

$\omega\epsilon$ may have two possible readings : $\epsilon\omega$ (= $48^{\circ} 15'$ (N.))
and $\omega\epsilon$ (= $48^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)), the reading preferred is : $\epsilon\omega$;
if $\omega\epsilon$ is accepted, then the town would be placed just on
the Mt. named : $\omega\epsilon$, S. Nos. 879 - 880 (it should however
be noted that if the town, S. No. 476 is located on the Mt.,
it is particularly mentioned by al-Khw. as: جبل $\omega\epsilon$ في $\omega\epsilon$ ماسلوب
(see the description of the Mt.; T. pp. 60 - 61, S. Nos.
879 - 880); similarly, in the table of the towns, the town
of $\omega\epsilon$ is described as $\omega\epsilon$ ماسلوب مع الجبل (T.p.33, S. No. 476));
hence, if the town of $\omega\epsilon$ was to be located on this Mt.,
al-Khw. would have mentioned it so and since it is not,
the reading $\omega\epsilon$ is out of question.

216 (481) مريسي

Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p.33) is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $42^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 42, S. No. 440).

$\omega\epsilon$ may stand only for $\omega\epsilon$.

Lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p.33) is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 42).

$\omega\epsilon$ may be read either as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.))
or as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $47^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); if $\omega\epsilon$ is preferred then
the town would be placed on the river $\omega\epsilon$, S. No.2146,
while according to the description of al-Khw. the river

starts, beginning as a spring, at long.: $29^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), then passes in between the towns of نياقیلون, S. No. 476 and 'ARĀTĪ, S. No. 477 at the long. $40^{\circ} 40'$, lat. $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.), (then) it passes in between the towns of فرقس and اندرس (in the table : ABĪRDBĪN, S.No. 480) and then passes onwards to the South-East; (see T.p. 142, S. Nos. 2146 - 2148). Since the town of ABĪRDBĪN is located 1 away from the river towards the North, the town under discussion should be located at least $40'$ (if not one full degree) away from the river towards the South; hence, مزید is taken as correct.

217 (482) A town.

Long. : عک (T.p.33) is read as : عک (= $43^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : عک (p. 42, S. No. 444).

See the comment on the rivers, S. Nos. 2163 - 2165.

218 (490) QĪMNA.

Long. : نرن (T.p.34) is read as : نرن (= $57^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نرن (p. 42, S. No. 452).

نرن may stand only for نرن .

219 (493) A town, on the Sea.

Lat. : عه (T.p.34) is read as : عه (= $48^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
this town is omitted in Suh.

If the second variation, عه is preferred, the town would be placed either in the Sea (= Black Sea) or the

sea-coast will have to be curved in the shape of the scoop while al-Khw. does not describe it so.

220 (494) ملیش.

Lat. : میره (T.p.34) is read as : میره (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : میره (p. 43, S. No. 455).

If میره (the second possible reading of میره) is preferred then the town would be placed on the Black Sea; since, in the table of the towns, the town of ملیش is not described on the Sea, so it is placed close to the Sea; whereas in the description of the coast-line, both the authors (al-Khw. and Suh.) agree that the coast-line passes by the town (T.p. 71, S. No. 1057 ; cf. Suh. p.55, S. No.641), but the position of the town has been fixed on the map according to the description of the author given in the table of the towns.

221 (493) QARMĪ, on the Sea.

Long. : ٦٣ (T.p.34) is read as : ٦٣ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ٦٣ (p. 43, S. No. 456).

In the description of the Black Sea, the coast-line from the point S. No. 1057 (at long. : $61^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) passes in the shape of the scoop to the base of the town (QARMĪ), then it passes at long. : $63^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 50'$ (N.); it is noteworthy that from this point the coast-line passes to the long. : $64^{\circ} 20'$, therefore ٦٣ is read as ٦٣ (= $63^{\circ} 40'$), (see commentary on the coast-line; T. p. 71, S. Nos.1057-1059). Consequently, ٦٣ is read as ٦٣ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of the town : مره (T. p. 34) is read as : مره (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مره (p.43).

مره is the corruption of مر . As for ه, it may have two possible readings : ه (= $15'$) and ه (= $55'$); both the readings are correct, but if ه is preferred, then the town would be placed far away from the coast-line and the shape of the scoop would be rather deep into the Sea; hence, it is more reasonable to accept ه (= $15'$).

222 (497) SINISTAN.

Long. : ع (T.p.34) is read as : ع (= $143^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 43, S. No. 458).

Since the dot of the letter ع is not visible in any of the two texts (al-Khw. and Suh.), so there is no reason to doubt the correctness of ع as the only possible reading of ع; the second possible variation, ع may not be accepted as correct without sufficient ground.

223 (498) ALWAY, the big town.

Long. : طم (T.p.34) is read as : طم (= $59^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : طم (p. 43, S. No. 463).

In Suh., only one town is given as : الركبيرة على البحر, while al-Khw. has described it twice (see also S. No. 505 under : the region North of the seventh cline), it is for this reason that Mzik has placed both the two S. Nos. of al-Khw. against the S. No. 463 of Suh. (see p. 43). So as to maintain continuity with the previous readings, طم and as طم (= $59^{\circ} 40'$).

The lat. of the town : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (T.p.34) is read as : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $59^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (p. 43).

Al-Khw. is here describing the towns belonging to the seventh Clime, so $\Delta \text{ ب}$ may not be read as $\Delta \text{ ب} / \Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $19^{\circ} 15' / 55'$ (N.)) but as $\Delta \text{ ب} / \Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $59^{\circ} 15' / 55'$ (N.)). As for Δ , it may have two possible readings: Δ (= 13) and Δ (= 55); both the readings are correct but Δ (= 15) is preferred; if Δ (= 55) is taken as correct, the town would be placed on the river (S.No.2375) which does not conform to the description (see Text, p.156).

No doubt, ALWĀY (S. Nos. 498 and 505) is exactly the same town but the slight difference of minutes (in lats.) and the location on the Sea (of one and not the other) has created some doubt and that is why these two towns are located differently.

224 (499) The town of MAJŪJ (MACOG).

Long. : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (T.p.34) is read as : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $172^{\circ} 30'$); this town is omitted in Suh.

$\Delta \text{ ب}$ may stand only for $\Delta \text{ ب}$.

The lat. of the town : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (T.p.34) is read as : $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Since al-Khw. does not describe the towns beyond the lat.: $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) towards the North, therefore $\Delta \text{ ب}$ is read as $\Delta \text{ ب}$ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Towns beyond (North of) the Seventh Cline (Lat. : $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

225 (500) حالی , in an Island.

Lat. : حالی (T.p.35) is read as : حی (= $58^{\circ} 10'$);
cf. Suh. long. : حی (p. 45, S. No. 459).

Since the town belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, حی may have only two possible readings : حی (= $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) and حی (= $58^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); the reading preferred is : حی (see commentary on the Island of لوارنیا , S. Nos. 1300 - 1306).

226 (502) ایرسس , in an Island.

Long. : ایرسس (T.p.35) is read as : ایسک (= $12^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ایسک (p. 43, S. No. 461).

See the commentary on the Island of لوارنیا , S.No.1300-1306.

Lat. : ایرسس (T.p.35) is read as : ایطی (= $19^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ایطی (p.43).

See again the commentary on the above mentioned Island.

227 (503) بلری دلس , on a Sea, in an Island.

Long. : بلری دلس (T.p.35) is read as : بیلن (= $12^{\circ} 50'$);
this town is omitted in Suh.

See the commentary on the Island of لوارنیا , S.Nos.1300-1306.

Lat. of the town : بلری دلس (T. p. 35) is read as : نیزه (= $57^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

نیزه may stand only for نیزه .

228 (505) ALWĀ, a large town, on a Sea.

Long. : ر ب (T.p.35) is read as : ر ب (= $19^{\circ} 40'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ر ب (p. 43, S. No. 463).

The preceding long. is ل ب (= $15^{\circ} 30'$) and the following : ر ك (= $20^{\circ} 40'$), so ر ب is read as : ر ب ; it is also corroborated with that given by Suh.; see also the comment on ALWĀY, (S. No. 498). This town is placed in the Island of AULIYĀ (see the commentary, S. No. 1312-1314).

229 (506) AMĀGHAS, on the Sea, in an Island.

Lat. : ر ع (T.p.35) is read as : ر ع (= $53^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : ر ع (p. 43, S. No. 464).

In both the cases, whether it is read as ر ع or as ر ع , the town would be placed in the Island of AULIYĀ (see S. Nos. 1312 - 1340) but in the description of the Island, al-Khw. says that from the point (S. No. 1315, with its long. at $19^{\circ} 45'$ and lat. : $52^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) the coast-line passes by the town of AMĀGHAS and the mouth of a river to the point, S. No. 1316 (with its long. : $22^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $55^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) (see T. p. 86); consequently, ر ع is read as ر ع .

230 (508) ع ل , in an Island.

Lat. : و ع (T.p.35) is read as : و ع (= $58^{\circ} 50'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : و ع (p. 43, S. No. 466).

This town belongs to the Island of AULIYĀ (see S. Nos. 1312 - 1340) and according to the author it should be placed in an Island; if و ع is read as و ع , then the town ^{would} be

placed out of the Island in the Atlantic Ocean and it is apparently wrong. The preferred reading is also confirmed in view of the preceding lat. : $\text{نڊڪه} (= 54^{\circ} 25' \text{ (N.)})$. As for the minutes, \cup is the corruption of \cup .

231 (510) اوپلا, in an Island.

Long. : $\text{كبه} (\text{T.p.35})$ is read as : $\text{كبه} (= 22^{\circ} 0')$; this town is omitted in Suh.

كبه is the corrupt form of كبه .

The lat. of the town : $\text{نڙي} (\text{T.p.35})$ is read as : $\text{نڙي} (= 57^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$.

Since the town belongs to the region North of the 7th cline, نڙي may not be read as $\text{نڙي} (= 17^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$ but as $\text{نڙي} (= 57^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$, (see also the comment on the river, S. No. 2285).

232 (511) اڻسولفس, near the Sea.

Long. : $\text{كهم} (\text{T.p.36})$ is read as : $\text{كهم} (= 22^{\circ} 40')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{كهم} (\text{p. 44, S. No. 468})$.

كهم is the corrupt form of كهم .

233 (512) درمطس.

Long. : $\text{كجل} (\text{T.p.36})$ is read as : $\text{كجل} (= 23^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{كجل} (\text{p. 44, S. No. 469})$.

Since the preceding long. is read as $\text{كهم} (= 22^{\circ} 40')$ and the following is $\text{كده} (= 24^{\circ} 0')$, كجل is read as كجل (see also the comment on the spring, S. No. 2307).

234 (516) لوديا.

Lat. : $\omega\omega$ (T.p.36) is read as : $\omega\omega$ ($= 55^{\circ} 45'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\omega$ (p. 44, S. No. 36).

Since the town belongs to the region North of the 7th
clime, $\omega\omega$ is read as $\omega\omega$ (see also the comment on the
river RANŪS, S. Nos. 2140 - 2141).

235 (517) A town.

Lat. : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (T.p.36) is read as : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
this town is omitted in Suh.

Since the town belongs to the region North of the 7th
clime, therefore $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ may have two possible readings : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$
($= 53^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) and $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ ($= 58^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); if $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$
is preferred, the town would be placed in the North Sea
about 1 22 distant from the sea-coast towards the North;
hence, $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ is preferred.

236 (519) ITLĪ, in an Island.

Lat. : $\omega\omega$ (T.p.36) is read as : $\omega\omega$ ($= 62^{\circ} 45'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\omega$ (p. 44, S. No. 475).

$\omega\omega$ is the corruption of $\omega\omega$.

237 (520) A town, on a mountain.

Lat. : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (T.p.36) is read as : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ ($= 52^{\circ} 25'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (p. 44, S. No. 476).

Since the town belongs to the region North of the 7th
clime, $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ is read as $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ and not as $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$.

238 (521) الاماسا , at the base of a mountain.

Long. : لبه (T.p.36) is read as : لبيه (= $32^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبه (p. 44, S. No. 477).

The location of the town is described by the author at the base of a mountain; if the long. of the town is read as لبه (= $32^{\circ} 55'$), then the town would be placed too away from the mountain (named : لولونا ; S. Nos. 893 - 894) near the river ماسوس (T.p. 152, S. Nos. 2311-2312) while it should be located at the base of the Mt. Hence it is rejected as wrong. The same problem arises about the lat. of the town; if نبه is preferred (in place of نبيه), then the town would be placed 10 distant from the extreme limit of the Mt., so it is also read as نبيه and not as نبه, (see the comment on the lat. below)

The lat. of the town : نبه (T.p.36) is read as : نبيه (= $52^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نبه (p. 44).

Since the town belongs to the region North of the 7th cline, نبه is read as نب ; as for the (minutes) ه , it is read as ه (= $15'$), see the above comment.

239 (522) الاميا.

Lat. : نى (T.p.36) is read as : نى (= $54^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : نى (p. 44, S. No. 478).

Since the town belongs to the region sixth North of the seventh cline, so نى may be read as نى and not as نى.

240 (525) قطريرا.

Lat. : نيه (T.p.36) is read as : نيه (= $50^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ن} \cup$ (p. 44, S. No. 481).

$\text{ن} \cup$ may stand only for $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$.

241 (526) ISTŪRĀ,

Lat. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (T.p.36) is read as : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (= $49^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$);

cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ن} \cup$ (p. 44, S. No. 482).

This town, as described by al-Khw., should be located on the Sea (= Black Sea) but if the second possible reading, namely, $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (= $49^{\circ} 55'$) is preferred, the town would be placed on the river NUWAYS, S. No. 2146; hence it has no relation whatsoever with the actual location.

242 (528) اوطرنا , on the Sea.

Long. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (T.p.37) is read as : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (= $55^{\circ} 20'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (p. 45, S. No. 484).

The preceding long. is $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (= $52^{\circ} 10'$), so $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ may not be read as $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ but as $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$.

Lat. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (T.p.37) is read as : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (= $52^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$);

cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (p. 45).

Since the town belongs to the region North of the 7th cline, so $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ is read as $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ and not as $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ which is out of question here (see also the description of the coast-line of the Med. Sea (T. p. 71 , S. No. 1076; cf. Suh. p. 56, S. No. 660).

243 (529) سنياما , on the Sea.

Long. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (T.p.37) is read as : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (= $56^{\circ} 10'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ن} \cup \text{ه}$ (p. 45, S. No. 485).

The preceding long. is read as نَدَك (= $55^{\circ} 20'$);
and the following : سَبِك (= $62^{\circ} 20'$), so نَوِي may not
be read as نَوِي (= $16^{\circ} 10'$) but as نَوِي (= $56^{\circ} 10'$),
(see also the comment on the coast-line of the Med. Sea,
S. No. 1057.

244 (530) TĀWARSĀNĀ, on the Sea.

Long. : سَبِك (T.p.37) is read as : سَبِك (= $62^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سَبِي (p. 45, S. No. 486).
سَبِك may stand only for سَبِك .

245 (532) اَرَسَدِه , on the Sea.

Long. : سَحَن (T.p.37) is read as : سَحَن (= $68^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سَحَن (p. 45, S. No. 488).
○ is the corruption of سَحَن .

246 (533) طالَس , on a swamp.

Lat. : نَزِي (T.p.37) is read as : نَزِي (= $57^{\circ} 10' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : نَزِي (p. 45, S. No. 496).
نَزِي may have only one possible reading, namely, نَزِي .

247 (534) SŪRAS, on a swamp.

Lat. : نَزِمِد (T.p.37) is read as : نَزِمِد (= $57^{\circ} 44' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : نَزِمِد (p. 45, S. No. 490).
نَزِمِد may stand only for نَزِمِد .

248 (536) تالاسو , along the mountain.

Long. : قَلَا (T.p.37) is read as : قَلَا (= $131^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : قلا (p. 45, S. No. 493).

قلا may stand only for قلا.

249 (537) باسامو, in a mountain.

Long. : مل (T.p.37) is read as : قمل (= $141^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : مل (p. 45, S. No. 493).

مل may have only one possible reading, namely, قمل.

250 (538) The inner town of YĀJŪJ (GOG).

Long. : قمل (T.p.37) is read as : قمل (= $172^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : قمل (p. 45, S. No. 494).

قمل may stand only for قمل.

The lat. of the town: ع (T.p.37); cf. Suh. lat.: ع (p.45).

ع may be read as ع (= $63^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) and it would be a correct reading, but the town would be placed on the town of MĀJŪJ (T.p.34, S.No. 499); hence, the lat. of MĀJŪJ is read as ع (= $63^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) and that of the inner town of YĀJŪJ as ع (= $68^{\circ} 0' (N.)$). The reason is that al-Khw. is here describing the towns belonging to the Northern most region of the world and as, in the description of each table, he normally crosses the extreme limit of the clime and places few towns in the next table, so here it seems to be the same problem and that is why the lat. : ع is supposed to be correct (it should however be noted that Suh. has described these two towns as one : the town of YĀJŪJ and MĀJŪJ and the lat. of that town is ع (see p. 45, S. No. 494)).

251 (539) TARMĀ, on a swamp.

Lat. : ن (T.p.37) is read as : ن (= $52^{\circ} 50' (N.)$);

cf. Suh. lat. : ن (p. 45, S. No. 489).

ن may stand only for ن.

MOUNTAINS

as $\omega\epsilon''$ and not as $\omega\epsilon'$.

Second edge, the long. : $\rho\epsilon$ (T. pp. 38 - 39) is read as : $\rho\epsilon'$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\nu\epsilon$ (pp. 82 - 83).

The long. of the first edge is read as $\omega\epsilon''$ (= $18^{\circ} 45'$), so the long. of the second (edge) may not be read as $\omega\epsilon'$ (= $13^{\circ} 45'$) but as $\omega\epsilon''$ (= $18^{\circ} 45'$), it should also be noted that normally the long. of the first edge is lesser as compared to the second. The other two variations, $\rho\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 40'$) and $\rho\epsilon''$ (= $58^{\circ} 40'$) are out of question here.

254 (544 - 545) The HASPĀRAS mountain.

Second edge, the long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (with a faint but readable dot of the letter ϵ) is read as : $\omega\epsilon'$ (= $23^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ with a similar dot, see pp. 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1043 - 1044).

The long. of the first edge is $\omega\epsilon'$ ($25^{\circ} 0'$), so $\omega\epsilon'$ seems to be a better reading, but as the dot of the letter ϵ is visible, therefore $\omega\epsilon'$ has been taken as correct.

255 (546 - 547) The انبیسقی mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\nu\kappa$ (T. pp. 38 - 39) is read as : $\nu\kappa$ (= $14^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\nu\kappa$ (pp. 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1045 - 1046).

The lat. of the second edge is $\nu\iota$ (= $11^{\circ} 10'$ (S.)), secondly, the mountain belongs to the South of the Equator and al-Khw. does not describe the region beyond $20^{\circ} 0'$ (S.), so $\nu\kappa$ may not be read as $\nu\kappa$ but as $\nu\kappa$.

256 (548 - 549) The ^{الله} mountain, certain part of it is
in the first clime and some of it is
South of the Equator.

First edge, the long. : لى (T. pp. 38 - 39), is
 read as : لى (= $32^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : لى (pp.
 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1047 - 1048).

لى is the corruption of لى .

Second edge, the long. : لى (T. pp. 38 - 39), is
 read as : لى (= $32^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : لى (pp. 82 - 83).

لى may stand only for لى .

The lat. of the second edge : ب (T. pp. 38 - 39),
 is read as : ب (= $2^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ب
 (pp. 82 - 83).

ب is the corruption of ب .

257 (550 - 551) The ^{بارديتون} BARDITUN mountain.

First edge, the long. : لرة (T. pp. 38 - 39), is
 read as : لرة (= $37^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : لرة (pp.
 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1049 - 1050).

لرة is the corruption of لرة .

258 (552 - 553) The mountain of Moon, the NILE of
Egypt originates from it.

First edge, the lat. : ل (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read
 as : ل (= $11^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (pp.
 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1051 - 1052).

The lat. of the second edge is ل (= $11^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)),
 secondly, the mountain belongs to the region South of the

Equator and it should be emphasized that al-Khw. does not describe the world beyond 20° (S.), so Ji may not be read as Ji ($= 51^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)) but as Ji ($= 11^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)).

259 (554 - 555) A mountain, the first (edge) of which lies south of the Equator and the Second in the first clime.

Second edge, the lat. : w°t (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read as : w°t ($= 8^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : w°t (pp. 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1053 - 1054).

According to the description of al-Khw. (and Suh. also), the second edge of the Mt. lies in the first clime ($=$ from the Equator up to $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.)), therefore w°t , even if it is read as w°t ($= 23^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) (being the second possible variation of w°t), the second edge of the mountain would lie in the second clime ($=$ from $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.) up to $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and not in the first^{one}. Hence, w°t is taken as the corrupt form of w°t .

260 (556 - 557) The ALPILĪYĀ mountain.

First edge, the long. : w°t (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read as : w°t ($= 38^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : w°t (pp. 82 - 83, S. No. 1055 - 1056).

The long. of the second edge is w°t ($= 60^{\circ} 10'$), so w°t (long. of the first edge) may be read either as w°t ($= 53^{\circ} 0'$) or as w°t ($= 58^{\circ} 0'$); the reading preferred is: w°t ; if w°t is taken as correct, then it would lie at a wrong place, about 20 away from the fourth

river (S. No. 1624; cf. Suh. 1520) which comes out of the first swamp of the NILE, S. No. 1607 and flows into the small swamp, S. No. 1619 towards the West; then the Mt., reaching the second edge, will have to cross the first river of the second swamp of the NILE, S. No. 1608 (see the description of the river, S. No. 1625) and the second swamp itself (see T. pp. 106 - 107). Since it is apparently wrong, therefore the long. of the first edge : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$) with no other possible variation.

261 (558 - 559) The عليس mountain whose first edge (lies) South of the Equator and the second, in the first clime.

First edge, the long. : معل (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read as : معل (= $176^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : معل (pp. 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1057 - 1058).

معل is the corruption of معل .

Lat. : of the first edge : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. pp. 38-39), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $2^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (pp. 82-83).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

Second edge, the long. : معل (T. pp. 38-39), is read as : معل (= $176^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : معل (pp. 82-83).

معل may stand only for معل .

The mountains belonging to the First Clime (Lat. : 16° (N.)).

262 (560 - 561) The FĀQUS mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read as : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= 27° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (pp. 82 - 83, S. Nos. 1059 - 1060).

$\overline{\text{ز}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ز}}$.

Second edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read as : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= 27° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (pp. 82 - 83).

$\overline{\text{ز}}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\text{ز}}$.

The lat. of the second edge : سم (T. pp. 38 - 39), is read as : سم (= 12° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سم (pp. 82 - 83).

The lat. of the first edge is سم (= 8° 0' (N.)), so سم may stand only for سم ; the second reading : نم is out of question (see also the comment on the river DARTŪS, S. Nos. 1662 - 1663).

263 (562 - 563) The THALĀ mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T.pp. 40-41) is read as: $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= 11° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (pp.82-83, S. Nos. 1061-1062).

The lat. of the second edge is read as : زیه (= 7° 15' (N.)), so $\overline{\text{ل}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= 51° 0' (N.)) but as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= 11° 0' (N.)).

Second edge, the lat. : زیه (T.pp. 40-41) is read as: زیه

(= 7° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : زه (pp. 82 - 83).

زه may have two possible variations : زيه (= 7° 15' (N.))
and زنه (= 7° 55' (N.)), and the first reading is correct
from every point of view.

264 (566 - 567) The lower M'ARRAS mountain, the mountain
of GHANA.

Second edge, the lat. : سه (T. pp. 40-41), is read
as : يبه (= 12° 45' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سه (pp.40-41,
S. Nos. 1063 - 1064).

The lat. of the first edge is حح (= 8° 50' (N.)),
so سه may not be read as نبه (= 52° 45' (N.)) but
as يبه (it should be emphasized that the Mt. belongs to
the first clime (= from the Equator up to 16° 27' (N.)),
so نبه is out of question here). (See also the comment
on the spring, 1677 - 1681).

265 (570 - 571) The الس mountain.

First edge, the long. : سك (T. pp. 40 - 41), is
read as : سبك (= 62° 20'); cf. Suh. long. : سك (pp.
84 - 85, S. Nos. 1069 - 1070).

سك may stand only for سبك .

The lat. of the first edge : له (T. pp. 40 - 41),
is read as : بله (= 2° 35' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : له
(pp. 84 - 85).

له is the corrupt form of بله .

266 (572 - 573) The MĀRĪ mountain, which starts from the Sea.

First edge, the long. : و ع (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : و ع (= $63^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : و ع (pp.84-85).

If و ع is accepted as correct, then the town would be placed 5 away from the Red Sea (see the comment on the coastal point, S. No. 1227) while according to the description of al-Khw. the first edge of the Mt. should lie along the Sea; secondly, the Mt. would be placed at the position where a mountain (named : DĀLĪS , S.Nos.576-577) already exists and whose position is confirmed in view of the two rivers that come out of it and flow into the Red Sea (see the comment on the rivers, S. Nos. 1686 - 1689); consequently, و ع is read as و ع .

The lat. of the first edge : و ع (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : و ع (= $13^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : و ع (pp. 84 - 85).

و ع may have to possible variations : $\text{و} / \text{و ع}$ and $\text{و} / \text{و ع}$; since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, therefore ع (= 13°) is preferred; if ع (= 18°) is taken as correct then the mountain would lie in the second clime and in such a manner that the Mt., reaching to the due position would have to cross a river (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1690 - 1691) while it is not described so ; hence, ع is read as ع . As for و , it may be read either as و (= 15°) or as و (= 55°), since the reading : و is the first and acceptable reading from every point of view, it has been preferred.

Second edge, the lat. : ر ع (T. pp. 40 - 41), is

read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ} = 13^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$; cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp.84-85).

The problem of the lat. is exactly the same as that of the lat. of the first edge of the mountain therefore see the above note.

267 (574 - 575) The HĀRAS mountain.

First edge, the lat. : ع° (T.pp. 40-41), is read as: ع° ($= 13^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp.84-85, S.Nos. 1073-1074).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, ع° is read as ع° ($= 13^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$).

Second edge, the long. : س° (T.pp. 40-41), is read as : س° ($= 67^{\circ} 25' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. long. : س (pp. 84-85).

س° may stand only for س° .

The lat. of the second edge : س (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : س ($= 12^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : س (pp. 84 - 85).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, so س may not be read as س ($= 52^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$) but as س ($= 12^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$).

268 (576 - 577) The BĀLIS mountain.

First edge, the long. : س° (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : س° ($= 67^{\circ} 35' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. long. : س (pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1075 - 1076 and 1087 - 1088).

س° may have only one possible reading, namely, س° .

The lat. of the first edge : ع° (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : ع° ($= 15^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp.84-85).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, so $\overline{\omega}$ may not be read as $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 55^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) but as $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 15^{\circ} 0' (N.)$).

Second edge, the lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 12^{\circ} 50' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (pp. 84-85).

See the comment on the lat. of the first edge above. For all the corrections, see also the comment on the two rivers, S. Nos. 1686 - 1689; these rivers are also quoted in the commentary on the MĀRĪ mountain, S. Nos. 572-573.

It should be noted that Suh. has described an unnamed mountain in place of BĀLĪS with the same calculations under two different S. Nos. (as described above); it is for this reason that Mzik has placed both the S. Nos. of Suh. against the S. Nos. 576-577 of al-Khw.

269 (578 - 579) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 15^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1077 - 1078).

Since the mountain belongs to the first clime, $\overline{\omega}$ may not be read as $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 55^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) but as $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 15^{\circ} 0' (N.)$).

Second edge, the lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 17^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (pp. 84-85).

As described above, the mountain belongs to the first clime and the lat. of the first edge is read as $\overline{\omega}$ ($= 15^{\circ} 15' 0' (N.)$), so $\overline{\omega}$ may stand only for $\overline{\omega}$ (for the position of the mountain, see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1690 - 1691).

270 (580 - 581) The Black (al-Aswad) mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : سی (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : یبی (= $12^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سی (pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1079 - 1080).

As the mountain belongs to the first clime, therefore سی may have only one possible reading, namely, یبی ; the second variation, نبی (= $52^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) is out of question here.

271 (582 - 583) A mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : ناک (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : یاک (= $11^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نای (pp. 84-85).

The lat. of the first edge is طه (= $9^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)), so ناک may stand only for یاک (= $11^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); the second variation : ناک (= $51^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) is out of question here.

272 (584 - 585) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : طه (T. pp. 40-41), is read as : یطه (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : طه (pp. 84-85, S. Nos. 1083 - 1084).

Since the mountain belongs to the first clime, so طه may not be read as نهط (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as یطه (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Second edge, the lat. : ناک (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : ناک (= $15^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ناک (pp. 84 - 85).

As the lat. of the first edge is read as یطه (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and the Mt. belongs to the first clime, therefore ناک may not be read as نهاک (= $55^{\circ} 45'$ (N.))

but as $\omega \omega$ (= $15^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) (it should be noted that the first edge of the Mt. is placed in the second clime because the extreme limit of the first clime as shown on the map is $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.) but al-Khw. and Suh. have described this mountain under the first clime. For the position of the mountain see also the comment on the river QŪNĪSAS, S. Nos. 1693 - 1694.

273 (586 - 587) The AHRAD mountain, in the Island of SARANDĪB, it is called the mountain of AL-RUHŪN.

First edge, the lat. : $\zeta \zeta$ (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : $\zeta \zeta$ (= $3^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\zeta \zeta$ (pp.84-85, S. Nos. 1085 - 1086).

(= $8^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) may not be accepted as the correct reading because the preferred reading is confirmed in view of different rivers that come out of this Mt. (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1698 - 1699, the river ارويس, S. Nos. 1700 - 1701 and the river مرس, S. Nos. 1702-1703). In the description of these three rivers the name of the Mt. is described as MĀLĀ.

Second edge, the long. : فلجك (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : فلجك (= $123^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : فلجك (pp.84-85).

If فلجك (= $128^{\circ} 20'$) is accepted as correct, then the second edge of the Mt. would be placed $3^{\circ} 20'$ away from the extreme limit of the Island of SARANDĪB, into the Indian Ocean (see the comment on the Island of SARANDĪB, S. Nos. 1493 - 1505.

The lat. of the second edge : $\zeta \zeta$ (T. pp. 40 - 41),

is read as : $\text{بی} (= 2^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : بی
(pp. 84 - 85).

بی is the corruption of بی .

274 (588 - 589) The 'URNĀ mountain.

First edge, the long. : تکزل (T. pp. 40 - 41), is
read as : $\text{تکزل} (= 127^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. long. : تکزل
(pp. pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1089 - 1090).

تکزل may have only one possible reading, namely, تکزل .

The lat. of the first edge : بط (T. pp. 40 - 41), is
read as $\text{بط} (= 19^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : بط (pp.86-87).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, so بط may
not be read as $\text{نط} (= 59^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ but as $\text{بط} (= 19^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

Second edge, the lat. : یه (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read
as : $\text{یه} (= 15^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : یه (pp. 86 - 87).

Since the lat. of the first edge is read as بط
($= 19^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$), therefore (the lat.) of the second
edge may not be read as $\text{یه} (= 55^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$ but as یه
($= 15^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$).

275 (590 - 591) The سدرس mountain.

First edge, the long. : مبه (T. pp. 40 - 41), is
read as : $\text{مبه} (= 142^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. lat. : مبه (pp.
86 - 87, S. Nos. 1091 - 1092).

مبه may stand only for مبه .

The lat. of the first edge : نه (T. pp. 40 - 41), is
read as : $\text{نه} (= 21^{\circ} 54' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : نه
(pp. 86 - 87).

Though the reading of Suh. is very close to the preferred reading, considering all aspects it is not correct, therefore δ is considered as the corrupt form of δ while δ is accepted (exactly the same as found in the Text). If δ (= 5 54) is taken as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. (with long. : 142 0 and lat. : 5 54 (N.)) would be placed in the Indian Ocean near the Island of AL-ZANJ (see the commentary on the centre of its area, S. No. 1516) and it is obviously wrong, so δ , the supposed the variation of δ is preferred. It should be noted that δ , to a certain extent, corroborates with that of Suh. and it may be confirmed in view of the sources of various rivers that come out of this Mt. and flow into the Indian Ocean : a river comes out of the town of ATRASAN, the starting point of the river lies at long. : 142 0 and lat. : 22 0 (N.) (see T.p. 118, S. Nos. 1782 - 1783; cf. Suh. p. 162, S. Nos. 1787 - 1788), this town is located at long. : 142 0, lat. : 22 0 (N.) (see T. p. 11, S. No. 123) or 6 away from the ranges of the Mt. towards the North; the second river also comes out of this Mt., its source lies at long. : 144 0 and lat. : 19 0 (N.) (see T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1784 - 1785; cf. Suh. p. 162, S. Nos. 1789 - 1790); another river also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 145 45 and lat. : 18 0 (N.) (see T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1786 - 1787; this river is omitted in Suh.; another river named : طمس also comes out of the same Mt. at long. 147 0 and lat. : 17 0 (N.) (see T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1788 - 1789; cf. Suh. pp. 162 - 163, S. Nos. 1791 - 1792); another river BĪSŪ'AS also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 147 40, lat. : 16 50 (N.)

(see T. p. 113, S. Nos. 1716 - 1717; cf. Suh. p. 158, S. Nos. 1724 - 1725); another river named : SĀLIS comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 148° 0', lat. : 16° 30' (N.) (see T. p. 114, S. Nos. 1718 - 1719; cf. Suh. p. 158, S. Nos. 1726 - 1727); apart from these rivers, the town named: TŪGHMĀ is described by al-Khw., as located along the Mt. with long. 142° 40' and lat. : 20° 45' (N.) (see T. p. 11, S. No. 124); consequently, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the preferred reading, namely, كند (= 21° 54' (N.)).

Second edge, the long. : قمر (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : قمر (= 147° 50'); cf. Suh. long. : قمر (pp.86-87).

قمر may stand for قمر alone.

The lat. of the second edge : يون (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : يون (= 16° 50' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يون (pp. 86 - 87).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, يون is read as يون (= 16° 50' (N.)) (see also the comment on the lat. of the first edge of the mountain and also on the river BISŪ'AS and SĀLIS).

276 (592 - 593) The HŪSAS mountain, in the Island of

AL-JAUHAR.

First edge, the long. : قده (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : قده (= 175° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قده (pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1093 - 1094).

قده may stand only for قده.

Second edge, the long. : قده (T. pp. 40 - 41), is read as : قده (= 175° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قده (pp.86-87).

قده may have only one possible reading, namely, قده.

277 (594 - 595) The ^{سور} mountain.

First edge, the long. : ^{سده} (T. pp. 40-41), is read as : ^{سده} (= 175° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ^{سده} (pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1095 - 1096).

^{سده} may stand only for ^{سده}.

Second edge. the long. : ^{سري} (T. pp. 40-41), is read as : ^{سري} (= 177° 10'); cf. Suh. long. : ^{سري} (pp. 86 - 87).

^{سري} may have only one possible reading, namely, ^{سري}.

The lat. of the second edge : ^{سوي} (T. pp. 40-41), is read as : ^{سوي} (= 16° 10' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{سوي} (pp. 86-87).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, so ^{سوي} may not be read as ^{سوي} but as ^{سوي}.

278 (596 - 606) The description of the Mt. surrounding the Island of AL-YĀQŪT.

First edge. the long. : ^{سيرة} (T. p. 42, S. No. 596), is read as : ^{سيرة} (= 167° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ^{سيرة} (p. 112, S. No. 1457).

^{سيرة} may stand only for ^{سيرة}.

The lat. of the first edge : ^{سول} (T.p. 42), is read as : ^{سول} (= 14° 30' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{سول} (p. 112).

Since the Mt. belongs to the first clime, ^{سول} may not be read as ^{سول} but as ^{سول}.

The long. : ^{سول} (T. p. 42, S.No. 598), is read as : ^{سول} (= 170° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ^{سول} (p. 112, S.No. 1459).

^{سول} may stand only for ^{سول}.

The long. : ^{سول} (T.p. 42, S. No. 599), is read as : ^{سول}.

(= 172° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قسوة (p.112, S. No. 1460).

قسوة may have only one possible reading, namely, قسوة.

The lat. : ج (T. p. 42, S. No.600), is read as : ج
(= 3° 30' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.112, S. No. 1416).

If ج is accepted as correct, then (with the long.: 173° 30') this point (of the Mt.) would be placed near the Island of AL-FIDPA (in BAHR AL-MUZZILIM = Pacific Ocean) but since it is not described by al-Khw. so and secondly, the preceding lat. is قسوة (= 4° 0' (N.)) and the following one lies on the Equator and it should however be noted that ^{the} Mt. is passing from the North towards the South, here at the Equator, it encircles the Island in the shape of a basket, and al-Khw. describes particularly at this point, the Northern ranges of the Mt., so ج may not be accepted as correct. The lat. : 8° 30' (N.) is not acceptable also because the Mt. (here) should not form a zig-zag pattern (see the map, Band III, Table T); hence, to maintain the continuity of the readings (previous and the following) and to follow the description of al-Khw. and conform to the shape as given in map of the Island, ج is read as : ج .

Long. of the same point : قسوة (T.p. 42), is read as: قسوة
(= 173° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : قسوة (p. 112).

قسوة may have two possible readings : قسوة (= 173° 30') and قسوة (= 178° 30'); the reading preferred is : قسوة (= 173° 30'), it is taken as correct not only on the basis of Suh. but also to give the Mt. a particular shape as described by the author (see the Map, Sec.B, Part 6).

The long. 1, فج (T. p. 43, S. No. 601), is read as : فج
(= $173^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : فج (p.112, S.No.1462).

Since the preceding long. is read as فج (= $173^{\circ} 30'$)
and the following as قفل (= $176^{\circ} 30'$), so فج may not
be read as فج (= $178^{\circ} 30'$) but as فج (= $173^{\circ} 30'$);
it also corroborates with that given by Suh. (for the
shape of the mountain see also the comment on the prece-
ding long.)

The long. 1, قفل (T.p. 43, S.No. 602), is read as : قفل
(= $176^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قفل (p.112, S.No.1463).

قفل may stand only for قفل .

The lat. of the same point : ع (T. p. 43), is read
as : ع (= $3^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 112).

ع may be read either as ع (= $3^{\circ} 15' \text{ (S.)}$)
or as ع (= $3^{\circ} 55' \text{ (S.)}$); both the readings are correct
but ع has been preferred, for if the second variation (ع)
is taken as correct, the Mt. would have a deep curve which
is not described by the author (he says nothing except
that it turns around); hence, ع is rejected as wrong.

The long. 1, قط (T. p. 43, S. No. 603), is read as : قط
(= $179^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قط (p.112, S.No. 1464).

قط may stand only for قط .

The long. 1, قفل (T. p. 43, S. No. 605), is read as : قفل
(= $176^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قفل (P.112, S.No. 1466).

قفل is the corruption of قفل .

The long. : $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 43, S. No. 606), is read as : $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ (= 173 0); cf. Suh. long. : $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ (P. 112, S. No. 1467).

$\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ may be read either as $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ (= 173 0) or as : $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ (= 178 0); if $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ is taken as correct, then the Mt. would not surround the Island as it should do, but with long. : 176 30, it would take a turn to the opposite direction towards the East; if $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ (= 173 0) is preferred, then the point would be placed at 3 30 away towards the West and the mountain in the circular form surround the Island of AL-YĀQŪT (as the author says) and hence, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ع}}$ is rejected as a mistake.

Mountains belonging to the Second Clime (Lat. : 24° (N.)).

279 (607 - 608) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 15° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : و° (pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1097 - 1098).

Since the following long. is $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 24° 0'), $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 55° 0') but as $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 15° 0').

The lat. of the first edge : و° (T.pp. 42 - 43), is read as : و° (= 16° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : و° (pp. 86 - 87).

Since the lat. of the second edge is $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 24° 0' (N.)) and the Mt. belongs to the second clime, therefore و° may not be read as و° (= 56° 20' (N.)) but as و° (= 16° 20' (N.)).

Second edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 15° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : و° (pp. 86-87).

As the long. of the first edge is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 15° 0'), therefore the long. of the second (edge) may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 55° 0') but as $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= 15° 0').

The preferred variations are rather convincing because four rivers come out of this Mt. and flow at different points into the Atlantic Ocean : the river RUDAS comes out at long. : 15° 0' and lat. : 18° 20' (N.) (see T.p. 115, S. Nos. 1734 - 1735; cf. Suh. pp. 159-160, S. Nos. 1741 - 1742); the river و° (which is the river of the Snakes) comes out at long. : 15° 0' and

lat. : 20 25 (N.) (see T.p. 115, S.Nos. 1736-1737;
 cf. Suh. p. 160, S.Nos. 1734 - 1744); the river جوسوس
 comes out of this Mt. at long. : 15 0, lat. : 21 45(N.),
 it may be noted that the long. (١٥) of جوسوس has
 correct dots (see T. p. 115, S. Nos. 1738 - 1739; cf.
 Suh. p. 160, S. Nos. 1745 - 1746); the fourth river named:
 SĀLIS springs out also from this Mt. at long. : ١٥
 (= 15 0) (in the Text both the dots of the letter ى
 are quite visible) and lat. : 22 25 (N.) (see T. p.
 115, S. Nos. 1740 - 1741; cf. Suh. p. 160, S.Nos.1747-1748).
 So there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the above
 readings preferred for both the edges of the Mt. under
 discussion.

280 (609 - 610) A mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : ٢٣ (the dot of the letter ٢
 is a little faint but quite visible and readable); hence,
 read as : ٢٣ (= 23 0 (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٢٣ (pp.
 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1099 - 1100).

٢٣ is accepted as correct, not only on the basis of
 a visible dot but also because the extreme limit of the
 second cline is lat. : 24 0 (N.) and the Mt. belongs
 to it.

281 (611 - 612) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : ٢٧ (T. pp. 42 - 43), is
 read as : ٢٧ (= 27 0); cf. Suh. long. : ٢٧ (pp.
 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1101 - 1102).

٢٧ may stand only for ٢٧.

Second edge, the long. : ٢٧ (T. pp. 42 - 43), is

read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 27° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 86-87).

$\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$.

The lat. of the second edge : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 42-43), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 23° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 86-87).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second clime, therefore $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 28° 0' (N.)) may not be an acceptable reading.

282 (615 - 616) The mountain of $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$.

Second edge, the long.: $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 43° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1105 - 1106).

$\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ is preferred not only because of a faint dot of the letter ع but also because if $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 48° 30') is accepted as correct, the second edge of the Mt. would be placed at 3° 30' away from the confluence of the " Lakes of the Tortoises " (see T. p. 111, S.No. 1682) towards the East and the Mt. reaching the second edge would have to cross it; since al-Khw. has not described it so, it is apparently wrong and that is why $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ has been rejected as a mistake (see also the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1744 - 1745 and a tributary river, S.Nos.1746-1747).

283 (617 - 618) The mountain of LUTHIYĀ.

First edge, the lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 23° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1107 - 1108).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second clime, therefore $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= 28° 0' (N.)) may not be an acceptable reading; the

second edge of the Mt. is already placed in the third clime and if the first edge is also placed in the third clime, then the Mt. would not be counted in the second (clime); on the other hand, if we accept the Mt. in the third clime (taking it as a mistake of the classification), then there another problem would arise : according to the description of the author, the river NILE turns to the long. : $53^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 108, S. Nos. 1640 - 1641; cf. Suh. p. 140, S. Nos. 1536 - 1537) contiguous to ^{السوا} Mt. (this is the mountain of LUTHIYĀ, see T. p. 42, note : "g"; cf. Suh. the ^{فُتُوْقا} Mt., p. 86, note : "1"), if ^ع (= $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct then the first edge of the Mt. would lie near the towns of AHNĀS and AL-QAYS (see T. p. 13, S. Nos. 151 - 149) about 4 away from the position of the NILE towards the North; hence, ^ع is taken as correct from every point of view.

Second edge, the long. : ^ع (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : ^ع (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. long. : ^ع (pp. 86-87).

Since the long. of the first edge is ^ب (= $52^{\circ} 50'$), so ^ع may not be read as ^ع (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) but as ^ع (= $53^{\circ} 0'$).

284 (619 - 620) A mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : ^ط (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : ^ط (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^ط (pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 1109 - 1110).

The lat. of the first edge is ^ب (= $20^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) so ^ط may not be read as ^ط (= $59^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) but as ^ط (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

285 (621 - 622) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : كك (T. pp. 42 - 43), is read as : كك (= $23^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كك (pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1111 - 1112).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second cline, so كك (= $28^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) may not be an acceptable reading.

286 (625 - 626) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : كك (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : كك (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كك (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1123 - 1124).

كك may stand only for كك .

Second edge, the long. : سزم (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : سزم (= $67^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : سزم (pp. 88 - 89).

سزم may stand only for سزم .

287 (627 - 628) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : كك (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : كك (= $18^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كك (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1125 - 1126).

Since the town belongs to the second cline, كك may not be read as كك (= $13^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)) but as كك (= $18^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)); even if كك is taken as correct then the Mt. would be placed at the position of the HĀRAS Mt. (S. Nos. 574 - 575) which has its first edge at long.: $65^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) and the second at long. : $67^{\circ} 25'$, lat. : $12^{\circ} 50'$ (N.); the reading of the long. may have no other possibility but the lat. of the second edge (like

the lat. of the Mt. under discussion) may have two possible readings : عك and عك , both the readings may be correct but if عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$) is preferred, the Mt. would lie at the point from where, reaching the second edge, it would have to cross a river (see T. p.112, S.Nos. 1690 - 1691) that comes out of a mountain (see T.p. 40, S. Nos. 578 - 579), then the Mt. itself and then the other two rivers (see T. pp. 111 - 112, S. Nos. 1686 - 1689) that come out of the BĀĪS Mt. (see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 576 - 577); since it is obviously wrong, therefore عك (= $18^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$) is rejected as wrong. It should be emphasised that this Mt. belongs to the first clime whereas the Mt. under discussion belongs to the second; these mountains may not replace each other, the HĀRAS Mt. is already shown at lat. : 13° (N.) and the Mt. (being discussed here) is placed at lat. : $18^{\circ} 35' \text{ (N.)}$; hence, these two mountains acquired true positions in the climes to which they belong.

Second edge, the lat. : ري (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : ري (= $17^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ري (pp.88-89).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second clime, ري may not be read as ري but as ري .

288 (629 - 630) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : عك (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : عك (= $68^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : عك (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1127 - 1128).

عك may stand either for عك (= $68^{\circ} 15'$) or for عك (= $68^{\circ} 55'$), both the readings are correct, since عك

is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

The lat. of the first edge : كَبْ (T.pp. 44-45),
is read as : كَبْ (= 22° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh.

lat. : كَبْ (pp. 88 - 89).

كَبْ may stand only for كَبْ .

Second edge, the lat. : كَبْ (T. pp. 44 - 45),
is read as : كَبْ (= 22° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh.

lat. : كَبْ (pp. 88 - 89).

كَبْ may stand for كَبْ alone.

289 (631 - 632) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : رُحْ (T.pp. 44 - 45), is read
as : رُحْ (= 23° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : رُحْ (pp.88-89).

So as to place the Mt. within the limits of the
second clime, رُحْ is read as رُحْ .

Second edge, the lat. : كَبْ (T.pp. 44-45) is read as: كَبْ
(= 22° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كَبْ (pp. 88 - 89).

كَبْ may have only one possible reading, namely, كَبْ.

290 (633 - 634) A mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : حُكْ (T. pp. 44 - 45),
is read as : حُكْ (= 23° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : حُكْ
(pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1131 - 1132).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second clime, حُكْ
(= 28° 20' (N.)) may not be an acceptable reading.

291 (635 - 636) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : لُ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is

read as : $\text{نول} (= 16^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : نول (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1133 - 1134).

So as to place the Mt. in the second cline, نول is read as $\text{نول} (= 16^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$ and not as $\text{نول} (= 56^{\circ} 30')$.

Second edge, the long. : $\text{وع} (= 73^{\circ} 0')$ (T.pp. 44-45), is read as : $\text{وع} (= 73^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : وع (pp. 88 - 89).

If the reading $\text{وع} (= 78^{\circ} 0')$ is accepted as correct then the Mt. would be placed in a wrong position (having its second edge 1 and about 42 away from the Mt., see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 584 - 585) towards the East; since the Mt. comes in the way and the Mt. under discussion, in order to reach its second edge, would have to cross it, so $\text{وع} (= 78^{\circ} 0')$ is out of question, specially when there is no particular indication about it as given by the author.

The lat. of the second edge : $\text{وع} (= 18^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : $\text{وع} (= 18^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : وع (pp. 88 - 89).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second cline, وع is read as وع and not as وع ; $\text{وع} (= 53^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ and $\text{وع} (= 58^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, the other two variations are out of question here.

292 (637 - 638) A mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : $\text{وب} (= 21^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : $\text{وب} (= 21^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : وب (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1135 - 1136).

وب may be read either as $\text{وب} (= 21^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ or as $\text{وب} (= 21^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)})$; the reading preferred is وب ,

for Δ , it may also have two possible readings : Δ and Δ , the first reading Δ (= 15') is preferred as the better reading.

294 (641 - 642) A mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : Δ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : Δ (= 21° 55' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : Δ (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1139 - 1140).

Δ may be read either as Δ (= 21° 15' (N.)) or as Δ (= 21° 55' (N.)); if Δ is preferred then the total length of the Mt. (after the reduction of 40' towards the South) would be calculated as : 20'; hence, Δ (= 21° 55' (N.)) is preferred as the better reading.

295 (643 - 644) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : Δ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : Δ (= 82° 50'); cf. Suh. long. : Δ (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1141 - 1142).

The preceding Δ long. is Δ (= 81° 25') and the following : Δ (= 90° 30'), so Δ may not be read as Δ (= 102° 50') but as Δ (= 82° 50'); as for Δ , it seems to be the corruption of Δ .

The lat. of the first edge : Δ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : Δ (= 19° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : Δ (pp. 88 - 89).

If we want to place the Mt. within the limits of the second clime, Δ would be read either as Δ (= 19° 15' (N.)) or as Δ (= 19° 55' (N.)); as for the minutes, both the

if $\omega\lambda$ is taken as correct then the Mt. would cross the Mt., S. Nos. 641 - 642; since it is not described by the author, so $\omega\lambda$ may not be taken as correct.

293 (639 - 640) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\lambda\lambda$ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : $\lambda\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 11'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\lambda$ (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1137 - 1138).

The preceding long. is $\lambda\lambda$ (= $78^{\circ} 20'$) and the following : $\lambda\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 25'$), so $\lambda\lambda$ may either be read as $\lambda\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 11'$) or as $\lambda\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 51'$), both the readings may be correct, since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

The lat. of the first edge : $\omega\lambda$ (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : $\omega\lambda$ (= $19^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\lambda$ (pp. 44 - 45).

$\omega\lambda$ may stand for $\omega\lambda$ (= $19^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) and $\omega\lambda$ (= $19^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); the reading preferred is $\omega\lambda$ (= $19^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); $\omega\lambda$ (= $19^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)) may also be a correct reading but the Mt. would lose part of its length ($40'$ towards the North) and the total length would be calculated as 45 only and again, al-Khw. does not describe this Mt. as being small, so $\omega\lambda$ is not taken as correct.

Second edge, the long. : $\omega\lambda$ (T. pp. 44-45), is read as : $\omega\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 15'$ (W.)); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\lambda$ (pp. 88 - 89).

Since the long. of the first edge is read as $\lambda\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 11'$), so $\omega\lambda$ may not be read as $\omega\lambda$ / $\omega\lambda$ (= $101^{\circ} 15/55$) but as $\omega\lambda$ / $\omega\lambda$ (= $81^{\circ} 15 / 55$). As

readings are correct; since the first reading (به) is correct and acceptable from every point of view, it has been preferred.

Second edge, the long. : بی (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : بی (= $82^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : بی (pp. 88-89).

The long. of the first edge is read as بن ($= 82^{\circ} 50'$), so the long. of the second (edge) may not be read as بی ($= 102^{\circ} 10'$) but as بی ($= 82^{\circ} 10'$); بن ($= 102^{\circ} 10'$) is out of question here.

296 (645 - 646) Mountain of the town of ARMŪRA.

First edge, the lat. : کاه (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : کاه (= $21^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : کاه (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1143 - 1144).

کاه may be read either as کاه (= $21^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or as کاه (= $21^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); both the readings are correct, but since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it has been preferred.

Second edge, the lat. : کم (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : کم (= $22^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : کم (pp. 88 - 89).

کم may stand only for کم.

297 (647 - 648) The mountain of KIRMĀN.

First edge, the long. : طم (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : طم (= $89^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : طم (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1145 - 1146).

طم may be read either as طم (= $89^{\circ} 40'$) or

as قطر (= $109^{\circ} 40'$); the reading preferred is قطر ;
 if قطر is taken as correct then the first edge of the Mt.
 would be placed near ^AQANDHĀR (see T. p. 15, S. No. 181)
 on the course of Lesser MIHRĀN and the second edge at
 long. : $94^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 35'$ (N.); hence, the Mt.
 passing by the country of KĀBUL would reach the country
 of KIRMĀN but the country to which it belongs lies (with
 its centre) at long. : $96^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $28^{\circ} 30'$ (N.).
 It should however be noted that the centre of the continent
 of KIRMĀN is placed at long. : $96^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)
 (see T. p. 102, S. Nos. 1562 - 1563; cf. Suh. p. 47, S. Nos.
 511 - 512) and again the town of KIRMĀN is located at
 long. : $90^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 14, S. No.
 173). Apart from these arguments the position of the Mt.
 is confirmed in view of five rivers that come out of the
 KIRMĀN mountain and flow into the Persian Gulf : a river
 comes out of the Mt. at long. : $94^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)
 and flows into the Persian Gulf along the town of AL-NĪRŪN
 (located at long. : $92^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) : on
 the Sea, see T. p. 10, S. No. 112), for the river (see
 T. p. 116, S. Nos. 1756 - 1757; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos.
 1761 - 1762), both the town and the river belong to the
 second clime, therefore the lat. of the town (in the
 Text : جٲ) is read as جٲ (see the comment on the
 town). Even if the lat. جٲ is accepted as correct, then
 the town would not be placed on the Sea, while according to
 the description of al-Khw., it should be so. Hence, by the
 position of the town, the lat. of the mouth (in the Text :
 رٲ , read as : رٲ) and even the second edge of the
 KIRMĀN Mt. is confirmed; the lat. of the second edge (to

be discussed below), in the Text : دع , should be read as :

دع (= $23^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)), otherwise the source of this river cannot be placed within the ranges of the KIRMĀN mountain. A river also comes out of this mountain at long. : $90^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Persian Gulf at long. : $89^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 120, S. Nos. 1823 - 1824; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos. 1828 - 1829); this river belongs to the third clime.

Another river belonging to the third clime also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : $92^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Persian Gulf at long. : $90^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $26^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) (see T. pp. 120 - 121, S. Nos. 1825 - 1826; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos. 1830 - 1831); another river belonging to the same clime also comes out of the KIRMĀN Mt. at long. : $93^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $25^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and flows into the Persian Gulf at long. : $91^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $25^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 121, S. Nos. 1827 - 1828; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos. 1832 - 1833); another river belonging to the same clime also comes out of this mountain at long. : $93^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $25^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Persian Gulf at long. : $91^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $24^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 121, S. Nos. 1829 - 1830; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos. 1834 - 1835). The long. of the first edge of the KIRMĀN Mt. should therefore be read as رب (= $89^{\circ} 40'$).

Second edge, the lat. : دع (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : دع (= $23^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : دع (pp. 88 - 89).

دع (= $23^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)) may not be accepted as correct; see the above note on the river, S. Nos. 1756 - 1757 (coming out of the KIRMĀN Mt.).

298 (649 - 650) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قبه (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : قبه (= 102° 45'); cf. Suh. long. : قبه (pp. 90-91).
 قبه may stand only for قبه.

299 (651 - 652) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : صا (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : قبا (= 111° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : صا (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1149 - 1150).

The preceding long. is read as قبه (= 102° 45') and the following as قباله (= 112° 35'), so صا may not be read as قنا (= 151° 0') but as قبا (= 111° 0'); قنا is out of question here (see the Map, Sec. C, parts 4 - 5).

The lat. of the first edge : ع (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : ع (= 23° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp. 90 - 91).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second cline, so ع may be read either as ع (= 23° 15' (N.)) or as ع (= 23° 55' (N.)); both the readings are correct, but ع is the better reading, hence is preferred.

Second edge, the long. : ع (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : ع (= 118° 45'); cf. Suh. long. : ع (pp. 90 - 91).

ع may have two possible readings : ع (= 113° 45') and ع (= 118° 45'), both the readings are correct and acceptable, but since the dot of the letter ع is not visible in any of the two texts (al-Khw. and Suh), so ع may not be read as ع unless there is further convincing ground ; the other two variations : ع (= 153° 45') and ع

(= $158^{\circ} 45'$) are out of question here because the long. of the first edge is read as قبا (= $111^{\circ} 0'$).

300 (653 - 654) The سوديس mountain.

First edge, the long. : سل (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : قيب له (= $112^{\circ} 35'$); cf. Suh. long. : سل (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1115 - 1116).

سل may stand for either قيب له (= $112^{\circ} 35'$) or قنب له (= $152^{\circ} 35'$). The long. of the preceding Mt. is read as قبا (= $111^{\circ} 0'$) and the following : قحن (= $118^{\circ} 50'$) (see the comment on the نبطس Mt., S. Nos. 655 - 656 below), so سل may not be read as قنب له; the possibility remains only of قيب له.

Second edge, the long. : قدم (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : قيه م (= $115^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قدم (pp. 88-89).

The long. of the first edge is read as قيب له (= $112^{\circ} 35'$), so the long. of the second may not be read as قدم (= $155^{\circ} 40'$) but as قيه م (= $115^{\circ} 40'$) (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1841 - 1842).

301 (655 - 656) The نبطس mountain.

First edge, the long. : قحن (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : قحن (= $118^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : قحن (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1117 - 1118).

قحن may have two possible readings : قحن (= $113^{\circ} 50'$) and قحن (= $118^{\circ} 50'$), if قحن (= $113^{\circ} 50'$) is preferred, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed 5 away from the correct position towards the West and in

order to reach the second edge, it would have to cross a river (see T. p. 122, S. Nos. 1841 - 1844; cf. Suh. p. 166, S. Nos. 1846 - 1849); since it is apparently wrong, so the possibility remains only of قنح . The other two readings : قنح (= $153^{\circ} 50'$) and قنح (= $158^{\circ} 50'$) are out of question; further evidence is of the three rivers that come out of this Mt. and flow into the Indian Ocean : the river QĪDAS comes out from this Mt., being a spring in the beginning, at long. : $118^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at long. : $111^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. pp. 116 - 117, S. Nos. 1762 - 1763; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos. 1767 - 1768). The second river named : قنح also comes out from the same Mt. at long. : $120^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at long. : $114^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $15^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (see T. p. 117, S. Nos. 1764 - 1765; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos. 1769 - 1770) and the third river named : قنح also comes out from the same Mt. at long. : $122^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at long. : $119^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) (see T. p. 117, S. Nos. 1766 - 1767; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos. 1771 - 1772). قنح is also accepted on the basis of the evidence about the second edge of the Mt. (see the discussion below). It should be noted again, that the first river named : QĪDAS, according to the description of al-Khv., springs out at long. : $118^{\circ} 30'$ (in the Text : قنح , read as : قنح ; see the details under : springs and rivers); therefore, for this reason also the first edge of the Mt. may not be supposed to increase beyond the source of the river QĪDAS towards the West which

should be the extreme limit of the Mt.; consequently, the correct variation of قبح would be قبح and not قبح .

Second edge, the long. : كج (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : كج (= $123^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : كج (pp. 88-89).

كج may be read either as كج (= $123^{\circ} 50'$) or or as كج (= $128^{\circ} 50'$); the reading preferred is كج ; if كج is preferred, then the Mt. would cross a river (see T. p. 117, S. Nos. 1768 - 1769; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos. 1773 - 1774); as for و , it seems to be the corruption of و .

302 (657 - 658) The ADASHIRUN.

First edge, the long. : كوك (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : كوك (= $126^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : كوك (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1119 - 1120).

كوك may stand only for كوك .

The lat. of the first edge : ك (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : ك (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ك (pp. 88 - 89).

ك is the corrupt form of ك .

Second edge, the long. : كج (T. pp. 44 - 45), is read as : كج (= $128^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : كج (pp. 88-89).

كج may be read either as $\text{كج} / \text{نه}$ or as $\text{كج} / \text{نه}$; as for كج , it is preferred not only on the basis of the long. of the first edge, namely, كوك (= $126^{\circ} 20'$) but also because the source of the river حاسر lies in this Mt. at long. : $127^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $21^{\circ} 10'$ (N.); this river passing by the town of حاسر (see the location of the town; T. p. 7, S. Nos. 57) flows into the Indian Ocean at long. :

S. No. 57) ^{and} flows into the Indian Ocean at long. : 123° 30',
 lat. : 15° 40' (N.) (see T. p. 117, S. Nos. 1768 - 1769;
 cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos. 1773 - 1774); hence, ω is out
 of question here. As for ω , it may also have two possible
 readings : ω (= 15°) and ω (= 55°); both the readings
 are correct, but ω (= 15°) is comparatively better so it
 preferred ^{(see the} position of the source of the river in the Map,
 Sec. C, part 5).

303 (659 - 660) The ^{اكنس} mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\rho\epsilon$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is
 read as : $\rho\epsilon$ (= 23° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\rho\epsilon$
 (pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1121 - 1122).

Since the Mt. belongs to the second clime, $\rho\epsilon$
 (= 28° 40' (N.)) is read as : $\rho\epsilon$ (= 23° 40');
 further evidence is of the three rivers that come out of
 this Mt. and flow into the Indian Ocean; a spring also
 originates from this Mt. and flows into the river Ganges.
 The first river named : ^{ساروان} comes out from this Mt. at
 long. : 132° 0', lat. : 23° 40' (N.) and flows into the
 Indian Ocean at long. : 132° 30', lat. : 15° 40' (N.)
 (see T. pp. 117 - 118, S. Nos. 1776 - 1777; cf. Suh. p.
 162, S. Nos. 1781 - 1782); the second river named : SARWAN
 comes out also from the same Mt. at long. : 133° 45', lat. :
 23° 40' (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at long. :
 133° 40', lat. : 17° 0' (N.) (see T. p. 118, S. Nos.
 1778 - 1779; cf. Suh. p. 162, S. Nos. 1783 - 1784); the
 third river named : DALIS also comes out from the same
 Mt. at long. : 135° 15', lat. : 24° 0' (N.) and flows

into the Indian Ocean at long. : $134^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $17^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)
 (see T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1780 - 1781; cf. Suh. p. 162, S.
 Nos. 1785 - 1786); this river has its mouth $40'$ away from
 the delta of the river Ganges towards the West; the spring
 comes out of the Mt. (in the Text : a mountain) at long. :
 $133^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $25^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and (as noted above)
 flows into the river Ganges at long. : $139^{\circ} 30'$, lat. :
 $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 134, S. Nos. 2040 - 2041; cf. Suh.
 p. 175, Nos. 1982 - 1983), but the problem of the lat. (under
 discussion) remains still unsolved because the lat. of the
 first edge of the Mt. is ۲۴ and ^{that} of the second edge is
 also ۲۴ , the lat. of the starting point of the river
 is also ۲۴ , again, the lat. of the starting point of the
 river SARWAN is ۲۴ ; when ۲۴ is repeated so many
 times, why should it not be preferred every time ? But it
 is the river DĀLIS that solves the problem; this river
 (as described above) comes out of the Mt. (under
 discussion) and the lat. of the starting point of this
 river is given as : ۲۴ (= $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); consequently,
 the omission of the dot of the letter ۲ has been confirmed
 partly because the $اُکسیر$ Mt. and all the three rivers
 belong to the second cline (= $16^{\circ} 27'$ to $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
 and partly because the river DĀLIS springs out at lat.
 (according to Suh. ۲۴ ; see p. 162, S. No. 1785);
 hence, ۲۴ has been rejected as a mistake.

Second edge, the long. : ۱۳۵ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is
 read as : ۱۳۵ (= $135^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : ۱۳۵
 (pp. 38 - 39).

۱۳۵ may stand only for ۱۳۵ .

The lat. of the second edge : ۲۴ (T. pp. 46 - 47),

is read as : $\rho\epsilon$ (= $23^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\rho\epsilon$
(pp. 88 - 89).

See the comment on the lat. of the first edge of the
mountain above.

Mountains belonging to the Third Cline (Lat. : 30 (N.)).

304 (661 - 662) The great ATLAS mountain.

First edge, the lat. ω (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : ω (= 27 15 (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ω (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1151 - 1152).

As for ω , it is the corruption of ω (= 27), but ω may stand for either ω (= 15) or ω (= 55); the reading preferred is ω (= 15); if ω (= 55) is taken as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed in the Atlantic Ocean, and if the coast-line is unnecessarily curved, even then, the first edge would be placed on the coast-line and the author does not describe any mountain (here) on the sea-coast, see the description of the Atlantic Ocean, between the long. : 8 0, lat. : 28 0 (N.) and long. : 9 0, lat. : 28 0 (N.) (see T. p. 66, S. Nos. 982 - 983; cf. Suh. p. 52, S. Nos. 567-568); even if this mistake is avoided, the first edge would still be placed at a position from where, in order to reach the second edge, the Mt. will have to cross the two springs : the first spring starts at long. : 11 15, lat. : 28 0 (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : 8 0, lat. : 27 30 (N.) (see T. p. 119; S. Nos. 1795 - 1796; cf. Suh. p. 163, S. Nos. 1798-1799), and the second starts at long. : 11 15, lat. : 27 20 (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : 8 0, lat. : 27 30 (N.) (see T. p. 119, S. Nos. 1797 - 1798;

cf. Suh. p. 163, S. Nos. 1800 - 1801); hence, $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 15°) with (the readings of the degrees) $\overline{\text{ز}}^{\circ}$ (= 27°) is taken as correct.

305 (663 - 664) The DARDUN mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (T. p. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 11° 0'); cf. Suh. ^{long.} $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 90-91, S. Nos. 1153 - 1154).

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ز}}^{\circ}$ (= 8° 30') and the following one is read as $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 12° 0'), so $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 51° 0') but as $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 11° 0').

Second edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 15° 40'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 90-91).

The long. of the first edge is read as $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 11° 0'), so the long. of the second(edge) may not be read as $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 55° 40').

306 (665 - 666) The ^{ميرسول} mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 12° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1155 - 1156).

The long. of the second edge is $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 17° 45'), so $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ may not stand for $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 52° 0') but $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 12° 0').

307 (667 - 668) The A'ALAQA mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= 14° 25'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1157 - 1158).

The preceding long. is read as $\bar{y}ib$ (= $12^{\circ} 0'$) and the following as yir (= $17^{\circ} 45'$), so $\bar{y}uk$ may not stand for $\bar{y}uk$ (= $54^{\circ} 25'$).

Second edge, the long. : $\bar{y}ir$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\bar{y}ir$ (= $17^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{y}ir$ (pp. 90-91).

As the long. of the first edge is read as : $\bar{y}uk$ (= $14^{\circ} 25'$), therefore $\bar{y}ir$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\bar{y}ir$ (= $17^{\circ} 0'$).

308 (669 - 670) The $\bar{y}isla$ mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\bar{y}ir$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\bar{y}ir$ (= $17^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{y}ir$ (pp. 90-91, S. Nos. 1159 - 1160).

The long. of the second edge is $\bar{y}uk$ (= $20^{\circ} 0'$), so $\bar{y}ir$ may not be read as $\bar{y}ir$ (= $57^{\circ} 45'$) but as : $\bar{y}ir$ (= $17^{\circ} 45'$).

309 (671 - 672) The $\bar{y}urqun$ mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\bar{y}ur$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\bar{y}ur$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{y}ur$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1161 - 1162).

The preceding long. is read as : yir (= $17^{\circ} 45'$) and the following as $\bar{y}uk$ (= $21^{\circ} 0'$) so $\bar{y}ur$ may not be read as $\bar{y}ur$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$) but as $\bar{y}ur$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$). The other two variations : $\bar{y}ur$ (= $53^{\circ} 40'$) and $\bar{y}ur$ (= $58^{\circ} 40'$) are out of question here. It may be noted that the river $\bar{S}AWAS$ has its source within the ranges of this mountain but al-Khw. does not describe it so (see T. p. 119, S. Nos. 1801 - 1802; cf. Suh. p. 163, S. Nos. 1804-1805).

Second edge, the lat. : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (pp. 90 - 91).

$\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ may stand only for $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$.

310 (673 - 674) The A'ALŪRAS mountain.

Second edge, the long. : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1163 - 1164).

$\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $28^{\circ} 0'$) may not be accepted as correct because the Mt., reaching to the due position, would have to cross a river (see T. p. 119, S. Nos. 1807 - 1808; cf. Suh. p. 164, S. Nos. 1812 - 1813); if this river is supposed to come out of this Mt., even then, the A'ALŪRAS Mt. would cross another mountain named : NAGHATRŪS (see T. pp. 46 - 47, S. Nos. 679 - 680; cf. Suh. pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1169 - 1170); since it is not described by al-Khw., such a crossing would be considered as apparently wrong, it should however be noted that the long. of the first edge is $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $21^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ is taken as correct.

311 (675 - 676) The $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $21^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1165 - 1166).

$\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ may stand either $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $21^{\circ} 15'$) or $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ (= $21^{\circ} 55'$); $\overline{\sigma}^{\prime}$ is preferred not only because it is the first and acceptable reading from every point of view

but also due to this reason that if ^{كاه} is taken as correct, the Mt. would be placed near the town of SALĪDĀ (See T. p. 16, S. No. 201), but the town (SALĪDĀ) is not described as being located close to a mountain or to its West there lies a mountain; hence, ^{كاه} may stand only for ^{كاه}

Second edge, the long. : ^{كل} (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : ^{كل} (= 22 30); cf. Suh. long. : ^{كل} (pp. 90 - 91).

^{كل} may stand for ^{كل} alone.

As for the direction of the Mt., (in the Text : it is found : جنوب) and is read as جنوب (= South); جنوب seems to be a printing mistake.

312 (677 - 678) The AQHRAS mountain.

Second edge, the long. : ^{كل} (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : ^{كل} (= 23 30); cf. Suh. long. : ^{كل} (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1167 - 1168).

If ^{كل} (= 23 30) is accepted as correct, then the Mt. would have to cross a river (see T. p. 119, S. Nos. 1807 - 1808; cf. Suh. p. 164, S. Nos. 1812 - 1813); since it is apparently wrong, so ^{كل} is read as ^{كل} (this river is also referred in the A'ALURAS Mt., S. Nos. 673-674).

313 (683 - 684) The ^{الوسلونا} mountain.

First edge, the long. : ^{كل} (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : ^{كل} (= 33 0); cf. Suh. long. : ^{كل} (pp. 90-91, S. Nos. 1173 - 1174).

If ^{كل} (= 38 0) is accepted as correct, then the

Mt. would cross the three rivers : at first a (main) river that comes out of a mountain (see T. p. 46 - 47, S. Nos. 685 - 686; cf. Suh. pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1175 - 1176) and flows into the Mediterranean Sea at long. : $37^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (see T. p. 120, S. Nos. 1809-1810; cf. Suh. p. 164, S. Nos. 1814 - 1815) and then the two tributary rivers that start from two different springs and flow into the (main) river : the first tributary starts at long. : $36^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and flows into the river (S. Nos. 1809 - 1810) at long. : $37^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 120, S. Nos. 1811-1812; cf. Suh. p. 164, S. Nos. 1816 - 1817) and the second (tributary) starts at long. : $37^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and flows into it at long. : $37^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 120, S. Nos. 1813 - 1814; cf. Suh. p. 164, S. Nos. 1818 - 1819); consequently, the long. of the first edge of the Mt. (under discussion) may not be read as $\frac{37}{20}$ but as $\frac{37}{20}$ (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 2).

314 (685 - 686) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\frac{37}{20}$ (T. pp. 46 - 47), is read as : $\frac{37}{20}$ (= $37^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\frac{37}{20}$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1175 - 1176).

$\frac{37}{20}$ is the corruption of $\frac{37}{20}$.

315 (687 - 688) The $\frac{37}{20}$ mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : $\frac{37}{20}$ (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : $\frac{37}{20}$ (= $27^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\frac{37}{20}$ (pp. 90 - 91, S. Nos. 1177 - 1178).

س is the corruption of س. As for د, it may stand for either د (= 15') or د (= 55'); both the readings are correct, since د is the first and acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

316 (693 - 694) The FAR'Ī mountain.

First edge, the long. : س (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : س (= 42° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : س (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1183 - 1184).

س may have only one possible reading, namely, س.

317 (697 - 698) MUQALLIBĀN mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : س (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : س (= 27° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1187 - 1188).

س may stand only for س.

318 (705 - 706) A mountain adjacent to the Sea (= Red Sea).

First edge, the long. : دد (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : دد (= 54° 45'); cf. Suh. long. : دد (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1197 - 1198).

The preceding long. is دد (= 48° 20') and the following : دد (= 55° 30'), so دد may not be read as : دد (= 14° 45') but as دد (= 54° 45'). In the description of the river NILE, al-Khw. describes this Mt. as : AL-MUQATTAM Mt. (see T. pp. 48 - 49, note "e") and points out that the NILE, coming from the point, S. No. 1641 (at long. : 55° 30', lat. : 24° 20' (N.))

reaches the third cline (= 24° 0' (N.) to 30° 22' (N.)), touches some parts of AL-MUQATTAM Mt. and then reaches the point, S. No. 1642 (at long. : 54° 30', lat. : 29° 15' (N.)) (see T. p. 108, lines 9 - 11 and also see the Map, Sec. C., Part 2); hence, م.د. is out of question here.

Second edge, the long. : م.د. (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : م.د. (= 56° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : م.د. (pp. 92-93).

The long. of the first edge is read as م.د. (= 54° 45'), so م.د. may have only one possible reading, namely, م.د. ; م.د. (= 16° 0') is out of question here.

319 (709 - 710) A mountain.

Second edge, the long. : م.د. (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : م.د. (= 104° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : م.د. (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1203 - 1204).

As the long. of the first edge is م.د. (= 102° 20'), therefore م.د. may not be read as م.د. (= 84° 30') but as م.د. (= 104° 30'); م.د. is out of question because if it is taken as correct, the Mt. would be placed far away from the first edge (crossing the KIRMAN Mt. (see T. pp. 44 - 45, S. Nos. 647 - 648)) in the Persian Gulf; hence, the possibility of م.د. (= 104° 30') alone remains. This reading is further corroborated by the evidence of the source of a river that comes out of this Mt. at long. : 103° 20', lat. : 28° 20' (N.), then passes to long. : 104° 40', lat. : 27° 30' (N.) and then flows into the LESSER MIHRAN at long. : 108° 15', lat. : 26° 40' (N.) (see T. p. 133, S. Nos. 2016 - 2018; cf. Suh. p. 152,

3. Nos. 1648 - 1650); the position of the source of the river also corroborates the preferred reading.

320 (711 - 712) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قبل (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : قبل (= $102^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبل (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1205 - 1206).

قبل may stand only for قبل.

The lat. of the first edge : كرن (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : كرن (= $27^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كرن (pp. 92 - 93).

كرن is the corruption of كرن.

321 (713 - 714) The ارسطا mountain.

Second edge, the long. : قزم (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : قزم (= $107^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قزم (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1207 - 1208).

قزم is the corruption of قزم.

322 (715 - 716) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قطبه (T. pp. 48 - 49), is read as : قطبه (= $109^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطبه (pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1209 - 1210).

قطبه may be read either as قطبه (= $109^{\circ} 15'$) or as قطبه (= $109^{\circ} 55'$); both the readings may be correct, but since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

Second edge, the long. : سامه (T. pp. 48 - 49), is

read as : قيا مه (= $111^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيا مه
(pp. 92 - 93).

The long. of the first edge is read as : قطيه
(= $109^{\circ} 15'$), so قيا مه may not be read as : قيا مه (= $151^{\circ} 45'$)
but as قيا مه (= $111^{\circ} 45'$).

323 (717 - 718) The ŪNDIXŪN^{*} mountain.

First edge, the lat. : نيرة (T. pp. 48 - 49), is
read as : نيرة (= $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نيرة
(pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1211 - 1212).

نيرة may stand only for نيرة.

Second edge, the long. : قلكه (T. pp. 48 - 49), is
read as : قلكه (= $129^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قلكه (pp. 94 - 95).
قلكه is the corruption of قلكه.

324 (721 - 722) The ZĀMĀSĀ Mt.

Second edge, the long. : صبه (T. pp. 50 - 51), is
read as : قنبه (= $152^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : صبه (pp.
94 - 95, S. Nos. 1215 - 1216).

The long. of the first edge is قطمه (= $149^{\circ} 45'$),
so صبه may not be read as : قيبه (= $112^{\circ} 0'$) but as
قنبه (= $152^{\circ} 0'$) (see also the comment on the river
DUNĀNIS and river دوربوس , S. Nos. 1245 - 1249; cf. Suh.
p. 116, S. Nos. 1250 - 1254).

325 (723 - 724) The SĪNTĪN mountain.

First edge, the long. : قنوب (T. pp. 50 - 51), is

read as : قنوب (= $156^{\circ} 2'$); cf. Suh. long. : منوب
(pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1217 - 1218).

As the long. of the second edge (discussed below)
is read as : قسرة (= $164^{\circ} 0'$), therefore قسو may have
only one possible reading : قنو ; the second variation قيوب
(= $116^{\circ} 2'$) is out of question here; as for ب , it is
the corruption of ب (= 2°).

Second edge, the long. : قسرة (T. pp. 50 - 51), is
read as : قسرة (= $164^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسرة (pp.94-95).

قسرة is the corrupt form of قسرة (= $164^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of the second edge : كونه , is read as : كويه
(= $26^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كونه (pp. 94-95).

كونه may be read either as كويه (= $26^{\circ} 15'$ (N.))
or as كونه (= $26^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); out of these two readings,
كويه (= $26^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) is preferred; . This reading is
corroborated by the evidence of the source of the river سفسس
that comes out of this Mt. ^{at} long. : $163^{\circ} 40'$, lat. :
 $26^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 122, S. No. 1850; cf. Suh. p.
166, S. No. 1855); if كونه is taken as correct then the Mt.
would be placed 40' away from the due position towards the
North and 25' away from the source of the river in the
same direction; hence, كونه is apparently the wrong variation.
326 (725 - 726) The Mt. of the river سفسس .

First edge, the long. : قسجل (T. pp. 50 - 51), is
read as : قسجل (= $163^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسجل
(pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1191 - 1192).

قسجل is the corrupt form of قسجل .

Second edge, the long. : قعال (T. pp. 50 - 51), is
read as : قعال (= $171^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعال (pp.92-93).

قعال may stand only for قعال .

Mountains belonging to the Fourth Cline (Lat. : 36° (N.)).

327 (727 - 728) The دلو mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\text{و} \text{ع}$ (with a faint but visible dot of the letter و) (T. pp. 50 - 51) is read as : $\text{و} \text{ع}$ (= 33° 50' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{و} \text{ع}$ (pp.92-93, S. Nos. 1193 - 1194).

Since the Mt. belongs to the fourth cline (and in Suh., it is described under the third cline), lat. : $\text{و} \text{ع}$ is accepted as correct.

Second edge, the lat. : $\text{ر} \text{ع}$ (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : $\text{ر} \text{ع}$ (= 33° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ر} \text{ع}$ (pp. 92 - 93).

This is because the first edge of the Mt. is placed at lat. : $\text{و} \text{ع}$ (= 33° 50' (N.)) (with long. : $\text{و} \text{ع}$ (= 8° 0') and it should be emphasized that the Mt. belongs to the fourth cline. If $\text{ر} \text{ع}$ is accepted as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed in North Africa and the second (crossing the total width of the Med. Sea) would be placed in Spain. (see the Map, Sec.D, Part 1); since this is out of question, therefore $\text{ر} \text{ع}$ has been rejected as a mistake (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1852 - 1853.

328 (731 - 732) The small ATLAS mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\text{ل} \text{ل}$ (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : $\text{ل} \text{ل}$ (= 32° 30' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ل} \text{ل}$

(pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1221 - 1222).

لبل may stand only for لبل.

Second edge, the lat. : لبل (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : لبل (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لبل (pp. 94 - 95).

لبل is the corruption of لبل.

329 (733 - 734) The ^{اللاشر} mountain.

Second edge, the long. : عى (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : عى (= $18^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : عى (pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1223 - 1224).

The long. of the first edge is يزة (= $17^{\circ} 0'$), so عى may not be read as عى (= $13^{\circ} 10'$); even if عى is preferred, then the second edge of the Mt. would be placed near the town of QIRTUS (see T. p. 15, S. Nos. 195) and reaching the due position, the Mt. would have to pass by the sources of two springs (see the comment on the springs, S. Nos. 1860 - 1863 since the springs are not described by al-Khw. as coming out of the ^{اللاشر} Mt. (even not (out of) a mountain), so عى may not be preferred as correct. It should, however, be noted that the other two readings : عى and عى are out of question.

330 (739 - 740) The ^{سرون} mountain, in an Island
(peninsula).

First edge, the long. : سرون (T. pp. 50 51), is read as : سرون (= $47^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : سرون (pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1229 - 1230).

Second edge, the lat. : $\text{ا} \text{ع}$ (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : $\text{ا} \text{ع}$ (= $33^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ا} \text{ع}$ (pp. 94 - 95).

Since the Mt. belongs to the fourth clime (the extreme limit towards the North : $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and is placed in a peninsula (see the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1408 - 1411), so $\text{ا} \text{ع}$ may not be an acceptable reading; if $\text{ا} \text{ع}$ is taken as correct then the Mt. would have a peculiar position on the Map, because the first edge would be placed in one Island (the above mentioned peninsula) and the second (edge) in another Island (see T.p.93, S. Nos. 1430 - 1432; cf. Suh. p. 73, S. Nos. 959 - 961). Consequently, $\text{ا} \text{ع}$ is rejected as wrong.

331 (741 - 742) The mountain of ice in DAMASCUS.

First edge, the long. : $\text{ا} \text{ب}$ (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : $\text{ا} \text{ب}$ (= $59^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ا} \text{ب}$ (pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1231 - 1232).

Since the long. of the first edge is سا (= $61^{\circ} 0'$), so $\text{ا} \text{ب}$ may not be read as $\text{ا} \text{ب}$ (= $19^{\circ} 45'$).

The lat. of the first edge : ل (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : ل (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (pp. 94 - 95).

ل may stand only for ل .

Second edge, the lat. : م (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : م (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : م (pp. 94 - 95).

As the Mt. belongs to the fourth clime, therefore م may not be accepted as correct (see also the comment on

the river, S. No. 1898; this river is omitted in Suh.; cf. also the Map, Sec. D, Part 3); all the three preferred readings are corroborated with those given by Suh.

332 (743 - 744) The mountain of LUBNĀN.

First edge, the lat. : لح (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : لح (= $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لح (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1233 - 1234).

Second edge, the lat. : رل (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : رل (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : رل (pp. 96 - 97).

Since the town belongs to the fourth clime, therefore the lat. of the first edge is read as لح and ^{that} of the second as رل ; لح (= $38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and رل (= $38^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) are out of question here (see the description of the river, T. p. 125, S. Nos. 1899 - 1900; cf. Suh. pp. 169 - 170, S. Nos. 1898 - 1899 and also see the Map, Sec. D, Part 3).

333 (745 - 746) AL-LUKKĀM mountain.

Second edge, the long. : سك (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : سبك (= $62^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : سك (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1235 - 1236).

سك may stand only for سبك .

The lat. of the second edge : لره (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : لره (= $37^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لره (pp. 96-97).

لره is the corruption of لره .

334 (747 - 748) The mountain of SINĪR.

First edge, the lat. : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $33^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1237 - 1238).

Since the Mt. belongs to the fourth climate and the lat. of the second edge is read as $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (= $32^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) (see the commentary below), so $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $38^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) may not be accepted as correct; even if it is taken as correct, then the Mt. (under discussion), from the first edge, in order to reach the due position, would have to cross an unnamed mountain (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 759 - 796; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1285 - 1286), then previously described AL-LUKKĀN Mt. (see T. pp. 50 - 51, S. Nos. 745 - 746); cf. Suh. pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1235 - 1236) and then the two rivers (see T. p. 125, S. Nos. 1895 - 1896 and S. Nos. 1899 - 1900; cf. Suh. pp. 143 - 144, S. Nos. 1556 - 1557 and pp. 169 - 170, S. No. 1298); hence, $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ has been rejected as apparently wrong (see also Map, Sec.D, Part 3).

Second edge, the lat. : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (T. pp. 50 - 51), is read as : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (= $32^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ (pp. 96 - 97).

$\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ب}$ is the corrupt form of $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{ب}$.

335 (749 - 750) The BLACK (al-Aswad) mountain .

First edge, the long. : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{س}$ (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{س}$ (= $62^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{س}$ (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1239 - 1240).

$\text{س}^{\circ}\text{س}$ may stand only for $\text{س}^{\circ}\text{س}$.

Second edge, the long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 55'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (pp. 96-97).

If $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (as given by Suh.) ^{is accepted} as correct, then the Mt. would have to cross the river Euphrates, while according to al-Khw., the river passes in between a mountain and the town of MANBIJ (see T. p. 140, line 2). Consequently, the long. of the town in the Text : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 20, s.No.273 is read as $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 45'$) and the long. of the second edge of this Mt. is read as $\omega^{\text{ع}}$; (the long. of the first edge : $62^{\circ} 0'$ may also be referred as an argument). As for the minutes, ω may be read either ω (= 15) or as ω (= 55), both the variations may be correct, but on the basis of Suh. ω is preferred.

536 (753 - 754) A great mountain adjacent to this (adjacent to HULWĀN) mountain reaches ISBAHĀN and comes back to NIHĀWĀND.

First edge, the long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (= $72^{\circ} 30'$) cf. Suh. long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (pp. 96 - 97, s. Nos. 1243 - 1244).

$\omega^{\text{ع}}$ is the corruption of $\omega^{\text{ع}}$.

Second edge, the long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 52-53), is read as : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (= $72^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (pp. 96 -97).

$\omega^{\text{ع}}$ may stand only for $\omega^{\text{ع}}$.

337 (755 - 756) A mountain adjacent to HULWĀN and to the mountain of HAMADHĀN.

First edge, the long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (= $72^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega^{\text{ع}}$ (pp.

96 - 97, S. Nos. 1245 - 1246).

ع is the corruption of ع.

338 (757 - 758) A mountain adjacent to this (preceding above) mountain making a curve between
ISBAHAN and AL-AHWAZ.

First edge, the long.: ر ع^(T. pp. 52-53) is read: ر ع (= 73° 40');
cf. Suh. long. : ر ع (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1247 - 1248).

This Mt. is adjacent to the preceding mountain (having its first edge at long. : 72° 10', lat. : 34° 10' (N.)), then it passes in between the towns of ISBAHAN (located at long. : 74° 40', lat. : 34° 30' (N.)), see T.p. 22, S. No. 310) and AL-AHWAZ (located at long. : 75° 0', lat. : 32° 0' (N.)), see T. p. 22, S. No. 311) and then reaches its second edge at long. : 77° 0', lat. : 33° 20' (N.) (see the comment below), so if ر ع (= 73° 40') is accepted as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed about 1° 43' away from the second edge of the preceding mountain towards the South-East, while it should be adjacent to it, and reaching its second edge, the mountain would take the town of FASA within its ranges for this town is located just 48' away from the Mt. towards the East (see the comment on the town, S. No. 317). If here the Mt. was to be drawn by this town the author would have mentioned it accordingly, but since there is no such indication, therefore ر ع is rejected as wrong. The long. of the second edge : 77° 0', may also be referred as an argument.

Second edge, the lat. : ع (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as: ع (= 33° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp. 96-97).

Since the Mt. belongs to the fourth clime, so ^ع may not be an acceptable reading; even if it is taken as correct, then the Mt., reaching its second edge, would again take a turn towards the North crossing a mountain (see T.p.52-53, S. Nos. 767 - 768) and another mountain of the fifth clime (see T.p. 56-57, S.Nos. 813-814); hence ^ع is out of question.

339 (759 - 760) A mountain adjacent to this (preceding above) mountain.

Second edge, the long. : ^ع (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : ^ع (= 77° 5'); cf. Suh. long. : ^ع (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1249 - 1250).

^ع may stand only for ^ع.

The lat. of the second edge : ^ع (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : ^ع (= 33° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^ع (pp. 96 - 97).

The Mt. belongs to the fourth clime, secondly, it is described by the author as adjacent to the preceding Mt., and finally, the lat. of its second edge is read as ^ع, the lat. of the second edge of the Mt. (under discussion) would definitely be read as ^ع.

340 (765 - 766) A mountain passing by the side of this (preceding above) mountain.

First edge, the long. : ^ع (with a suspected dot of the letter ج) (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : ^ع (= 78° 20'); cf. Suh. long. : ^ع (pp. 96 - 97 , S. Nos. 1255 - 1256).

If عك is accepted as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed 20' away from the Western coast-line of the Persian Gulf towards the North, then reaching the second edge, it would have to cross either the total Northern width of the Persian Gulf or at least one of the three branch rivers of the Tigris (see T. p. 130, S. Nos. 1964) and a mountain (see T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 761 - 762; cf. Suh. pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1251-1252). Hence, عك may not be taken as correct (the long. of the second edge : $\frac{1}{2}$ (= 80° 40') may also be referred as an argument).

Second edge, the lat. : لبط (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : لبط (= 32° 9' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لك (pp. 96 - 97).

لبط may stand only for لبط .

341 (767 - 768) A mountain adjacent to the mountain of
NIHĀWAND and TABARISTĀN.

Second edge, the long. : ع (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : ع (= 88° 10'); cf. Suh. long. : ع (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1257 - 1258).

According to Suh., this Mt. is adjacent to DANBĀWAND and TABARISTĀN Mt., and this is the correct position of the Mt. It is adjacent to the town of DANBĀWAND on one hand, and to the TABARISTĀN Mt. on the other. It seems that the position of the Mt. is given by al-Khw. in reverse order as there is no NIHĀWAND Mt. in the tables. Suhrah is more accurate in describing DANBĀWAND (Town) in place of NIHĀWAND Mt., while TABARISTĀN of al-Khw. has been replaced by TABARISTĀN Mt. because the Mt. (under discussion) lies exactly in the same position. As for the long. , ع

(= 83° 10') (the second possible variation of عق) may not be taken as correct because two rivers come out of this Mt. : one has its starting point at long. : 79° 20', lat. : 35° 40' (N.), then it passes on, crossing the towns of ISTAKHR and JÜR (see T. p. 22, S. Nos. 319 and 318) and then flows into the Sea (Persian Gulf) close to SĪRĀF (see T. p. 14, S. No. 170) at long. : 80° 0', lat. : 29° 30' (N.). It should be noted that the readings of this river are fixed (see T. p. 125, S. Nos. 1901 - 1902; cf. Suh. p. 170, S. Nos. 1901 - 1902). As for the readings of the second river, these are rather complicated but the reading of its mouth has solved the problem. This river springs out at long. : 84° 30', lat. : 35° 40' (N.) and flows into the Sea (Persian Gulf) at long. : 84° 40', lat. : 29° 20' (N.) (see T. p. 125, S. Nos. 1903 - 1904; cf. Suh. (source : with the omission of single or double dots, but the mouth as : long. : فر and lat. : بک , p. 170, S. Nos. 1902 - 1903). The second edge of the Mt. is confirmed in view of the source of this river, if the long. of its source (in the Text: د) is read as د (= 104° 30'), then the long. of the second edge of the Mt. would be read as عق (= 108° 10') and not even as عق (= 103° 10'), in this case the Mt. would have to cross the river سليں and its tributary river. It should however be noted that this tributary comes out of the river BALKH at long. : 91° 30', lat. : 39° 40' (N.), then crosses a long. mountain, then passes in between the towns of USHRUSANA and KHUVANDA (see T. p. 27, S. Nos. 398 - 399), then reaches the long. : 92° 30', lat. : 34° 40' (N.) and then flows into the river سليں at long. :

89 40, lat. : 32 0 (N.) (see T. p. 146, S. Nos. 2206 - 2210; cf. Suh. p. 145, S. Nos. 1565 - 1569). But as noted above, the reading of the mouth of the river (S. Nos. 1903 - 1904) makes it clear that the long. of the mouth of the river may not be read as ق د م (= $104^{\circ} 40'$); because from this point there does not pass the coast-line of any sea or ocean (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 4); the reading given by Suh. makes the position of the mouth of the river rather fixed and confirmed. Consequently, the long. of the second edge of the Mt. is read as غ ی (= $88^{\circ} 10'$) and not as غ ی (= $83^{\circ} 10'$), غ ی (= $103^{\circ} 10'$) or غ ی (= $108^{\circ} 10'$).

342 (769 - 770) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : ع ک (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : ع ک (= $33^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع ک (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1259 - 1260).

Since the Mt. belongs to the fourth clime, therefore ع ک may not be an acceptable reading.

Second edge, the lat. : ع ک (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : ع ک (= $33^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع ک (pp. 96 - 97).

See the comment on the lat. of the first edge and also the comment on the river, S. Nos. 2010 - 2013 (starting in between the town of Eastern ISKANDARIYA (T. p. 23, S. Nos. 330) and the mountain under discussion), it should however be noted that this is the tributary of the river MINRĀN (INDUS).

343 (771 - 772) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قبل (T. pp. 52 - 53), is read as : قبل (= $102^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبل (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1261 - 1262).

The preceding long. is قام (= $101^{\circ} 40'$) and the long. of the second edge is قوم (= $106^{\circ} 40'$), so قبل may not be read as قبل (= $82^{\circ} 30'$) but as قبل (= $102^{\circ} 30'$); even if قبل (= $102^{\circ} 30'$) is taken as correct, then the river سليم would have to be crossed by the Mt. (see T. p. 146, S. Nos. 2209 - 2210); hence, قبل (= $82^{\circ} 30'$) is definitely wrong.

Mountains belonging to the Fifth Cline (Lat. 41° (N.)).

344 (773 - 774) A mountain adjacent to the Sea.

Second edge, the long. : زک (T. pp. 52-53), is read as : زک (= 7° 20'); cf. Suh. long. : زک (pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1263 - 1264).

زک is the corruption of زک.

It is noteworthy that Suh. has described this Mt. under the fourth cline.

345 (777 - 778) The IRSTIFĀRA mountain.

First edge, the lat. : لركه (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : لركه (= 37° 25' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لركه (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1267 - 1268).

لركه may stand only for لركه.

Second edge, the long. : لركه (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : لركه (= 13° 35'); cf. Suh. long. : لركه (pp. 98-99).

The long. of the first edge is لركه (= 12° 40'), so the long. of the second may either be read as : لركه (= 13° 35') or as لركه (= 18° 35'), the other two variations : لركه (= 53° 35') and لركه (= 58° 35') are out of question here; out of the first two variations if لركه is taken as correct, then the second edge of the Mt. would be placed more than 2° away from the coast-line in the Med. Sea; hence, لركه may not be brought under consideration (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 1); (the preferred

so the long. of the second,
but as بم (= $15^{\circ} 40'$),
also the Map, Sec. D., Part 1

347 (781 - 782) The AURA

Second edge, the lat. :
read as : نزل (= $37^{\circ} 30'$)
(pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1271 -

نزل is the corrupt f

383 (783 - 784) A mountain.

First edge, the long. :
read as : عك (= $43^{\circ} 25'$)
98 - 99, S. Nos. 1273 - 1274).

If عك is accepted as co
of the Mt. would be placed in a
sea-coast and in order to reach
would have to cross a branch ri
mouth of the river, S. No. 1937
river and its mouths, S. Nos. 19
(T.p. 139, S. Nos. 2110 - 2111;
2042 - 2043); and then a part o
peninsula up to the second edge
 $2^{\circ} 24'$ away from the coast-line
hence, عك is obviously wrong (Part 2); the long. of the second
considered as an argument.

ot be read as عك (= $55^{\circ} 40'$)
the above arguments and

in in the Island.

(T. pp. 54 - 55), is
(.)); cf. Suh. lat.: نزل
().

of نزل .

(T. pp. 54 - 55), is
Suh. long. : عك (pp.

, then the first edge
insula, on or near the
due position, the Mt.
lowing to the second
the comment on the
1939), then a river
Suh. p. 179, S. Nos.
Med. Sea (from the
e Mt., نزل , about
ards the South-West);
also the Map, Sec.D,
e may also be

349 (785 - 786) The FARSI mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1275 - 1276).

The preceding long. is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $43^{\circ} 25'$), so $\omega\epsilon$ may either be read as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 50'$) or as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 50'$), the other two variations : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $13^{\circ} 50'$) and $\omega\epsilon$ (= $18^{\circ} 50'$) are out of question here. Out of the first two variations, if $\omega\epsilon$ is preferred, then the Mt. would be placed at the place where already two mountains cross each other (see T. p. 54, S. Nos. 787 - 788 and for the other Mt., see S. Nos. 789 - 790; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1277 - 1278; for the other (Mt.) see S. Nos. 1279 - 1280). Moreover, it would cross a river coming out of the $\omega\epsilon$ Mt., S. Nos. 851 - 852 (of the sixth cline) at long. : $54^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and following into the Med. Sea at long. : $55^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 139, S. Nos. 2116 - 2117; cf. Suh. p. 179, S. Nos. 2046 - 2047) and also have to cross another river of the fifth cline which starts from a spring at long. : $56^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : $56^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 35'$ (N.) (see T. p. 129, S. Nos. 1955 - 1956; cf. Suh. p. 173, S. Nos. 1955 - 1956). Consequently, $\omega\epsilon$ is out of question and the possibility remains only of $\omega\epsilon$ (see also the long. of the second edge of this Mt.).

The lat. of the first edge : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. pp. 54 - 55) is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (pp. 98-99).

$\omega\epsilon$ is the corruption of $\omega\epsilon$.

Second edge, the long. : ω (T.pp. 54-55), is read as : ω (= $55^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : ω (pp. 98 - 99).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as ω (= $53^{\circ} 50'$), so the long. of the second may not be read as ω (= $15^{\circ} 10'$) but as ω (= $55^{\circ} 10'$). This reading also corroborates with that given by Suh.

350 (787 - 788) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : ω (T.pp. 54-55) is read as : ω (= $55^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ω (pp. 98 - 99).

The longs of both the edges of the preceding Mt. are read as ω (= $53^{\circ} 50'$) and ω (= $55^{\circ} 10'$), so the long. of the Mt. (under discussion) may have only one possible reading, namely, ω (= $55^{\circ} 0'$), the second variation, ω is out of question (the preferred reading corroborates, to a certain extent, with that given by Suh.).

Second edge, the long. : ω (T.pp. 54-55), is read as : ω (= $58^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : ω (pp. 98 - 99).

The long. of the first edge is read as ω (= $55^{\circ} 0'$), so the long. of the second (edge) may either be read as ω (= $53^{\circ} 50'$) or as ω (= $58^{\circ} 50'$). If ω is taken as correct, then the Mt. would have to cross a river, coming out of the ω Mt. (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 251 - 252) and flowing into the Med. Sea (see T. p. 139, S. Nos. 2116 - 2117; cf. Suh. p. 179, S. Nos. 2046 - 2047); this river is also referred in the comment on the FARSIS mountain, S. Nos. 785 - 786; hence, ω is rejected as wrong. Even if the second variation, ω

is preferred, then the Mt. would have to cross a mountain (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 791 - 792 and the Map, Sec. D, Parts 2, 3), so $\omega\epsilon$ also seems to be a wrong variation but it is preferred for sometimes the vertical Mts. are described from the West to the East and considering all aspects it is a better reading.

351 (789 - 790) A mountain.

Second edge, the long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1279 - 1280).

The long. of the first edge is $\omega\delta$ (= $55^{\circ} 50'$), so $\omega\epsilon$ may either be read as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$) or as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$); though, as compared to the long. of the first edge of the Mt., $\omega\epsilon$ seems to be an acceptable reading, but if it is preferred, the Mt. would have to cross, on the one hand, the river, S. Nos. 2116 - 2117 referred in the comment on the FARSIS mountain, S. Nos. 785 - 786) and on the other a mountain, (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 787 - 788 and the Map, Sec. D, Part 2), so $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$) has been rejected as a mistake and the possibility remains only for $\omega\epsilon$.

352 (791 - 792) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\omega\kappa$ (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : $\omega\kappa$ (= $57^{\circ} 25'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\kappa$ (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1281 - 1282).

The preceding long. is $\omega\delta$ (= $55^{\circ} 50'$) and even

the long. of the second edge (of the Mt. under discussion) is $\overline{\text{س}}^{\circ}$ (= $60^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{س}}^{\circ}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{س}}^{\circ}$ (= $17^{\circ} 25'$).

Second edge, the lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}}^{\circ}$ (= $37^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ل}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 98-99).
 $\overline{\text{ل}}^{\circ}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ل}}^{\circ}$.

353 (793 - 794) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 98,- 99, S. Nos. 1283 - 1284).

$\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ may have two possible readings : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$) and $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$), $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ is preferred because firstly, the long. of the second edge is $\overline{\text{س}}^{\circ}$ (= $60^{\circ} 0'$); secondly, if $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the Mt. would have its first edge 10' away from the Mt. (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 789 - 790) towards the North and from here, in order to reach the due position (= second edge), the Mt. would have to cross a river coming out of the $\overline{\text{ك}}^{\circ}$ Mt. (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 851 - 852) and flowing into the Med. Sea (see T. p. 139, S. Nos. 2116 - 2117; cf. Suh. p. 179, S. Nos. 2046 - 2047), then another mountain (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 787 - 788; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1277 - 1278) and then will have to cross the river JAYHĀN (see T. p. 145, S. Nos. 2188-2191) in between the towns of ZABĪARA of the fifth cline (see T. p. 25, S. No. 365) and MĀSŪRYĀ of the sixth cline (see T. p. 31, S. No. 458). Consequently, $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ has been rejected as wrong.

354 (795 - 796) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : لرن (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : لرن (= $37^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لرن (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1285 - 1286).

لرن may stand only for لرن .

355 (797 - 798) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : سبم (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : سبم (= $62^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : سبم (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1287 - 1288).

سبم is the corruption of سبم .

The lat. of the first edge : لرنه (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : لرنه (= $37^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لرنه (pp. 98 - 99).

لرنه may stand for either لرنه (= $37^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or لرنه (= $37^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); if لرنه is preferred, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed on the bank of the river Euphrates; since here, the river is not described as passing by or along the Mt. (see the description of the river, T. p. 140, S. Nos. 2122 - 2123) one ^{sh}ould not be misunderstood by the description of the river when it passes in between a mountain and the town of MANBIJ, this is some other mountain of the fourth cline (see T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 749 - 750); hence, لرنه has been rejected though not as a mistake but as a wrong variation.

Second edge, the lat. : لرنه (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : لرنه (= $37^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لرنه (pp. 98 - 99).

لزنه may stand only for لزنه .

356 (799 - 800) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : لزن (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : لزن (= $37^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لزن (pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1289 - 1290).

لزن is the corruption of لزن .

357 (807 - 808) A mountain, adjacent to this (preceding above) mountain, HAMADHĀN and HĀRITH and HUWAYRITH untill it strikes the mountain of QAZWĪN.

Second edge, the long. : عبل (T. pp. 54 - 55), is read as : عبل (= $72^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : عبل (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1297 - 1298).

عبل is the corrupt form of عبل .

358 (809 - 810) A mountain, adjacent to this (preceding one) mountain, goes along up to DANBĀWAND between QAZWĪN and AL-RAYY.

First edge, the long. : ع (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : ع (= $73^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1299 - 1300).

If ع (= $78^{\circ} 0'$) is accepted as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. would have a wrong position between the towns of SĀRIYA (see T. p. 26, S. No. 384) and QŪMIS (see T. p. 27, S. No. 385); from here the Mt. would pass to DANBĀWAND (T. p. 26; S. No. 380) but no question of its passing between QAZWĪN and AL-RAYY,

because the town of QAZWĪN is located at long. : $75^{\circ} 0'$,
 lat. : $37^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 26, S. No. 379) and
 AL-RAYY (is located) at long. : $75^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)
 (T. p. 22, S. No. 309); (it should, however, be noted
 that QAZWĪN belongs to the fifth clime while AL-RAYY is
 placed in the fourth clime; see also the Map, Sec.D, Part 3).
 Since the position of the Mt. goes against the description
 of the author, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ has been rejected as wrong; the
 possibility remains only of $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (see also the long. of
 the second edge of this Mt.).

The lat. of the first edge : لزم (T. pp. 56 - 57),
 is read as : لزم (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. long. : لزم
 (pp. 100 - 101).

لزم may stand only for لزم .

359 (813 - 814) The mountain of TABARISTĀN, passes
between JURJĀN and NISĀBŪR.

Second edge, the long. : لزم (T. pp. 56 - 57), is
 read as : لزم (= $83^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : لزم (pp.
 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1303 - 1304).

لزم may be read either as لزم (= $83^{\circ} 30'$) or
 as لزم (= $103^{\circ} 30'$); since the long. of the first edge
 is عوه (= $76^{\circ} 0'$), لزم is read as لزم ; if لزم
 is preferred, then the Mt. would have a wrong position on the
 Map (see Sec. D, Parts 3 - 4). The preferred reading
 also corroborates with that given by Suhrah.

360 (815 - 816) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : لزم (T. pp. 56 - 57), is

read as : قدل (= $104^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قدل (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1305 - 1306).

قدل may stand for either قدل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$) or قدل (= $104^{\circ} 30'$); the reading preferred is قدل . This reading has been confirmed in view of a river that comes out of ^{this} mountain at long. : فنزة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$), lat. : $39^{\circ} 0'$ (N.). Though the long. of the starting point of the river (in the Text : قرة) is read as فنزة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$) but it may also be read as قرة (= $107^{\circ} 0'$), then the river goes on and cuts across the town of MARW AL-RUDH, having the long. (in the Text) هه , it is read as فهه (= $85^{\circ} 0'$) but may also be read as قهه (= $105^{\circ} 0'$); even the longs. of both the edges of the Mt., being in the Text : قدل and قح , have the same problem and cannot produce satisfactory results. In short, through out the comment there is doubt between (the letters) ف (= 80°) and ق (= 100°) but the long. of MARW (town), being in the Text : قدل (= $84^{\circ} 20'$) clears the doubt. Now one can argue thus : since the river , S. No. 1973 reaches MARW at long. : $83^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) (where it vanishes) and reaching this point it crosses and comes out of MARW AL-RUDH, therefore the town should be located at long. : $85^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $38^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) and not at long. : $105^{\circ} 0'$, with the lat. : $38^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) and since the river reaches this point from the Mt. (under discussion), having its source at long. : $87^{\circ} 0'$, therefore the long. of the first edge of the Mt. should also be read as قدل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$) with no other possible variation, similarly the long. of the second edge may either be read as قح (= $83^{\circ} 40'$) or as قح (= $88^{\circ} 40'$) but no

question of مخ (= $103^{\circ} 40'$) or مخ (= $108^{\circ} 40'$);
 out of the first two variations, مخ (= $88^{\circ} 40'$) is
 taken as correct because the river comes out of this Mt. at
 long. : $87^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see the note above);
 hence, مخ is out of question here (see the commentary
 under : Second edge (of the Mt.); for the above mentioned
 river, see T. p. 130, S. Nos. 1974 - 1975; cf. Suh. p. 174,
 S. Nos. 1960 - 1961 and for the towns, see T. p. 27, S. Nos.
 392 - 393; cf. Suh. p. 35, S. Nos. 343 - 344).

Second edge, the long. : مخ (T. pp. 56 - 57), is
 read as : مخ (= $88^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : مخ
 (pp. 100 - 101).

See the comment on the long. of the first edge (of
 the Mt.) above .

The lat. of the second edge : لری (T. pp. 56-57), is
 read as : لری (= $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لری
 (pp. 100 - 101).

لری may stand only for لری .

361 (817 - 818) A mountain passes between this (prece-
ding above) mountain and SAMARQAND.

First edge, the long. : مخ (T. pp. 56 - 57), is
 read as : مخ (= $88^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : مخ
 (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1307 - 1308).

The Mt. passes between a mountain (see T. pp. 56 -57;
 S. Nos. 815 - 816) and the town of SAMARQAND, located
 at long. : $89^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see the comment
 on the town, T. p. 27, S. No. 397) and it is noteworthy
 that the Mt. starts between the second edge of the preceding
 mountain and the town of SAMARQAND; since the long. of the

second edge is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $88^{\circ} 0'$) and (the long.) of the town is read : (as described above): نك (= $89^{\circ} 30'$), therefore the long. between these two longs. may not be read as $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $83^{\circ} 0'$). Out of the other two variations : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ and $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$, the reading, $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $103^{\circ} 0'$) is rejected as wrong, not only because of the above reason but also because the river سلي comes out of this mountain at long. $88^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see the description of the river, T. p. 146, S. No. 2209; cf. Suh. p.145, S. No. 1568); besides, a river comes out of the river BALKH (see the comment on the river, 2196 - 2201) at long. : $91^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and while passing towards the North, crosses a long mountain (it is the Mt. under discussion) see the description of the river, T.p. 146, S. Nos. 2206 - 2208; cf. Suh. p. 145, S. Nos. 1565-1567). As for $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $108^{\circ} 0'$), it is rejected on the basis of the description of al-Khw., he says that this Mt. is adjacent to the following Mt. and the long. of its first edge is as $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= $106^{\circ} 0'$), it is for this reason that the long. of the second edge also is read as : $106^{\circ} 0'$ (with the lat. : $39^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so the long. of the first edge of the Mt. may not be read as $108^{\circ} 0'$. Considering all aspects $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ is correct .

Second edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= $106^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 100 - 101).

See the above comment on the long. of the first edge of the mountain, this reading may also be confirmed in view of the description of a spring that comes out of this Mt. at long. : $102^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T.p.130,

S. No. 1977; cf. Suh. p. 174, S. No. 1962 and flows into a swamp (see T. p. 130, S. No. 1976; cf. Suh. p. 79; S. No. 1027 and also the Map, Sec. D, Part 4).

362 (819 - 820) A mountain adjacent to this (preceding one) mountain.

Second edge, the long. : قلدله (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : قلدله (= $124^{\circ} 35'$); cf. Suh. long. : قلدله (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1309 - 1310).

قلدله may stand only for قلدله .

363 (821 - 822) A mountain, (HIMALAYA Mt.)

First edge, the long. : قكرن (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : قكرن (= $127^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : قكون (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1311 - 1312).

قكرن is the corruption of قكرن .

Second edge, the long. : قطل (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : قطل (= $139^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطل (pp. 100 - 101).

قطل is the corrupt form of قطل .

The lat. of the second edge : ع (with a suspected dot of the letter ح) is read as : ع (= $38^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp. 100 - 101).

Since, firstly, the preceding lat. is طمه (= $39^{\circ} 45' (N.)$), secondly, the lat. of the first edge of this Mt. is طن (= $39^{\circ} 50' (N.)$), thirdly, the following mountain which is described by al-Khw. as adjacent to this Mt. (HIMALAYA Mt.) has the lat. of its second edge as ع (= $38^{\circ} 0' (N.)$),

fourthly, this mountain is the source of the river Ganges that comes out of it at long. : $135^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 133, S. No. 2021; cf. Suh. p. 174, S. No. 1964) and lastly, this Mt. as well as the river Ganges belong to the fifth clime (= lat. : $30^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) to $41^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); consequently, the faint dot of the letter ج seems to be a printing mistake.

364 (823 - 824) A mountain adjacent to this (preceding above) mountain.

First edge, the long. : قلزة (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : قلزة (= $137^{\circ} 0'$); this Mt. is omitted in Suh.

قلزة may stand only for قلزة .

The lat. of the first edge : عبه (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : مبه (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Since the Mt. belongs to the fifth clime (= lat. : $36^{\circ} 0'$ N. to $41^{\circ} 0'$ N.) therefore عبه is considered as the corruption of مبه .

Second edge, the long. : قلطاك (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : قلطاك (= $139^{\circ} 20'$).

قلطاك is the corrupt form of قلطاك .

365 (825 - 826) The كمين mountain.

Second edge, the long. : كطاك (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : كطاك (= $149^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : كطاك (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1315 - 1316).

كطاك may stand only for كطاك .

366 (827 - 828) The AŪQARQŪS mountain.

First edge, the long. : قنج (T. pp. 56 - 57),
is read as : قنج (= 153° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قنج
(pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1313 - 1314).

قنج may either be read as قنج (= 153° 0') or
as قنج (= 158° 0'); since the tributary river of the
river BĀTIS (see T. p. 135, S. Nos. 2046 - 2049) comes
out of this Mt. at long. : 156° 30', lat. : 39° 45' (N.)
and flows into the river BĀTIS at long. : 156° 25', lat. :
41° 0' (N.) (see T. p. 135, S. Nos. 2054 - 2055; cf.
Suh. p. 153, S. Nos. 1661 - 1662), so قنج may not be
taken as correct.

Second edge, the long. : مرک (T. pp. 56 - 57), is
read as : قنرک (= 157° 20'); cf. Suh. long. : مرک
(pp. 100 - 101).

The long. of the first edge is read as قنج
(= 153° 0'), so مرک may not be read as قنرک (= 117° 20')
but as قنرک (= 157° 20').

Mountains belonging to the Sixth Cline (Lat. : 45 (N.).

367 (829 - 830) The اور mountain.

Second edge, the long. : بال (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : بال (= $11^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : بال (pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1317 - 1318).

بال (= $3^{\circ} 30'$) may not be a correct reading because the figure 3 is represented by the letter ح and not by ب ($2 + 1 = 3$); hence, the omission of one dot seems to be a printing mistake and بال is taken as the corrupt form of بال .

The lat. of the second edge : مب (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : مب (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مب (pp. 100 - 101).

مب is the corruption of مب .

368 (831 - 832) The لودو غنر mountain.

First edge, the long. : دک (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : دک (= $14^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : دک (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1319 - 1320).

The preceding long. is طل (= $9^{\circ} 30'$), so دک may not be read as ندک (= $54^{\circ} 20'$).

Second edge, the long. : لوه (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : لوه (= $16^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : لوه (pp. 102 - 103).

The long. of the first edge is read as دک (= $14^{\circ} 20'$), so لوه may have only one possible reading, namely, لوه .

(= 16 0); the second variation, $\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$ (= 56 0) is out of question here (see the Map, Sec. D, Parts 1 - 2).

The lat. of the second edge : $\overline{\text{عـ}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : $\overline{\text{عـ}}^{\circ}$ (= 43 0 (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{عـ}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 102 - 103).

Since the Mt. belongs to the sixth clime, therefore $\overline{\text{عـ}}^{\circ}$ (= 48 0 (N.)) may not be an acceptable reading. If $\overline{\text{عـ}}^{\circ}$ is accepted as correct, then the second edge of the Mt. would be placed ^{at} 2 30 away from the coast-line towards the North in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mt., in order to reach its due position, would have to cross a river that comes out of the town of MĀRIYĀ (see T. p. 24, S. No. 343) ^{then passing} flows into ^{by the town of} MAKSĀRĀ (see T. p. 29, S. No. 415) flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : 18 0, lat. : 45 40 (N.) (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1917 - 1918). Consequently, $\overline{\text{عـ}}^{\circ}$ is rejected as wrong.

369 (833 - 834) A mountain adjacent to the Sea, with the HAYKAL of AL-ZUHRA (the Alter of Venus) in it.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$ (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : $\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$ (= 16 20); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$ (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1312 - 1322).

The location of the (town) of HAYKAL AL-ZUHRA may be referred as an argument but the long. of the town (in the Text : $\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$, p. 29, S. No. 417; cf. Suh. $\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$, p. 37, S. No. 372) and that of the first edge of the Mt. ($\overline{\text{نـو}}^{\circ}$ as described above) are equally confusing, but the preferred reading is confirmed in view of the long. of the second edge of the Mt. under discussion on the one hand (see T. long. :

$\text{ك م ه} (= 20^{\circ} 45')$; cf. Suh. ك م ه ; pp. 102 - 103) and by the coastal-point of the Med. Sea, S. No. 1116, on the other. Al-Khw. says that the Med. Sea : from the coastal-point (at long. : $27^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) to the point (at long. : $20^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), passes adjacent to the Mt. of HAYKAL AL-ZUHRA (see T. p. 73, S. Nos. 1115 - 1116; cf. Suh. p. 58, S. Nos. 701 - 702). Consequently, $\text{يوك} (= 16^{\circ} 20')$ is taken as correct.

The lat. of the first edge : مايو (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : $\text{مايو} (= 41^{\circ} 16'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مه (pp. 102 - 103).

مايو may stand for either $\text{مايو} (= 41^{\circ} 16'$ (N.)) or مانو ($= 41^{\circ} 56'$ (N.)). Both the readings may be correct; since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

Second edge, the lat. : مبكه (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : $\text{مبكه} (= 42^{\circ} 25'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مبكه (pp. 102 - 103).

مبكه may stand only for مبكه .

370 (835 - 836) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : بطم (T. pp. 56 - 57), is read as : $\text{بطم} (= 19^{\circ} 40')$ cf. Suh. long. : بطم (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1323 - 1324).

The long. of the second edge is $20^{\circ} 50'$ (in the Text : كن), so بطم may not be read as $\text{نظم} (= 59^{\circ} 40')$ but as $\text{بطم} (= 19^{\circ} 40')$.

The lat. of the first edge : ه ح (T. pp. 56 - 57),

is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= 43 45 (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (pp. 102 - 103).

The Mt. belongs to the sixth clime, therefore $\omega\epsilon$ may not be accepted as correct. These readings are confirmed in view of the five rivers, i.e., the first river that comes out of this Mt. at long. : 19 30, lat. : 44 20 (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : 13 0, lat. : 44 45 (N.); the second that comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 20 0, lat. : 44 0 (N.) and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : 21 0, lat. : 42 30 (N.); the third that comes out also of the same Mt. at long. : 20 15, lat. : 44 20 (N.) and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : 21 30, lat. : 42 30 (N.); the fourth river named : AGHTAL that comes out also of the same Mt. at long. : 20 30, lat. : 44 45 (N.) and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : 21 50, lat. : 42 30 (N.) and the fifth river that comes out also of the same Mt. at long. : 20 40, lat. : 44 50 (N.) and passing by the base of the town of مارانوس (see T. p. 33, S. No. 475) reaches the long. : 20 0, lat. : 47 0 (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : 18 30, lat. : 47 10 (N.) (see T. p. 136, S. Nos. 2062 - 2072; cf. Suh. p. 176, S. Nos. 1994 - 2004). Hence, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the preferred readings : $\omega\epsilon$ (= 43 45 (N.)).

371 (837 - 838) The اورس mountain adjacent to the Sea.

First edge, the long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= 27 0); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1325 - 1326).

$\omega\epsilon$ is the corruption of $\omega\epsilon$.

The lat. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبك}}$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : $\overset{0}{\text{مبك}}$
 (= $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبك}}$ (pp. 102 - 103).
 $\overset{0}{\text{مبك}}$ may stand only for $\overset{0}{\text{مبك}}$.

372 (839 - 840) The دربارون mountain.

Second edge, the lat. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is
 read as : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (pp.
 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1327 - 1328).

$\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ is the corruption of $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$.

373 (841 - 842) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is
 read as : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$
 (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1329 - 1330).

$\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$.

Second edge, the long. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is
 read as : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ (pp. 102-103).

If $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ is accepted as correct, then the Mt., in order
 to reach its due position from the first edge, will have to
 cross a part of the Med. Sea and also the four rivers : the
 first river that comes out of a town (a branch (of it)
 flowing into the Med. Sea at long. : $40^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)
 may be here to be affected, see T. p. 128, S. Nos.
 1937 - 1938; cf. Suh. p. 172, S. Nos. 1937 - 1938); for
 the remaining three rivers (see T. p. 139, S. Nos. 2110-2115;
 cf. Suh. p. 179, S. Nos. 2042 - 2045; the third river,
 S. Nos. 2114 - 2115 is omitted in Suh. and also see the
 Map, Sec. D, Part 2). Hence, $\overset{0}{\text{مبه}}$ is out of question.

The lat. of the second edge : $\overline{\text{و}}\text{م}$ (T. pp. 58 - 59),
is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}\text{م}$ (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); of. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}\text{م}$
(pp. 102 - 103).

$\overline{\text{و}}\text{م}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{و}}\text{م}$.

374 (843 - 844) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\text{و}\text{ع}$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is
read as : $\text{و}\text{ع}$ (= $43^{\circ} 35'$); of. Suh. lat. : $\text{و}\text{ع}$
(pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1331 - 1332).

If $\text{و}\text{ع}$ is accepted as correct, then two (out of
three) rivers would not have their sources in this Mt.,
while the third one also should have. The first river
springs out at long. : $43^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)
(in the Text, the long. of the starting point of the river
is $\text{و}\text{ع}$ and is read as : $\text{و}\text{ع}$ (= $43^{\circ} 45'$); if $\text{و}\text{ع}$
(= $43^{\circ} 45'$) is accepted as the long. of the source of
the river, then $\text{و}\text{ع}$ (the long. of the first edge of the
Mt.) may also be taken as correct but the question of the
other two rivers remains, which also should come out of
the same Mt. (though al-Khw. does not describe it so).
For the first river he says that it comes out of a mountain
but for the second and the third river, he does not say
particularly that these rivers also spring out from the
same mountain, as he usually says. For these rivers, both
the authors (al-Khw. and Suh.) have a similar way of
description : a river comes out of a mountain (not from
this mountain) but these rivers have their sources in the
mountain (under discussion), the third river is omitted
in Suh. (see the description of the rivers, T. p. 139,

S. Nos. 2110 - 2115; cf. Suh. p. 179, S. Nos. 2042 - 2045).

The second river comes of this Mt. at long. : $44^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $43^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (in the Text, the lat. of the starting point is ٥٤ (= $48^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) but since the Mt. and the river belong to the sixth clime and its extreme limit is given as : lat. $45^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), secondly, no mountain is described at lat. : $48^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (with the long. : $44^{\circ} 30'$) see the Map, Sec. D, part 2), so ٥٤ is read as ٥٤). As for the third river, it comes out of this Mt. at long. : $44^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $43^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) and again there is the problem of lat. (in the Text it is ٥٤ and is read as ٥٤), see the comment on the lat. of the second river above). Consequently, the long. of the first edge of the Mt. under discussion) is read as ٥٤ (the long. of the second edge may also be referred as an argument.).

The lat. of the first edge : سم (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : سم (= $42^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سم (pp. 102 - 103).

سم is the corruption of سم .

375 (847 - 848) The سم mountain.

First edge, the long. : سم (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : سم (= $52^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : سم (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1335 - 1336).

The longs. of both the edges of the preceding Mt. are سم (= $49^{\circ} 45'$) and سم (= $51^{\circ} 45'$), so سم may not be read as سم (= $12^{\circ} 20'$) but as سم (= $52^{\circ} 20'$).

The lat. of the first edge : سم (T. pp. 58 - 59),

is read as : سب (= $42^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سب (pp. 102 - 103).

سب is the corrupt form of سب .

Second edge, the long. : سب (with a faint but readable dot of the letter ب) read as سب (= $53^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : سب (pp. 102 - 103).

The long. of the first edge is read as سب (= $52^{\circ} 20'$), so سب may either be read as سب (= $53^{\circ} 45'$) or as سب (= $58^{\circ} 45'$); the other two variations : سب (= $13^{\circ} 45'$) and سب (= $18^{\circ} 45'$) are out of question here. Out of the first two variations, سب (with the acceptance of a visible dot) is taken as the basis. This reading may be confirmed in view of a river that comes out of the town of APASAS (see T. p. 25, S. No. 357) at long. : $51^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.), then passes between the SAYFÜLAS and the سب Mts. (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 851 - 852), then passes to the town of MALÜMİLİN (see T. p. 31, S. No. 455), then returns (a little towards the West) and passes between the SAYFÜLAS and the سب Mts. (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 849 - 850), then to the point at long. : $55^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see the description of the river, T. p. 128, S. Nos. 1950 - 1951; cf. Suh. pp. 154 - 173, S. Nos. 1676 - 1677 and 1950 - 1951), then the river takes its way to the Med. Sea (for the details see the comment under : springs and rivers). If سب (= $58^{\circ} 45'$) is preferred, then the Mt. would cross not only this river but also the other two rivers (if not also the river JAXHĀN) (see the description of both rivers, T. p. 129, S. Nos. 1953 - 1958; cf. Suh. pp. 155 and 173 - 174,

S. Nos. 1679 - 1680 and 1953 - 1958). Hence, $\omega\epsilon$ is obviously wrong.

376 (849 - 850) The دریون mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 102 - 103).

The river, S. No. 1950, as quoted in the preceding mountain, may also be referred ^{here} because it passes between the SAYPŪLAS (T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 847 - 848) and the دریون Mts. Since the long. of the second edge of the SAYPŪLAS Mt. is read as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 45'$), therefore the long. of the first edge of the دریون Mt. should also be read as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 45'$), these longs. are same with the different lata. (the lat. of the second edge of the SAYPŪLAS Mt. is مب (= $42^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) while that of the first edge of the دریون Mt. is جی (= $43^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), the difference of 50 has made a pass (in between the two Mts.) wherein the river makes a curvature flowing towards the North (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2). Al-Khv. has described the course of the river exactly in the same way. Even if $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 45'$) is accepted as correct, then the Mt. would be placed not only 3 50 away from the river towards the East but also have to cross the two rivers (referred in the preceding Mt.) (see T. p. 129, S. Nos. 1953 - 1958; cf. Suh. pp. 153 and 173 - 174, S. Nos. 1679 - 1680 and 1953 - 1958) and also the river JAYHĀN (see T. p. 145, S. Nos. 2188 - 2191) unless its course is changed without further convincing ground. Hence, $\omega\epsilon$ is

out of question (see also the long. of the second edge of the Mt.).

Second edge, the long. : نود (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : نود (= $56^{\circ} 55'$); cf. Suh. long. : نود (pp. 102 - 103).

The long. of the first edge is read as نود (= $53^{\circ} 45'$), so نود may either be read as نود (= $56^{\circ} 15'$) or as نود (= $56^{\circ} 35'$) ($\text{نود} / \text{نود}$ is out of question). As for نود , both the readings : نود (= $15'$) and نود (= $55'$) are correct, but since the minutes of the first edge are 45, so نود is preferred as the better reading.

377 (851 - 852) The كلون mountain.

First edge, the long. : نود (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : نود (= $53^{\circ} 50'$), cf. Suh. long. : نود (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1339 - 1340).

Since the river (already referred in the commentary on the above two Mts.) passes between the SAYFŪLAS (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 847 - 848) and the كلون Mts. and the long. of the second edge of the SAYFŪLAS Mt. is read as نود (= $53^{\circ} 45'$), so the long. of the first edge of this Mt. should also be read as نود (= $53^{\circ} 50'$) and not as نود . Here the distance between these two Mts. makes a low - land covering the area of 5' (= 0.5 miles) and from here the river, S. No. 1950 flows towards the North (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1950 - 1951, If نود is accepted as correct, there would arise the same problem (of two unnamed rivers and also the river JAYHĀN)

as mentioned in the comment on the above two Mts. (see T. p. 129, S. Nos. 1953 - 1958; cf. Suh. pp. 155 and 173-174, S. Nos. 1679 - 1680 and 1953 - 1958 and also the river JAYHĀN, T. p. 145, S. Nos. 2188 - 2191). Consequently, is read as وَج and it corroborates with the description of al-Khv. (see the Map, Sec. D, Parts 2 - 3).

The lat. of the first edge : س (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : س (= $42^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (pp. 102 - 103).

س may stand only for س .

Second edge, the long. : و (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : و (= $55^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : و (pp. 101 - 103).

The long. of the first edge is read as : وَج (= $53^{\circ} 50'$), so the long. of the second may not be read as : وَج (= $55^{\circ} 50'$) but as و (= $55^{\circ} 50'$).

These readings may also be confirmed in view of the description of a river that comes out of this Mt. at long. : $54^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : $55^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T.p.139, S. Nos. 2116-2117; cf. Suh. p. 179, S. Nos. 2046-2047).

378 (853 - 854) The لُيُوس mountain.

First edge, the lat. : س (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : س (= $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos. 1341 - 1342).

س may stand for س alone.

Second edge, the long. : س (T. pp. 58 - 59) is read as : س (= $62^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : س

(pp. 102 - 103).

س is the corruption of سب.

379 (855 - 856) A mountain.

Second edge, the long. : س (T. pp. 58-59), is read as : س (= $62^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : س (pp. 102 - 103).

س is the corruption of سب.

380 (357 - 358) The ابر دس mountain.

First edge, the lat. : مك (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : مك (= $43^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1345 - 1346).

The Mt. belongs to the sixth cline, secondly, it is the source of the river Euphrates, this river, being a spring in the beginning, comes out of this Mt. at long. : $68^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), see T. p. 139, S. No. 2121; cf. Suh. p. 119, S. No. 1487, even if the lat. : is accepted as correct, the first edge of the Mt. would be placed in the Black Sea, about 1 away from the coast-line towards the North. Hence, مك is rejected as obviously wrong (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 3).

381 (859 - 860) The mountain of AL-BAB va AL-ABWAB.

First edge, the lat. : اب (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : اب (= $41^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : اب (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1347 - 1348).

اب may stand for either اب (= $41^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or اب (= $41^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); if اب (= $41^{\circ} 55'$ (N.))

is preferred then the Mt. would be placed a little away from the source of a river towards the North, whereas it is described as coming out of this Mt. at long.: $71^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see the description of the river, T. p. 141, S. No. 2130; cf. Suh. pp. 179 - 180, S. No. 2050). Therefore *av* has been rejected as a mistake.

Second edge, the long.: *عبي* (T. pp. 58-59) is read as: *عبي* (= $72^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : *عبي* (pp. 104 - 105).

عبي is the corruption of *عبي*.

The lat. of the second edge : *av* (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : *ايه* (= $41^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : *ايه* (pp. 104 - 105).

See the comment on the long. of the first edge of the Mt.

382 (861 - 862) A mountain between the two Seas, having in it AL-BAB wa AL-ADWAB and BAB AL-LAN.

Second edge, the lat. : *س* (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : *س* (= $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : *س* (pp. 104 - 105).

س is the corruption of *س*.

383 (863 - 864) The mountain of BAB AL-KHAZAR and AL-LAN.

Second edge, the long. : *س* (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : *س* (= $72^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : *س* (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1351 - 1352).

س may have only one possible reading, namely, *س*.

384 (865 - 866) The Tower of Stone (watch-post).

First edge, the long. : قانه (T. pp. 58-59), is read as : قانه ($= 101^{\circ} 55'$); this tower is omitted in Suh.

Since the long. of the second edge is قانه , so just to fix a symmetrical position on the Map the long. of the first edge is also read as : قانه and the second variation has been rejected as wrong (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 4).

Second edge, the lat. : مبيه (T. pp. 58-59), is read as : مبيه ($= 42^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$).

مبيه is the corrupt form of مبيه . As for به , it may either be read as يه ($= 15'$) or as نه ($= 55'$); both the readings may be correct, since the lat. of the first edge is ماه ($= 41^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$), so the lat. of the second, is read as مبيه ; as compared to ه ($= 5'$), يه ($= 15'$) is the better reading than نه ($= 55'$).

385 (867 - 868) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قنزن (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : قنزن ($= 117^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنزن (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1353 - 1354).

The long. of the second edge is read as : قنزن ($= 122^{\circ} 20'$), so قنزن may not be read as : قنزن ($= 157^{\circ} 50'$) but as قنزن ($= 117^{\circ} 50'$).

Second edge, the long. : قنزن (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : قنزن ($= 122^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنزن (pp. 104-105).

قنزن is the corrupt form of قنزن .

The lat. of the second edge : مان (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : مان ($= 41^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : مان

(pp. 104 - 105).

مان is the corruption of مان .

386 (869 - 870) The ISFIĀPĀ mountain.

First edge, the long. : قلدنه (T. pp. 58 - 59), is read as : قلدنه (= $124^{\circ} 55'$); cf. Suh. long. : قلدنه (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1355 - 1356).

قلدنه may be read either as قلدنيه (= $124^{\circ} 15'$) or as قلدنه (= $124^{\circ} 55'$); both the readings may be correct, but on the basis of Suh., قلدنه is preferred.

Second edge, the long. : قلم (T. pp. 58-59), is read as : قلم (= $135^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قلمه (pp. 104 - 105). قلمه is the corruption of قومه .

387 (871 - 872) The QĀSIYĀ mountain.

Second edge, the long. : قومه (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : قومه (= $146^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قومه (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1357 - 1357).

قومه may stand only for قومه .

388 (873 - 874) The IS'ĀURAR mountain.

First edge, the long. : قح (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : قح (= $153^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قح (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1359 - 1360).

The long. of the second edge is قنه (= $155^{\circ} 45'$), so قح is read as قح , the other possibility is of قح , since the first reading is correct from every point of view, it is preferred.

Second edge, the lat. : مبک (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : مبک (= $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مبک (pp. 104 - 105).

مبک is the corrupt form of مبک .

389 (875 - 876) The BARRIER (of Alexander) between the two mountains of YAJŪJ (GOG) and MAJŪJ (MAGOG).

First edge, the long. : سجل (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : سجل (= $168^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : سجل (pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1361 - 1362).

See the comment on the second edge of the Barrier below.

Second edge, the long. : سجل (T. pp. 60-61), is read as : سجل (= $168^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : سجل (pp. 104-105).

According to al-Khw., the Barrier lies between the mountain of YAJŪJ and MAJŪJ, but Mzik has pointed out that this is the Barrier of YAJŪJ and MAJŪJ and lies between this mountain named : the Barrier and the Mt. of YAJŪJ and MAJŪJ (see the foot-note, T. p. 60, last line, No. Nil). In this connection, al-Khw. has described two Mts. the mountain of YAJŪJ and again the mountain of MAJŪJ (see T. pp. 64-65, S. Nos. 959 - 962). The longs. of the first edges of both the Mts. are read as سجل (= $168^{\circ} 25'$) (it is noteworthy that one should be particularly concerned with the first edge of the mountain of YAJŪJ which is placed just 23 away from the last (= second) edge of the Barrier towards the North. A river named : نوردریس flows between the Barrier and the mountain of YAJŪJ (from the North-West to the South-East). In the words of al-Khw., this river passes by the point (at long. : $152^{\circ} 30'$, lat. :

50 40 (N.) (T. pp. 148 - 149, S. Nos. 2250 - 2251; cf. Suh. p. 147, S. Nos. 1603 - 1604), so the long. of the second edge of the Barrier is read as قسح (= 168° 30').

The difference of 3 makes a narrow bay to let the river flow. On the other hand, describing the river BĀṬIS,

al-Khw. says that while flowing towards the East, the river enters in between the Mt. of the river SAQAS and the Barrier, then passes to the base of the town of YĀJŪJ and MĀJŪJ, touching it (see T. p. 135, S. No. 2049; cf. Suh. p. 152, S. No. 1656). It is also to be noted that on the Map, the Barrier lies not parallel but to the North-East of the Mt. and the river BĀṬIS is shown flowing in between the two. Since the long. of the second edge is read as قسح (= 168° 30'), therefore to maintain its symmetrical position on the Map towards the West (as described by the author) and not towards the North-East, the long. of the first edge is also read as قسح (= 168° 30').

Mountains belonging to the Seventh Cline (Lat. 48 (N.)).

390 (883 - 884) The ^{لستوس} mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (T. pp. 60-61), is read as: $\overline{\omega} \Delta$
(= 55° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (pp. 106-107, S. Nos. 1369-1370).

The long. of the second edge is $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (= 57° 0'), so
the long. of the first (edge) may not be read as $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (= 15° 0')
but as $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (= 55° 0').

391 (885 - 886) A mountain.

First edge, the lat. : $\omega \Delta$ (T. pp. 60 - 61), is
read as : $\omega \Delta$ (= 45° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega \Delta$
(pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos. 1371 - 1372).

$\omega \Delta$ may be read either as $\omega \Delta$ (= 45° 15' (N.))
or as $\omega \Delta$ (= 45° 55' (N.)); both the readings are correct,
but since the first reading is acceptable from every point
of view, it is preferred.

392 (887 - 888) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (T. pp. 60 - 61), is
read as : $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (= 102° 0'), cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (pp.
106 - 107, S. Nos. 1373 - 1374).

$\overline{\omega} \Delta$ may stand only for $\overline{\omega} \Delta$.

The lat. of the first edge : $\omega \Delta$ (T. pp. 60 - 61),
is read as : $\omega \Delta$ (= 47° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega \Delta$
(pp. 106 - 107).

مزة may stand only for مزة .

Second edge, the lat. : مزة (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : مزة (= $107^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. lat. : مزة (pp. 106 - 107).

مزة may stand for either مزة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$) or مزة (= $107^{\circ} 0'$). Since the long. of the first edge is read as مزة (= $102^{\circ} 0'$), therefore مزة should be read as مزة ; if مزة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the Mt. would have its second edge in the Caspian Sea and in order to reach its due position it would have to cross the preceding mountain (S. Nos. 885 - 886) and at least two rivers : a long river (see T. p. 147, S. Nos. 2218 - 2222; cf. Suh. p. 148, S. Nos. 1577 - 1581) and a tributary of this river (see the commentary, S. Nos. 2223 - 2224). Hence, مزة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$) is obviously wrong.

The lat. of the second edge : مزة (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : مزة (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (H.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مزة (pp. 106 - 107).

مزة may stand only for مزة .

393 (889 - 890) The SĀMŪLĀ mountain in the country of
YĀJŪJ (006).

First edge the long. : مسجم (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : مسجم (= $168^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : مسجم (pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos. 1375 - 1376).

مسجم may be read either as مسجم (= $163^{\circ} 45'$) or as مسجم (= $168^{\circ} 45'$). Since al-Khw. says that the Barrier (of Alexander) (see T. pp. 60-61; S. Nos. 875-876) lies in between the Mt. of YĀJŪJ and MĀJŪJ (and Mzik

has mentioned in the foot-note that the Barrier lies between the mountain named Barrier and the Mt. of YĀJŪJ and MĀJŪJ ; (see the details in the comment on the Barrier, S. Nos. 875 - 876), so if the Barrier was to be placed in between the Mts. of YĀJŪJ and MĀJŪJ and the SĀMŪLĀ (in this case the Mt. would pass on straight from the East by the Southern base of the Barrier (being a little towards the South, not actually by its base) even $4^{\circ} 45'$ (minus the height of the Barrier) towards the West), then it should have been mentioned by the author. Since the Barrier is not described by the author to be placed on the Map in this position and again the river BĀFIS is described as flowing between the Barrier and the Mt. of the river SAQAS, not between the SĀMŪLĀ Mt. and the Mt. of river SAQAS (see the comment on the Barrier), so *as ع*, the first variation of *as ع*, has been rejected as wrong (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 6).

Second edge, the long. : *Jaw* (T.pp. 60-61), is read as : *Jaz'* (= $175^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : *Jaw* (pp. 106-107).

Jaw may stand for *Jaz'* alone.

Mountains behind (North of) the Seventh Clime (up to lat. : 63° (N.).

394 (891 - 892) The MĀLĪ mountain in an Island.

First edge, the long. : ج (T. pp. 60 - 61), is read as : ج (= 13° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : ج (pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos. 1381 - 1382).

This Mt. is placed in the Island of ماريا . Since the extreme limit of its area does not go beyond the long. : 16° 30', lat. : 61° 40' (N.) towards the East (see T. p. 85, S. No. 1300; cf. Suh. p. 68, S. No. 875), therefore ج may not be read as ج (= 18° 30') but as ج (= 13° 30'); the other two variations : ج (= 53° 30') and ج (= 58° 30') are out of question here (see the comment on the area of the Island, S. Nos. 1300 - 1306); the long. of the second edge may also be referred as an argument.

Second edge, the long. : د (T. pp. 60-61), is read as : د (= 14° 45'); cf. Suh. long. : د (pp. 106 - 107).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as ج (= 13° 30'), so the long. of the second (edge) may not be read as د (= 54° 45') but as د (= 14° 45') (see the above comment).

395 (899 - 900) The اسفونون mountain.

First edge, the lat. : نوم (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : نوم (= 56° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نوم

(pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos. 1387 - 1388).

The lat. of the second edge is ندمه (= $54^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) and the Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, so نور may not be read as نور (= $16^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

Second edge, the long. : مس (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : مبم (= $42^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : مس (pp. 106 - 107).

مس may stand only for مبم .

396 (903 - 904) The مطرس mountain.

First edge, the lat. : جع (with a faint dot of the letter ج) is read as : جع (= $48^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : جع (pp. 108-109, S. Nos. 1393 - 1394).

The Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, secondly, if جع is accepted, the first edge of the Mt. would be placed close to a mountain of the sixth cline (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 843 - 844) and from here, in order to reach the second edge, the Mt. would have to cross the river NUWAYS (see T.p.142, S. Nos. 2146 - 2153); cf. Suh. p. 181, S. Nos. 2066 - 2073) near the source of a river (branch as well as the tributary of the river NUWAYS (see the description of the river, T.pp. 142 - 143; S. Nos. 2161 - 2162; cf. Suh.p. 181, S. Nos. 2081 - 2082). It should however be noted that the tributary river (of the river NUWAYS) comes out of this Mt. (though the source of this river is not described by al-Khv. as lying in this Mt., see T. p. 144, S. Nos. 2179 - 2180; cf. Suh. p. 182, S. Nos. 2097 - 2098 and also see Map, Sec. D, Part 2 and Sec. E, Part 2); hence the dot of the letter ج

may only be a printing mistake; the preferred reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

397 (905 - 906) The قانی mountain.

First edge, the lat. : ω (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ω (= $54^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ω (T. pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1395 - 1396).

The Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, so ω may not be read as ω (= $14^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); this reading is further corroborated by the evidence of the source of a river that comes out of this Mt. at long. : $47^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) and flows into the North Sea at long. : $49^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 153, S. Nos. 2327 - 2328).

398 (907 - 908) The قانی mountain.

First edge, the lat. : ω (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ω (= $51^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ω (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1397 - 1398).

ω may either be read as ω (= $51^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or as ω (= $51^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); both the readings may be correct but since Suh. has given the minutes of this edge as ω (= 45), so ω (= 55) is preferred as the better reading.

Second edge, the lat. : ω (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ω (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ω (pp. 108 - 109).

The lat. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as ω (= $51^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)), so the lat. of the second (edge) should

be read as $\overset{\circ}{\omega}\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 53° 0' (N.) and not as $\overset{\circ}{\omega}\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 58° 0' (N.)), even if $\overset{\circ}{\omega}\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ is taken as correct, then the Mt. would have to cross the preceding Mt. (see T. pp. 62 - 63, S. Nos. 905 - 906); hence, $\overset{\circ}{\omega}\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ is wrong.

399 (909 - 910) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (with a faint dot of the letter ζ , (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 53° 15'); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1399 - 1400).

The longs. of both the edges of the preceding Mt. are read as $\overset{\circ}{\rho}\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 46° 40'), so $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ may either be read as $\omega / \omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 53° 15' / 55°) or as $\omega / \omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 58° 15' / 55°). If the second variation is preferred, then in both the cases, whether it is read as $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ or as $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$, the first edge of the Mt. would be placed either on the coast-line or in the Sea (= Black Sea); if the position of the Mt. is accepted on the coast-line of the Black Sea, even then it may not be accepted as correct (though ^{it is} possible) because under the description of the Black Sea, al-Khw. does not describe any mountain from the point (at lat. : 52° 45') up to the point (at long. : 54° 30', lat. : 51° 30' (N.) (see T. p. 71, S. Nos. 1074 - 1075; cf. Suh. p. 56, S. Nos. 658 - 659); hence, the reading, $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 53° 15') is preferred. If the second variation, $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ is taken as correct, even then, the edge of the Mt. would be placed in the Black Sea, 30' away from the sea-coast towards the East. Consequently, $\omega\overset{\circ}{\zeta}$ (= 53° 15') remains the only possible reading to be preferred.

The lat. of the first edge : $\overline{\text{س}}$ (T. pp. 62 - 63),
is read as : $\overline{\text{سب}} (= 52^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : س
(pp. 108 - 109).

Since the Mt. belongs to the region North of the
seventh cline, so $\overline{\text{س}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{سب}}$. The second
variation, $\overline{\text{سب}} (= 12^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ is out of question here.

Second edge, the long. : سح (T.pp. 62 - 63), is read
as : $\text{سح} (= 53^{\circ} 55')$; cf. Suh. long.: سح (pp. 108 - 109).

The long. of the first edge is read as $\text{سح} (= 53^{\circ} 15')$,
so the long. of the second (edge) may either be read as $\text{س} / \text{سح}$
 $\leftarrow (= 53^{\circ} 15' / 55')$ or as $\text{س} / \text{سح} (= 52^{\circ} 15' / 55')$.

If the second variation is preferred, then in both the cases,
whether it is read as سح or سح , the second edge of
the Mt. would be placed either close to a river (see T.p.
155, 4. Nos. 2357 - 2358; cf. Suh. p. 188, 3. Nos. 2190-
2191); This river comes out of a mountain (see T.pp.
62 - 63, 3. Nos. 911 - 912) and flows into the swamp
(= Azow Sea) see T. pp. 156 - 157, 3. Nos. 2379 - 2384;
cf. Suh. p. 80, 3. Nos. 1035 - 1037), or in this swamp
(see the reference above). It is also to be noted that
reaching these two points, the Mt. (under discussion)
would have to cross the Mt., 3. Nos. 911 - 912. Hence,
it is obviously wrong. As for the first variation : $\text{س} / \text{سح}$,
it may be accepted; both the readings : سح and سح are
acceptable, but on the basis of Suh., سح is taken as
correct; the minutes of the first edge are described by him
as : $\text{س} (= 55')$, but س may be accepted as the minutes
of the second edge and not of the first.

The lat. of the second edge : $\overline{\text{سح}}$ (T. pp. 62 - 63),

is read as : $\overline{\omega} \Delta_i$ (= $55^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega} \Delta$ (pp. 108 - 109).

Since the lat. of the first edge is read as $\overline{\omega} \Delta_i$ (= $52^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so the lat. of the second(edge), may not be read as $\overline{\omega} \Delta_i$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); it should be emphasized that the Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh cline. (See the Map, Sec. E, Part 2 - 3).

400 (911 - 912) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : Δ_i (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : Δ_i (= $58^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : Δ_i (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1401 - 1402).

The long. of the second edge is Δ_i (= $56^{\circ} 30'$), so Δ_i may either be read as Δ_i (= $53^{\circ} 30'$) or as Δ_i (= $58^{\circ} 30'$). The second variation, Δ_i is preferred, for, according to al-Khw., four rivers come out of this Mt.: the first river springs out at long. : $58^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and flows into the swamp (S. Nos. 2357 - 2358) at long. : $58^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $54^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) and the fourth river comes out of the Mt. at long. : $58^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $54^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the swamp at long. : $58^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), the other two rivers have their sources between the first and the fourth rivers dividing the space equally (for the details of the swamps, see T. pp. 156 - 157, S. Nos. 2379 - 2384; cf. Suh. p. 80, S. Nos. 1035 - 1037; for the four rivers, see T. pp. 154 - 155, S. Nos. 2355 - 2358; cf. Suh. p. 188, S. Nos. 2188 - 2191 and also see the Map, Sec. E, Parts 2 - 3).

The lat. of the first edge : Δ_i (T. pp. 62 - 63),

is read as : نبله (= $52^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نبله
(pp. 108 - 109).

The lat. of the second edge of the Mt. is نول
(= $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so the lat. of the first (edge), may
not be read as يبله (= $12^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)) but as نبله
(= $52^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)).

410 (913 - 914) The بادش mountain.

First edge, the lat. : نوک (T. pp. 62 - 63), is
read as : نوک (= $56^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نوک
(pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1403 - 1404).

Since the Mt. belongs to the region North of the 7th
clime, therefore نوک may not be read as يوک
(= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) but as نوک (= $56^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

Second edge, the long. : غل (T. pp. 62 - 63), is
read as : غل (= $53^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : غل
(pp. 108 - 109).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is نزل (= $57^{\circ} 0'$),
so the long. of the second, may either be read as غل
(= $53^{\circ} 30'$) or as غل (= $58^{\circ} 30'$). According to
the description of al-Khw., two rivers come out of a mountain
(that is بادش Mt.) : the first river springs out at
long. : $54^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the
Atlantic Ocean (North Sea) at long. : $54^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $59^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)
and the second comes out of the same mountain at long. : $54^{\circ} 10'$,
lat. : $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean
(North Sea) at long. : $57^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $59^{\circ} 25'$ (N.) (see
T. p. 154, S. Nos. 2351 - 2354; Cf. Suh. p. 188, S. Nos.
2184 - 2187); hence, the possibility remains only of غل.

If ج is taken as correct, then the first edge of the Mt. would be placed at 3° and the second edge, ^{at} $4^{\circ} 30'$ away from the source of the first river towards the East; similarly, the first edge of the Mt. would be placed at $2^{\circ} 40'$ and the second edge, at $4^{\circ} 20'$ away from the source of the second river towards the East; hence, ج is rejected as wrong (though, as compared to the long. of the first edge, ج seems to be a better reading).

The lat. of the second edge : ك (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ك ($= 58^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ك (pp. 108 - 109).

The Mt. belongs to the region North of the Seventh clime and the lat. of the first edge is read as نوك ($= 56^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$), so ك may either be read as نوك ($= 53^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$) or as ك ($= 58^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$), but since both the rivers (as described above) come out of this Mt. at lat. : $56^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$, therefore ك ($= 53^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$) may not be taken as correct (see the Map, Sec. E, Parts 2 - 3).

402 (915 - 916) The دلمبا mountain.

First edge, the lat. : ر (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ر ($= 57^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ر (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1405 - 1406).

The Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, so ر may not stand for ر ($= 17^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$) but ر ($= 57^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$); further evidence is of the two rivers that come out of the Swamp (see T. pp. 156-157, S. Nos. 2379 - 2384; cf. Suh. p. 80, S. Nos. 1035 - 1037) and according to al-Khw., flow into the North Sea

(crossing the ^{دقیقا} Mt.) : the first river comes out of the Swamp (= Azov Sea) at long. : $62^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and crossing the Mt. flows into the Sea at long. : $59^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $60^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) ; similarly the second river comes out of the Swamp at long. : $63^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $57^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and crossing this Mt. flows into the Sea at long. : $60^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $60^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 156, S. Nos. 2375 - 2378; cf. Suh. p. 189, S. Nos. 2208 - 2211), so, due to this reason also ^{یزم} ($= 17^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) is out of question.

Second edge, the long. : ^{سبن} (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ^{سبن} (= $62^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : ^{سبن} (pp. 108 - 109).

^{سبن} may stand only for ^{سبن}

The lat. of the second edge : ^{بط} (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ^{بط} (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) ; cf. Suh. lat. : ^{بطم} (pp. 108 - 109).

The lat. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as ^{یزم} (= $57^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) and it should also be mentioned that the Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh cline), so ^{بط} may not be read as ^{بط} (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as ^{بط} (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see the comment on the lat. of the first edge of the Mt. and also the Map, Sec. E, Part 3).

403 (919 - 920) A mountain adjacent to this mountain

(preceding one).

Second edge, the long. : ^{قزک} (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ^{قزک} (= $87^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : ^{فرک}

(pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1409 - 1410).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is ^{ادل} (= 75° 30') and the long. of the three following Mts. (S. Nos. 921 - 926) are described in 70s, so the long. of the second edge (of the Mt. under discussion) may be read as ^{فرك} (= 87° 20') and not as ^{قرك} (= 107° 20'). If the long. : ^{قرك} is accepted as correct, then the Mt. would have to cross a mountain (see T. pp. 64 - 65, S. Nos. 935 - 936) and it is wrong because the author has not described it so; hence, ^{قرك} cannot be supposed to be correct, (the addition of a dot seems to be a printing mistake).

The lat. of the second edge : ^{سجك} (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ^{سجك} (= 63° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{سجك} (pp. 108 - 109).

Since al-Khw. is describing here the Mts. up to the lat. : 63° (N.), so ^{سجك} (= 63° 20' (N.)) may not be accepted as correct.

404 (921 - 922) The AFIQA mountain.

First edge, the long. : ^ع (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : ^ع (= 73° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ^ع (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 921 - 922).

The long. may not be accepted as ^ع because five rivers come out of this Mt. and flow into the Swamp (= Azov Sea, see the commentary, S. Nos. 2379 - 2384). The first river named : MARŪNAS comes out of this Mt. at long. : 72° 40', lat. : 56° 30' (N.); the second river named : ^{لوانس} comes out also from the same Mt. at long. :

72° 30', lat. : 56° 0' (N.); the third river named : ISTAS also springs out from the same Mt. at long. : 72° 30', lat. : 55° 30' (N.); the fourth river named : المفطيس also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 73° 0', lat. : 54° 0' (N.) and the fifth river named الحارس also comes out from the same Mt. at long. : 74° 0', lat. : 53° 30' (N.) (see T. pp. 155 - 156, S. Nos. 2365 - 2373; cf. Suh. p. 189, S. Nos. 2198 - 2207). Consequently, ع may not be accepted as correct .

405 (923 - 924) Two BELVEDERES, built by DHU'L-QARNAYN
(Alexander the Great).

Second edge, the lat. : لوة (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : لوة (= 56° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لوة (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1413 - 1414).

Since the lat. of the first edge is نديه (54° 15' (N.)) and these watch-posts belong to the region North of the seventh cline, so لوة may not be read as لوة (16° 0' (N.)) but as لوة (= 56° 0' (N.)).

406 (927 - 928) The RUMĪQĀ mountain (URAL Mt.).

First edge, the lat. : نرة (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : نرة (= 57° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نرة (pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1417 - 1418).

نرة is the corruption of نزة .

Second edge, the long. : صبحكه (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : صبحكه (= 93° 25'); cf. Suh. long. : صبحكه (pp. 108 - 109).

This reading is corroborated with that given by Suh. and is also confirmed in view of the three rivers that come out of this mountain : the first river comes out of the Mt. at long. : 88 0, lat. : 57 0 (N.); the second river springs out at long. : 89 0, lat. : 56 45 (N.); the third river springs out at long. : 91 0, lat. : 56 5 (N.) (see the comment on the rivers under : springs and rivers); even if $\delta \Delta$ (= 98 25) is accepted as correct then, in order to reach its due position, the Mt. would have to cross the three rivers (tributaries) coming out of the ARSĀNĀ Mt. (see T. pp. 64 - 65, S. Nos. 931 - 932; out of these three rivers, the first river comes out of this Mt. at long. : 99 0, lat. : 57 30 (N.) and flows into a long. river (see T. p. 147, S. Nos. 2218 - 2222; cf. Suh. p. 146, S. Nos. 1577 - 1581) at long. : 92 5, lat. : 45 5 (N.); the second river also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 100 0, lat. : 59 5 (N.) and flows into the same river at long. : 94 5, lat. : 46 5 (N.) (see T. p. 147, S. Nos. 2223 - 2226; cf. Suh. p. 146, S. Nos. 1582 - 1585). Another river springs out from this Mt. at long. : 97 0, lat. : 56 0 (N.) and flows into a river (also coming out of the RŪMĪQĀ Mt.) see the river, T. p. 158, S. Nos. 2397 - 2398; cf. Suh. p. 190, S. Nos. 2228 - 2229); consequently, $\delta \Delta$ is not taken as correct.

The lat. of the second edge : $\delta \Delta$ (T. pp. 62 - 63), is read as : $\delta \Delta$ (= 55 0 (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\delta \Delta$ (pp. 108 - 109).

The lat. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as : نيزه
 (= $57^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and it should be emphasized that the Mt.
 belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, so نيزه
 may not be read as نيزه (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as نيزه
 (= $55^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

407 (933 - 934) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قبه (T. pp. 64 - 65), is
 read as : قبه (= $102^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبه (pp.
 108 - 109; 3. Nos. 1423 - 1424).

The long. of both the edges of the preceding Mt. are سدم
 (= $95^{\circ} 40'$) and قن (= $100^{\circ} 50'$); secondly, the
 long. of the second edge of the Mt. is read as قجك
 (= $103^{\circ} 20'$) and finally, the following mountain
 (see T. pp. 64 - 65, 3. Nos. 935 - 936) starting from
 the first edge of this Mt. has the long. of its second edge
 as $102^{\circ} 0'$ (in the Text : قبه ; read as : قبه),
 so the reading قبه is preferred also for the long. of
 (the first edge of) this Mt. (no question of قبه
 (= $82^{\circ} 0'$)).

Second edge, the long. : قجك (with a faint but
 visible dot of the letter ج) (T. pp. 64 - 65) read
 as : قجك (= $103^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قجك
 (pp. 108 - 109).

قجك (= $103^{\circ} 20'$) may be taken as correct, but
 since the long. of the first edge is read as قبه (= $102^{\circ} 0'$)
 and the dot of the letter ج is quite visible, therefore
 قجك is preferred.

408 (935 - 936) A mountain starting from the first edge
of this (preceding one) Mt.

First edge, the long. : لبرک (T. pp. 64 - 65), is
 read as : لبرک (= 97° 20'); cf. Suh. long. : لبرک
 (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1425 - 1426).

لبرک may stand only for لبرک

Second edge, the long. : قبه (T. pp. 64 - 65),
 is read as : قبه (= 102° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قبه
 (pp. 110 - 111).

قبه is the corruption of قبه

409 (937 - 938) The ISQASIYĀ mountain.

Second edge, the long. : ر ق (with a faint dot of
 the letter ح) (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : ر ق
 (= 108° 40'); cf. Suh. long. : ر ق (pp. 110 - 111,
 S. Nos. 1427 - 1428).

ر ق corroborates with that given by Suh. and is also
 confirmed in view of the sources of three rivers that come
 out of this Mt. : the first river comes out from the Mt.
 at long. : 104° 40', lat. : 56° 5' (N.); the second
river also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : 106° 30',
 lat. : 54° 5' (N.) and the third river springs out at
 long. : 108° 5', lat. : 52° 30' (N.) (all the three
 rivers flow into a long. river, see T. p. 147, S. Nos.
 2218 - 2222; cf. Suh. p. 146, S. Nos. 1577 - 1581)

(see the comment on the rivers, 2227 - 2231). Hence, ر ق
 is out of question here; the faint dot of the letter ح
 seems to be a printing mistake. The long. of the first

edge : قدله may also be referred as an argument.

410 (939 - 940) The mountain of AL-LĀN.

First edge, the long. : قزمه (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قزمه (= $107^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قزمه (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1429 - 1430).

قزمه may stand only for قزمه.

Second edge, the long. : قبدله (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قبدله (= $114^{\circ} 35'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبدله (pp. 110 - 111).

The long. of the first edge is read as قزمه (= $107^{\circ} 45'$), so قبدله may not be read as قدله (= $154^{\circ} 35'$) but as قبدله (= $114^{\circ} 35'$).

The lat. of the second edge : سبك (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : سبك (= $62^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سبك ← (pp. 110 - 111).

سبك is the corrupt form of سبك

411 (941 - 942) The TAFURĀ mountain.

Second edge, the long. : قهم (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قهم (= $115^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قهم (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1431 - 1432).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is قطاب (= $109^{\circ} 20'$), so قهم may stand only for قهم (= $115^{\circ} 40'$) (not (= $155^{\circ} 20'$)). This reading is further corroborated by the evidence of the sources of three rivers that come out of this Mt. and flow into a long river (see T. p. 147, S. Nos. 2218 - 2222; cf. Suh. p. 146, S. Nos. 1577-1581).

As for the first river, it comes out of this Mt. at long. : $112^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and flows into the river at long. : $109^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $50^{\circ} 5'$ (N.); the second river also springs out from the same river at long. : $114^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $52^{\circ} 5'$ (N.) and joins the river at long. : $112^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $49^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); the third river also comes out of the same Mt. at long. : $115^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and joins the river at long. : $114^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $48^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 148, S. Nos. 2239 - 2244; cf. Suh. pp. 146-147, S. Nos. 1592 - 1597); hence, the second variation, فدك is out of question here.

412 (943 - 944) The SŪNIYĀ mountain.

First edge, the lat. : عك (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : عك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1433 - 1434).

The Mt. belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, so عك may be read either as عك (= $53^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) or as عك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)). But since the lat. of the first edge of the preceding Mt. is دك (= $55^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)), secondly, the lat. of the second edge is read as عك (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and finally, the dot of the letter ع is not visible in any of the two texts (al-Khv. and Suh.), therefore عك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) is preferred.

Second edge, the lat. : عك (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : عك (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (pp. 110 - 111).

According to the description of al-Khv., the extreme limit of the inhabited world is $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), so عك

(= 63° 0' (N.)) is out of question; this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

413 (945 - 946) A mountain adjacent to this mountain
(the preceding one).

First edge, the long. : قح (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قح (= 113° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ه (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1435 - 1436).

The long. of the second edge of the Mt. is قح (= 125° 0'), so قح may be read either as قح (= 113° 0') or as قح (= 118° 0') (the other two variations : قح (= 153° 0') and قح (= 158° 0') are out of question here). As for the first two variations, both are correct; since the long. of the first edge of the preceding Mt. is قح (= 114° 15'), therefore the first variation, قح (= 113° 0') is taken as correct.

Second edge, the lat. : ه (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : ه (= 63° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ه (pp. 110 - 111).

It should be emphasized that the extreme limit of the Northernmost region of the world is described by al-Khw. as قح (= 63° 0' (N.)) and this Mt. is adjacent to the preceding Mt. (having the lat. of its second edge as ه (= 63° 0' (N.)) see above comment, so ه is read as ه (= 63° 0' (N.)).

414 (947 - 948) The قح mountain.

First edge, the long. : قح (T. pp. 64 - 65),

is read as : قَلْبِي (= $122^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : قَلْبِي
(pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1437 - 1438).

قَلْبِي is the corruption of قَلْبِي.

Second edge, the long. : قَلْبِي (T. pp. 64 - 65),
is read as : قَلْبِي (= $123^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قَلْبِي
(pp. 110 - 111).

قَلْبِي may also be read as قَلْبِي (= $123^{\circ} 40'$),
but since the long. of the first edge is read as قَلْبِي
(= $122^{\circ} 10'$), قَلْبِي (= $123^{\circ} 40'$) is preferred as the
better reading.

415 (949 - 950) A mountain.

First edge, the long. : قَلْمِي (T. pp. 64 - 65), is
read as : قَلْمِي (= $126^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قَلْمِي (pp.
110 - 111, S. Nos. 1439 - 1440).

قَلْمِي may stand only for قَلْمِي.

416 (951 - 952) The AURAGIYUN mountain.

First edge, the long. : قَلْمِي (T. pp. 64 - 65), is
read as : قَلْمِي (= $141^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قَلْمِي
(pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1441 - 1442).

قَلْمِي is the corrupt form of قَلْمِي.

Second edge, the lat. : قَلْمِي (T. pp. 64 - 65), is
read as : قَلْمِي (= $58^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : قَلْمِي
(pp. 110 - 111).

The Mt. belongs to the Northernmost region of the
world, so قَلْمِي is read as قَلْمِي. The second possible
variation, قَلْمِي (= $53^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) may also be accepted as
correct, but in this case the second edge of the Mt. would

be placed near the source of a spring that starts at long.:
 $147^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the river
 (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 2249 - 2256 and
 also the comment on the spring, S. Nos. 2257 - 2258; though
 it is apparent that this Mt. should lie near the spring
 or the spring should come out of the Mt., but since al-Khw.
 as well as Suh. have not described the source of the
 spring in this or any other mountain, so the second variation,
 $58^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) is taken as correct.

417 (953 - 954) The LANĀTĪTĪ mountain.

First edge, the long. : $147^{\circ} 40'$ (T. pp. 64 - 65), is
 read as : $147^{\circ} 40'$; cf. Suh. long. :
 (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1443 - 1444).

may stand only for

418 (955 - 956) The ISMĀRYĀ mountain.

First edge, the long. : $153^{\circ} 30'$ (T. pp. 64 - 65),
 is read as : $153^{\circ} 30'$; cf. Suh. long. :
 (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1445 - 1446).

The longs. of both the edges of the preceding Mt. are
 read as $147^{\circ} 40'$ and as $153^{\circ} 55'$,
 so may either be read as $153^{\circ} 30'$ or
 as $158^{\circ} 30'$; the other two variations :
 $113^{\circ} 30'$ and $118^{\circ} 30'$ are out of
 question here. Out of the first two readings, the second
 variation, is preferred; this reading is corroborated
 by the evidence of the source of a river that comes out of

the ISMARYĀ Mt. at long. : $158^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the river ^{نورس} (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 2249 - 2256) at long. : $158^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $51^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 149, S. Nos. 2259 - 2260; cf. Suh. p. 148, S. Nos. 1611 - 1612), so the long. of the first edge of the ISMARYĀ Mt. should also be read as ^{قنجل} otherwise from long. : $153^{\circ} 30'$ (and lat. : $57^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), reaching its second edge, the Mt. (unless it is intentionally turned around) would not pass from the source of the above mentioned river and al-Khw. does not describe this Mt. in that particular shape, so the first variation, ^{قنجل} is rejected as wrong.

Second edge, the long. : ^{قطه} (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : ^{قنطه} ($= 159^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ^{قطه} (pp. 64 - 65).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as ^{قنجل} ($= 158^{\circ} 30'$), so the long. of the second (edge), may not be read as ^{قبطه} ($= 119^{\circ} 0'$) but as ^{قنطه} ($= 159^{\circ} 10'$) (see the above comment and also the Map, Sec. E, Part 6).

The lat. of the second edge : ^{نبن} (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : ^{نبن} ($= 52^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{سن} (pp. 110 - 111).

^{نبن} is the corrupt form of ^{نبن}

419 (957 - 958) The ARANIYĀ mountain.

First edge, the long. : ^{قنده} (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : ^{قنده} ($= 154^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ^{قنده} (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1447 - 1448).

The long. of the second edge of the Mt. is read as ^{قنبره} ($= 157^{\circ} 0'$), so ^{قنده} may stand only for ^{قنده} ($= 154^{\circ} 0'$),

the second variation, قنيرة (= 114° 0') is out of question here.

Second edge, the long. : قنيرة (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قنيرة (= 157° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قنيرة (pp. 110 - 111).

قنيرة may stand only for قنيرة.

420 (959 - 960) The Surrounding mountain of YĀJŪJ (000)
beginning from AL-SUGHĀD.

Second edge, the long. : قسحكه (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قسحكه (= 168° 25'); cf. Suh. long. : قسحكه (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1449 - 1450).

The long. of the first edge of the Mt. is قسحكه (see the comment on the Barrier of Alexander, S. Nos. 875-876, so the long. of the second (edge) is also read as قسحكه (see the comment on the first edge of the following Mt. as it is adjacent to the Mt. under discussion.).

421 (961 - 962) The mountain of MAJŪJ (MAGOG). It is dark
and connected with the Surrounding mountain.

First edge, the long. : قسحكه (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قسحكه (= 168° 25'); cf. Suh. long. : قسحكه (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1451 - 1452).

This Mt. is adjacent to the preceding Mt. and the long. of its second edge is read as قسحكه, so the long. of the first (edge) of the Mt. (under discussion) should also be read as قسحكه otherwise there would be no agreement in calculation. Consequently, قسحكه has been rejected as wrong.

422 (963 - 964) The HASDAS mountain in the country of
YAJUJ (GOG).

First edge, the long. : سٹک (T. pp. 64 - 65),
 is read as : قسطک (= $169^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : سٹک
 (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1453 - 1454).

سٹک is the corruption of قسطک .

Second edge, the long. : سٹک (T. pp. 64 - 65),
 is read as : قسطک (= $169^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : سٹک
 (pp. 110 - 111).

سٹک may stand only for قسطک

The lat. of the second edge : دل (T. pp. 64-65), is read
 as : نیل (= $54^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : دل (pp. 110-111).

Since the Mt. belongs to the region North of the 7th
 clime, therefore دل may stand only for نیل ; the second
 variation, دیل (= $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is out of question here.

423 (965 - 966) The DŪRĀLĪS mountain in the country of
YAJUJ (GOG).

First edge, the long. : قجک (T. pp. 64 - 65),
 is read as : قجک (= $173^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قجک
 (pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos. 1455 - 1456).

قجک may have two possible variations : قجک
 (= $173^{\circ} 20'$) and قجک (= $178^{\circ} 20'$). Since the Mt.
 is described by the author in the country of YAJUJ (GOG)
 and the centre of this country lies at long. : $167^{\circ} 30'$,
 lat. : $44^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 104, S. Nos. 1526; cf.
 Suh. p. 42, S. No. 535), so both the edges of the Mt.
 may not be supposed to be too away from the country towards

the North-East; since a better reading with the difference of 5 towards the West is possible and acceptable, it is preferred. Yet, if قجک (= $178^{\circ} 20'$) is taken as correct, then from its first edge, in order to reach the due position, the Mt. would have to cross the river ^{نوردریس} (see the comment on the course of the river, S. Nos. 2252-2256; and the author does not describe it so. Hence the second variation, قجک is rejected as wrong for the both edges of the Mt.

Second edge, the long. : قجک (T. pp. 64 - 65), is read as : قجک (= $173^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قجک (pp. 110 - 111).

See the above comment. The longs. of both the edges of the preceding Mt. may also be referred as an argument in support (see the Map, Sec. D, Parts 6 - 7 and Sec. E, Parts 6 - 7).

SEAS

THE SEAS AND THEIR ISLANDS (FOUND) ON THE GLOBE OF THE EARTH.

AL-BAHR AL-MAGHRIBĪ AL-KHĀRIJ AND SHAMĀLĪ AL-KHĀRIJ.

424 (969) Long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T.p.66), is read as : $\overline{\text{ز}} (= 17^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (p. 51, S. No. 555).

Since the preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ك}} (= 20^{\circ} 0')$, therefore $\overline{\text{ز}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ز}} (= 57^{\circ} 0')$; the preferred reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

425 (971) Long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T.p.66) is read as : $\overline{\text{ز}} (= 7^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (p. 51, S. No. 557).

$\overline{\text{ز}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ز}}$.

The lat. of this point : سل (T. p. 66), is read as : $\text{يبل} (= 12^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : سل (p. 51).

The preceding lat. is زل (= $8^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$), so سل may not be read as $\text{نبل} (= 52^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$.

426 (972) Lat. : سك (T. p. 66), is read as : $\text{يبك} (= 12^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : سك (p.51, S.No.558).

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{يبل} (= 12^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$, so the lat. (being discussed here) may not be read as $\text{نبك} (= 52^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$.

427 (973) Lat. : لوه (T. p. 66), is read as : $\text{لوه} (= 16^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : لوه (p.51, S.No.559).

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{يبك} (= 12^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$,

so $\overline{\text{و}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 56^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

428 (974) Lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (T. p. 66), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}$
(= $16^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); this point is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 16^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$,
therefore the lat. (under discussion) may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}}$
(= $56^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$).

429 (975) Lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (T. p. 66), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}$
(= $17^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (p. 51, S.No. 560).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 16^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$,
so $\overline{\text{و}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 57^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

430 (976) Lat. : ع (T. p. 66), is read as : ع
(= $18^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 51, S.No. 561).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 17^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$,
so ع may not be read as $\text{ع} (= 13^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$ but
as $\text{ع} (= 18^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$, the other two variations : ع
(= $53^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$) and $\text{ع} (= 58^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$ are out
of question here. Out of the first two variations, the
reading, $\text{ع} (= 13^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$ is apparently wrong,
because if it is preferred, then from the second clime, the
coast-line would be back in the first clime towards the
South-West, then again return to the North-East making more
or less the corrupt shape of the latter " U " while
according to the description of al-Khw., the coast-line
(from the preceding point up to the point under discussion)
passes in the shape of AL-SHĀBŪRA; this reading is further

corroborated by the mouth of the river RUDAS, it comes out of a mountain (see T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 607 - 608; cf. Suh. pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1097 - 1098) at long. : $15^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : $9^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (see the commentary on the river under : springs and rivers, S. Nos. 1734-1735). Hence, ع is rejected as wrong (see also the commentary on the lat. of the following point).

431 (977) Long. : ب (T. p. 66), is read as : ب (= $9^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : ب (p. 51, S. No. 562).

ب is the corruption of ب .

The lat. of this point : م (T. p. 66), is read as : م (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : م (p. 51).

Since the preceding lat. is read as ع (= $18^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)), so م may have only one possible reading, namely, م (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

432 (978) Long. : ب (T. p. 66), is read as : ب (= $9^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : ب (p. 51, S.No. 563).

ب may be read either as ب (= $9^{\circ} 15'$) or as ب (= $9^{\circ} 55'$); since the coast-line (from the preceding point up to the point under discussion) makes a curve in the shape of AL-SHABURA, therefore ب is read as ب ; this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh. (see above), otherwise the coast-line would pass straight towards the North without making any curvature as it should do. This reading is also confirmed in view of the position of the mouth of a river that comes out of a mountain (see

T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 607 - 608; cf. Suh. pp. 86-87, S. Nos. 1097 - 1098) at long. : $15^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 25'$ (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : $9^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 25'$ (N.) (see T. p. 115, S. Nos. 1736 - 1737; cf. Suh. p. 16, S. Nos. 1743 - 1744). Consequently, طيه is taken as correct.

433 (980) Lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 66), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p.52, S.No. 565).

The preceding lat. is $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $21^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) and the following : $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (= $26^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

434 (986) Lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. p. 67), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p.52, S.No. 571).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

435 (987) Long. : $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (T. p. 67), is read as : $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (p.52, S. No. 572).

$\overline{\text{ج}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ج}}$.

436 (990) Long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T. p. 67), is read as : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (p. 52, S.No. 574).

$\overline{\text{ز}}$ may be read either as $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 15'$) or as $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 55'$); if $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 55'$) is preferred, then the coast-line (increasing by $40'$ towards the East) would reach the ranges of the LUS mountain (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 775 - 776; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1265-1266). This mountain is already adjacent to the Med. Sea; if the

coast-line of the Atlantic Ocean increases by 40' towards the East, then some part of Spain, just above the starting point of the Med. Sea (covering 1° about 6' towards the East and about 54' towards the North-East) would be cut off from the coast of Spain in the shape of an island or at least a peninsula. Since it is not so described by al-Khw., therefore the second variation, نه has been rejected as a mistake (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 1).

437 (991) Lat. : لری (T. p. 67), is read as : لری
 (= $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لری (P. 52, S. No. 575).
 لری may stand only for لری .

438 (992) Lat. : لرم (T. p. 67), is read as : لرم
 (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لرم (p. 52, S. No. 576).
 لرم is the corruption of لرم .

439 (993) Lat. : لح (T. p. 67), is read as : لح
 (= $38^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لح (p. 52, S. No. 577).
 لح may either be read as لح (= $38^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or as لح (= $38^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)), since the preceding lat. is read as لرم (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), so $\text{نه} / \text{لح}$ (= $33^{\circ} 15' / 55'$ (N.)) is out of question here. Out of the first two variations, the first reading is preferred on the basis of the position of the mouth of the river الس : this river, being a spring in the beginning, starts at long.: $12^{\circ} 55'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : $4^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $38^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (see T.p. 126, S. Nos. 1911 - 1912; cf. Suh. pp. 170 - 171, S. Nos. 1910 - 1911). Hence, لح is preferred (see also the course

of the river in detail).

440 (995) Lat. : لطيہ (T. p. 67), is read as : لطيہ
(= $39^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : لطيہ (p. 52, S. No. 579).

لطيہ may stand for either لطيہ (= $39^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$)
or لطنہ (= $39^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)}$); both the readings are
acceptable, but since the first reading, considering all
aspects, is correct, it is preferred.

441 (998) Lat. : مايہ (T. p. 67), is read as : مايہ
(= $41^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : مايہ (p. 52, S. No. 582).

مايہ may be read either as مايہ (= $41^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$)
or as مانہ (= $41^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)}$); if مانہ is preferred, then
the coast-line reaching the mouth of the river نوارس ,
would make an unnecessary curvature in the shape of the
scoop, a little towards the South-East. It should, however,
be noted that the source of the river lies at long. : $12^{\circ} 0'$,
lat. : $41^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$ and it flows into the Atlantic Ocean
at long. : $6^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$ (see T.p. 136,
S. Nos. 2056-2057; cf. Suh. p. 176, S. Nos. 1938 - 1939).
Hence, مايہ is preferred and not مانہ .

442 (999) Lat. : مبہ (T. p. 67), is read as : مبہ
(= $42^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : مبہ (p. 92, S. No. 583).

مبہ may stand only for مبہ .

443 (1000) Lat. : مچہ (T. p. 67), is read as : مچہ
(= $43^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : مچہ (p. 52, S. No. 584).

Since the preceding lat. is مبہ (= $42^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$),
so مچہ (= $48^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$) may not be an acceptable reading,

the possibility remains only of $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

444 (1001) Lat. : ع (T. p. 67), is read as : ع
(= $43^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p.52, S.No. 585).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.))
and the following is $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $44^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); so ع
(the lat. under discussion) may have only one possible
reading : ع ; ع (= $48^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) is obviously
wrong.

445 (1003) Long. : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T.p.68), is read as: $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ز (p. 53, S. No. 587).

$\overline{\text{ز}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{ز}}$.

446 (1004) Long. : و (T.p.68), is read as: و (= $6^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : و (p. 53, S. No. 588).

و may stand for either و (= $6^{\circ} 15'$) or و
(= $6^{\circ} 55'$); if و (= $6^{\circ} 55'$) is preferred, then
the coast-line would form a wrong shape (see Map, Sec. D,
Part 1); hence, و is taken as correct.

447 (1005) Long.: $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T.p.68), is read as: $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ز (T. p. 53, S. No. 589).

$\overline{\text{ز}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ز}}$.

448 (1006) Long.: ع (T.p.68), is read as: ع (= $13^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 53, S. No. 590).

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 0'$),
secondly, the dot of the letter ع is quite visible in Suh.;

so ج is read as ج° . The following point of the coast-line may also be referred as an argument.

449 (1007) Long.: ج (T.p.68), is read as: ج° ($= 14^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ج (p. 53, S. No. 591).

The preceding long. is read as ج° ($= 13^{\circ} 30'$),
so ج may not be read as ج° ($= 54^{\circ} 30'$).

450 (1008) Long.: بوك (T.p.68), is read as: بوك° ($= 16^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : بوك (p. 53, S. No. 592).

The preceding long. is read : بوك° ($= 14^{\circ} 20'$),
so بوك may not be read as بوك° .

451 (1009) Long.: ع (T.p.68), is read as: ع° ($= 18^{\circ} 5'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 53, S. No. 593).

The preceding long. is read as بوك° ($= 16^{\circ} 20'$),
so the long. (of the point under discussion) may not be
read as ع° ($= 13^{\circ} 5'$) but as ع° ($= 18^{\circ} 5'$).

This reading is confirmed in view of the position of the
mouth of a river that comes out of a mountain (see T. pp.
56 - 57, S. Nos. 835 - 836; cf. Suh. pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos.
1323 - 1324) at long. : $19^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)
and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : $18^{\circ} 0'$,
lat. : $44^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) (see T.p. 136, S. Nos. 2062 - 2063;
cf. Suh. p. 176, S. Nos. 1994-1995); hence, ع° is wrong
and the possibility remains only of ع° .

452 (1010) Long. : ع (T. p. 68), is read as : ع°
($= 18^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p.53, S.No. 954).

The preceding long. is read as ع° ($= 18^{\circ} 5'$),

so $\Delta\epsilon$ may be read either as $\Delta\epsilon'$ (= $18^{\circ} 15'$) or as $\Delta\epsilon''$ (= $18^{\circ} 55'$). Both the readings may be correct but as the minutes of the preceding point are 5; therefore $\Delta\epsilon$ (= $15'$) seems to be better reading.

453/1 (1011) Long. : $\epsilon\pi$ (T. p. 68), is read as : $\pi\epsilon$ (= $17^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\epsilon\pi$ (p.53, S.No. 595).

$\epsilon\pi$ may stand only for $\pi\epsilon$.

Lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (T.p. 68), is read as: $\mu\epsilon'$ (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (p. 53, S. No. 595).

$\mu\epsilon$ may either be read as $\mu\epsilon'$ (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or as $\mu\epsilon''$ (= $47^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); if $\mu\epsilon''$ is preferred, then the scoop (to be formed here) would change its shape, spreading $40'$ towards the North; hence, $\mu\epsilon'$ is taken as correct.

454/1 (1012) Long. : $\epsilon\lambda$ (T. p. 68), is read as : $\lambda\epsilon$ (= $18^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\epsilon\lambda$ (p. 53, S. No. 596).

Since the preceding long. is read as $\pi\epsilon$ (= $17^{\circ} 50'$), so $\epsilon\lambda$ may not be read as $\lambda\epsilon$ (= $13^{\circ} 30'$); the other two variations : $\lambda\epsilon'$ (= $53^{\circ} 30'$) and $\lambda\epsilon''$ (= $58^{\circ} 30'$) are out of question here.

455/1 (1013) Long. : $\epsilon\mu$ (T.p. 68), is read as : $\mu\epsilon$ (= $19^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\epsilon\mu$ (p.53, S. No. 597).

As the preceding long. is read as $\lambda\epsilon$ (= $18^{\circ} 30'$), therefore $\epsilon\mu$ may not be read as $\mu\epsilon$ (= $59^{\circ} 0'$).

456/1 (1014) Long. : $\epsilon\mu$ (T. p. 68), is read as : $\mu\epsilon$ (= $19^{\circ} 0'$); this point is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\text{يط} (= 19^{\circ} 0')$,
so يط (being discussed here) would also be read as يط
($= 19^{\circ} 0'$) and not as $\text{يط} (= 59^{\circ} 0')$.

457/1 (1015) Long. : جل (T. p. 68), is read as : جل
($= 18^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : جل (p. 53, S.No. 598).

Since the preceding long. is read as $\text{يط} (= 19^{\circ} 0')$,
so جل may not be read as $\text{جل} (= 13^{\circ} 30')$ but
as جل ; the other two variations : $\text{جل} (= 53^{\circ} 30')$
and $\text{جل} (= 58^{\circ} 30')$ are out of question here.

The lat. of the same point : مطه (T. p. 68), is
read as : $\text{مطيه} (= 49^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : مطه
(p. 53, S. No. 598).

مطه may either be read as $\text{مطيه} (= 49^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$
or as $\text{مطنه} (= 49^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)})$; if مطنه is taken as
correct, then here, the Ocean would form the shape of a
narrow bay in which the two springs may not be shown as
flowing separately towards their mouths (see the commentary
on the springs, S. Nos. 2303 - 2305; these springs are
omitted in Suh.). Hence, $\text{مطيه} (= 49^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ is
preferred.

458/1 (1016) Long. : لوك (T. p. 68), is read as: لوك
($= 16^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : لوكه (p.53, S. No. 599).

The preceding long. is read as $\text{لوك} (= 18^{\circ} 20')$,
so لوك may be read as $\text{لوك} (= 16^{\circ} 20')$ and not
as $\text{لوك} (= 56^{\circ} 20')$.

459/1 (1018) Lat. : ناه (T. p. 68), is read as : ناه

(= $51^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\Delta\bar{\iota}$ (p.53, S. No. 601)
 $\Delta\bar{\iota}$ may have two possible readings: $\Delta\bar{\iota}$ (= $51^{\circ} 15'$ (N.))
 and $\Delta\bar{\iota}$ (= $51^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)). Both the readings may be
 correct, but on the basis of Suh., $\Delta\bar{\iota}$ is preferred (see
 the Map, Sec. E, Part).

450^{1/2} (1022) Long. : $\text{J}\bar{\epsilon}$ (T. p. 68), is read as: $\text{J}\bar{\epsilon}$
 (= $43^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{J}\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $43^{\circ} 30'$);
 (p. 53, S. No. 605).

The preceding long. is $\bar{\text{J}}\bar{\text{J}}$ (= $36^{\circ} 0'$) and the
 following : $\bar{\text{J}}\bar{\text{J}}$ (= $36^{\circ} 30'$), secondly, since the
 preferred reading is also corroborated with that given by
 Suh., therefore $\text{J}\bar{\epsilon}$ is read as $\text{J}\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $43^{\circ} 30'$).

451^{1/2} (1023) Lat. : $\Delta\bar{\epsilon}$ (T. p. 68), is read as: $\Delta\bar{\epsilon}$
 (= $58^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\Delta\bar{\epsilon}$ (p.53, S.No. 606).

The preceding lat. is $\bar{\text{J}}\bar{\text{S}}$ (= $61^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)),
 so $\Delta\bar{\epsilon}$ may either be read as $\Delta\bar{\iota} / \Delta\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $53^{\circ} 15' / 55'$ (N.))
 or as $\Delta\bar{\iota} / \Delta\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $58^{\circ} 15' / 55'$ (N.)); if $\Delta\bar{\iota} / \Delta\bar{\epsilon}$ is
 preferred, then in both the cases, the point of the coast-
 line would be placed near or 55' away from the $\bar{\text{S}}\bar{\text{S}}$ Mt.
 towards the North (see the description of the Mt., T. pp.
 62 - 63, S.Nos. 895 - 896; cf. Suh. pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos.
 1385-1386) and this is absolutely a wrong position of the
 coastal-point (see the Map, Sec. E, Part 2); hence the
 second variation, $\bar{\epsilon}$ is preferred. As for the minutes:
 it may be read (as described above) $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $15'$) as well
 as $\bar{\iota}$ (= $55'$); if $\bar{\iota}$ is taken as correct, then the (coastal)
 point would be placed at a place from where a river (lit.

spring), coming out of the ^{السفون} Mt., (see T. pp. 62-63, S. Nos. 899 - 900; cf. Suh. pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos. 1387-1388) passes from the South-West towards the North-East (see the comment on the spring, T. p. 152, S. Nos. 2317 - 2320; cf. Suh. p. 186, S. Nos. 2153 - 2156). Consequently, ^{يه} (= 15) is preferred as correct.

452/2 (1024) Long. : ^{مبل} (T. p. 68), is read as: ^{مبل} (= 42° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : ^{مبل} (p. 53, S. No. 607).
^{مبل} is the corruption of ^{مبل}.

The lat. of this point : ^ع (T. p. 68), is read as : ^ع (= 58° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^ع (p. 53, S. No. 607).

The preceding lat. is read as ^ع (= 58° 15' (N.)), so ^ع (under discussion) may have only one possible reading, namely, ^ع (= 58° 0').

BAHR TANJA, BAHR MARTĀNIYA,* BAHR IFRĪQĪYA, BAHR BARQA,

BAHR MISR and AL-SHAM and BAHR BARQA and LAZQA,

each of which is connected with
the other (= MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND BLACK SEA).

453/2 (1032) Lat. : $\text{ر}^{\text{ت}}$ (T. p. 69), is read as : $\text{ر}^{\text{ت}}$
 (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ر}^{\text{ت}}$ (p.54, S.No.616).

Al-Khw. is here describing the Southern coast of the Med. Sea (above North Africa), if $\text{ر}^{\text{ت}}$ (= $38^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then this point would be placed in Spain (above the Northern coast of the Med. Sea) $40'$ away from the town of AL-ANDALUS (see T.p. 29, S.No.419) towards the North; since this is out of question, so the second variation, $\text{ر}^{\text{ت}}$ is preferred as correct (it should however be noted that this is the second point of the Southern coast-line of the Med. Sea and the first point is placed at $30'$ away from TANGIERS (see T. p. 15, S. No. 188; cf. Suh. p. 23, S. No. 154) towards the East and from here the coast-line goes ahead (see Map, Sec. D, Part 1).

454/2 (1033) Long. : $\text{و}^{\text{ت}}$ (T. p. 69), is read as : $\text{و}^{\text{ت}}$
 (= $13^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{و}^{\text{ت}}$ (p. 54, S. No.617).

The coast-line of the Med. Sea is here passing from the West to the East and the following point is placed at long. : $14^{\circ} 0'$, therefore $\text{و}^{\text{ت}}$ may not be read as $\text{و}^{\text{ت}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$) but as $\text{و}^{\text{ت}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point : $\text{ك}^{\text{ت}}$ (T. p. 69), is read

as : $\text{حك} (= 33^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : حك (p.54).

If حك is accepted as correct, then again there would arise the problem (see the comment on the lat. of the preceding point); hence, حك (the second variation of حك) is preferred.

455/2 (1034) Lat. : لبل (T. p. 69), is read as: لبل
 $(= 32^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p.54, S.No. 618).
 لبل may stand only for لبل .

456/2 (1035) Lat. : لبه (T. p. 69), is read as: لبه
 $(= 32^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p.54, S. No. 619).
 لبه is the corrupt form of لبه .

457/2 (1036) Lat. : لبه (T. p. 69), is read as: لبه
 $(= 32^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p.54, S.No. 620).
 لبه may stand only for لبه .

458/2 (1037) Lat. : لحه (T. p. 69), is read as : لحه
 $(= 33^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : لحه (T. p. 54, S. No. 621).

If لحه $(= 38^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ is accepted as correct, then the coast-line, in the shape of the mantle, would even cross the (total) Western area of the Island of SARHAS (see the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1381 - 1384). Since this is obviously wrong, therefore لحه (the possible variation of لحه) is preferred. In this case the coast-line would acquire the shape of the mantle, from lat. : $32^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$ to $33^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$.

459/2 (1045) Lat. : لحه (T.p. 70), is read as : لحه

(= $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٣٤ (p.55, S.No.629).

If ٣٤ (= $38^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the coastal point would be placed at $2^{\circ} 30'$ away from even the Northern coast of the Med. Sea towards the North, whereas the point belongs to the Southern coast of the Sea (and should lie along the Southern area of the Island of Cyprus). Hence, the variation, ٣٤ is preferred as the only possible reading.

460 (1049) Long. : ٥٧ (T. p. 70), is read as : ٥٧ (= $57^{\circ} 5'$); cf. Suh. long. : ٥٧ (p. 55, S. No. 633).

The preceding long. is ٥٦ (= $61^{\circ} 0'$), so ٥٧ may not be read as ٥٦ (= $17^{\circ} 5'$) but as ٥٧ (= $57^{\circ} 5'$) as described also by Suh.

461 (1051) Lat. : ٣٧ (T. p. 70), is read as : ٣٧ (= $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٣٧ (p.55, S.No.635).

٣٧ is the corruption of ٣٧ .

462 (1055) Lat. : ٤٧ (T. p. 70), is read as : ٤٧ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٤٧ (p. 55, S.No. 639).

٤٧ may stand only for ٤٧ .

463 (1056) Long. : ٥٣ (T. p. 70), is read as : ٥٣ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ٥٣ (p.55, S.No. 460).

According to the description of the author, the coastline (from the preceding point up to the point under discussion) passes in the shape of the scoop to the bed of the rivers : the first river comes out of the town of AFASAS, then covering its course, flows into the Black Sea

at long. : $52^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. pp. 128-129, S. Nos. 1950-1952; cf. Suh. pp. 154-173, S. Nos. 1676 - 1678 and 1950-1952); the second river (lit. spring) starts at long. : $53^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) and flows into the Black Sea at long. : $53^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 144, S. Nos. 2181 - 2182) and the third river (lit. spring) starts at long. : $54^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) and flows into the Black Sea at long. : $53^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 144, S. Nos. 2183 - 2184); it is, however, to be noted that the second and the third river are omitted in Suh. Since the mouths of these rivers are placed within the long. : $52^{\circ} - 53^{\circ} 20'$, therefore the long. of the coast-line (which, as described above, passes by the mouths of these rivers) may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$) but as $\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$).

464 (1057) Lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 71), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 55, S. No. 641).

$\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{و}}\overline{\text{ع}}$.

465 (1058) Long. : $\overline{\text{ر}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 71), is read as : $\overline{\text{ر}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ر}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 55, S. No. 642).

The preceding long. is $61^{\circ} 20'$ and the following, $64^{\circ} 20'$, so $\overline{\text{ر}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ would definitely be read as $\overline{\text{ر}}\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 40'$). Since the coast-line (from the preceding point up to the point under discussion) passes in the shape of the scoop by the town of QARMĪ, therefore the location of the town may also be referred as an argument in support (see T. p. 34, S. No. 495; cf. Suh. p. 43, S. No. 456).

466 (1063) Lat. : مزل (T. p. 71), is read as : مزل
 (= $47^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مزل (p.55, S.No. 647).
 مزل may stand only for مزل .

467 (1070) Lat. : نبه (T. p. 71), is read as : نبه
 (= $52^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نبه (p.56, S.No. 654).
 نبه is the corruption of نبه .

468 (1072) Long. : سبه (T. p. 71), is read as : سبه
 (= $62^{\circ} 5'$); cf. Suh. long. : سبه (p. 56, S.No. 656).
 سبه is the corrupt form of سبه .

469 (1076) Lat. : نبل (T. p. 71), is read as : نبل
 (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نبل (p.56, S.No.660).
 نبل may stand for نبل alone.

470 (1077) Long. : مخ (T. p. 71), is read as : مخ
 (= $53^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : مخ (p.56, S.No.661).

This is done not only on the basis of Suh. but also for, if مخ is accepted as correct, the coastal point would be placed close to a mountain (see T. pp. 62-63, S. Nos. 911-912; cf. Suh. pp. 108-109, S.Nos. 1401-1402), and al-Khw. has not described it so in the description of coast-line and the Mt. as well; secondly, the coast-line is here passing from the North-East to the South-West and the preceding point lies at long. : $54^{\circ} 30'$, so the next point should positively be read as مخ . مخ is out of question here (see the Map, Sec. E, Parts 2 - 3).

The lat. of this point : نبل (T.p. 71), is read as: نبل
 (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نبل (p.56, S.No.661).

The preceding lat. is read as نبل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so نبل (lat. under discussion) would also be read as نبل ; (the second variation, نبل is out of question here).

471 (1078) Long. : لج (T.p. 71), is read as : لج (= $53^{\circ} 30'$), cf. Suh. long. : لج (p.56, S.No. 662).

The preceding long. is read as لج (= $53^{\circ} 40'$) and the following : لج (= $51^{\circ} 45'$) (see the comment on the long. of the preceding point and also the Map, Sec. D, and E, Part 2), so لج may have only one possible reading, لج ; this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

472 (1080) Long. : نبل (T. p. 72), is read as : نبل (= $52^{\circ} 45'$), cf. Suh. long. : نبل (p.56, S.No. 664).

The preceding long. is لج (= $51^{\circ} 45'$), so نبل may stand only for نبل .

The lat. of this point : نل (T.p. 72), is read as: نل (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نل (p.56, S.No. 664).

The preceding lat. is نل (= $50^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)), so نل may have only one possible reading, نل .

473 (1081) Long. : نل (T. p. 72), is read as : نل (= $51^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : نل (p. 56, S. No. 665).

The preceding long. is read as نبل (= $52^{\circ} 45'$), so نل may not be read as نل (= $11^{\circ} 0'$) but as نل (= $51^{\circ} 0'$).

474 (1083) Lat. : نبل (T. p. 72), is read as : نبل (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نبل (p. 56, S. No. 667).

سید may stand only for سید .

475 (1087) Lat. : $\overline{\text{س}}$ (T. p. 72), is read as : $\overline{\text{س}}$
 (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{س}}$ (p.56, S.No.671).
 $\overline{\text{س}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{س}}$.

476 (1106) Lat. : ج (T. p. 73), is read as : ج
 (= $43^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.57, S.No. 692).
 If, ج (= $48^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct,
 then the coastal point would be placed at 10 away from
 the town of ABĪRDBĪN (see T. p. 33, S. No. 480; cf. Suh.
 p. 42, S. No. 443) and reaching this point, the coast-line
 have to cross, at first a tributary river of the (river)
 NUWAYS (see T. p. 143, S. Nos. 2165 - 2166; cf. Suh.
 pp. 181 - 182, S. Nos. 2085 - 2086), then a tributary
 spring of the same river (NUWAYS) flowing in between
 the preceding river and the river NUWAYS (see T. p.
 143, S. Nos. 2163 - 2164; cf. Suh. p. 181, S. Nos.
 2083 - 2084) and then the river NUWAYS itself (see
 T. p. 142, S. Nos. 2146 - 2153; cf. Suh. p. 181, S.
 Nos. 2066 - 2073 and also the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).
 Hence, ج is rejected as a mistake.

477 (1109) Lat. : س (T. p. 73), is read as : س
 (= $42^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.58, S.No.695).
 س is the corrupt form of س .

478 (1115) Lat. : س (T. p. 73), is read as : س
 (= $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.58, S.No. 701).

مبیل may stand only for مبیل.

479 (1116) Lat. : مبیل (T. p. 73), is read as : مبیل
 (= $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مبیل (p.58, S.No.702).
 مبیل is the corruption of مبیل.

480 (1117) Lat. : لزم (T. p. 73), is read as : لزم
 (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لزم (p. 58, S.No. 703).
 لزم is the corrupt form of لزم.

BAHR AL-QULZUM, BAHR AL-AKHDAR, BAHR AL-SIND, BAHR
AL-HIND, BAHR AL-SIN AND BAHR AL-BASRA, each of which
is connected with the other and this is the Great Ocean.

481 (1126) Long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. p. 74), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$
 (= $58^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p.59, S. No. 712).

$\omega\epsilon$ may stand for either $\omega\epsilon$ (= $53^{\circ} 45'$)
 or $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 45'$). If $\omega\epsilon$ is preferred, then the
 point of the coast-line would be placed at $45'$ away from
 the river NILE towards the West. Since it is obviously
 wrong, therefore the second variation, $\omega\epsilon$ is taken as
 correct.

The lat. of this point : ل (T. p. 74), is read
 as : ل ($16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (p.59).

The preceding lat. is كك (= $20^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)),
 so ل may stand only for ل .

482 (1127) Long. : $\epsilon\epsilon$ (T. p. 74), is read as : $\epsilon\epsilon$
 (= $58^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\epsilon\epsilon$ (p.59, S.No. 713).

$\epsilon\epsilon$ may have two possible variations : $\epsilon\epsilon$
 (= $53^{\circ} 10'$) and $\epsilon\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 10'$), since the
 preceding long. is read as $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 45'$) and if $\epsilon\epsilon$
 (= $53^{\circ} 10'$) is preferred, then the point of the coast-
 line would be placed near DANQALA (the town of NUBA,
 see T. p. 4, S. No. 11; cf. Suh. p. 12, S. No. 3), $10'$
 away from the town towards the South and $10'$ towards the
 West in between the river NILE and a river (identified

with Blue NILE, see the Map. Sec. C, Part 2). Since it is apparently wrong, therefore غى is taken as correct.

The lat. of this point : سک (T. p. 74), is read as : يک (= $14^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سک (p.59).

The preceding lat. is read as نول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so سک may stand only for يک (= $14^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

483 (1128) Long. : طن (T. p. 74), is read as : نطن (= $59^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : نطب (p.59, S.No. 714).

The preceding long. is read as غى (= $58^{\circ} 10'$), so نطن may stand only for نطن.

The lat. of this point : سک (T. p. 74), is read as : يک (= $12^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يبل (p. 59, S. No. 714).

As the preceding lat. is read as يک, therefore سک may have only one possible reading, namely, يک.

484 (1129) Long. : هغ (T. p. 74), is read as : غيه (= $58^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : غيه (p.59, S.No. 715).

The preceding long. is read as نطن (= $59^{\circ} 50'$) and the following as نطيه (= $59^{\circ} 15'$), so هغ may either be read as غيه (= $58^{\circ} 15'$) or as هغه (= $58^{\circ} 55'$).

Both the readings may be correct, but since the first reading is correct from every point of view, it is preferred. If the second variation, هغه (or هغه) is taken as correct, then in both the cases, the point would be placed beyond the tributary river of the NILE (identified with Blue NILE, see the commentary, S. Nos. 1652 - 1654), towards the West in SUDAN (see also the Map, Sec. C, Parts 2 - 3). Hence,

it is rejected as wrong. (The preferred reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.).

485 (1130) Long. : طيه (T. p. 74), is read as : طيه
(= $59^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : طيه (p.59, S.No. 716).

The preceding long. is read as طيه (= $58^{\circ} 15'$),
so طيه may stand only for طيه .

486 (1131) Long. : طيه (T. p. 74), is read as : طيه
(= $59^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : طيه (p.59, S.No. 717).

As the preceding long. is read as طيه (= $59^{\circ} 15'$),
therefore طيه may stand only for طيه .

487 (1133) Long. : سجيه (T. p. 75), is read as : سجيه
(= $63^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : سجيه (p.59, S.No. 719).

The preceding long. is سال (= $61^{\circ} 30'$) and the
following : سدم (= $64^{\circ} 40'$), so سجيه is read as سجيه ;
if سجيه is accepted as correct, then the point (of the
Red Sea), crossing the extreme limit of the Green Sea,
would be placed even beyond the Black (AL-ASWAD) Mt. (see
T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 580 - 581; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85,
S. Nos. 1079 - 1080 and also the Map, Sec. B, Part 3 and
Sec. C, Part 3); hence, سجيه is rejected as a mistake.

488 (1139) Lat. : بك (T. p. 75), is read as : بك
(= $2^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : بك (p.60, S.No. 725).
 بك is the corruption of بك .

489 (1141) Lat. : ج (T. p. 75), is read as : ج
(= $3^{\circ} 30' \text{ (S.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.60, S.No. 727).

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ك}}$ (= $0^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)) and the following : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)), so $\overline{\text{ل}}$ may not be accepted as correct.

490 (1143) Lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 75), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 60, S.No. 729).

$\overline{\text{ع}}$ may either be read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)) or as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)). Both the readings may be correct, but since the following lat. is read as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)), therefore $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ and not as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).

491 (1144) Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 75), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $72^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 60, S.No. 730).

$\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T. p. 75), is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (p. 60, S. No. 730).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)), so $\overline{\text{ل}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ل}}$.

492 (1145) Long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. p. 75), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $112^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p.60, S. No.731).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T. p. 75), is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (p. 60).

As the preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)), therefore $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (under discussion) would also be read as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ and not as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)) which is out of question.

493 (1146) Lat. : ع° (T. p. 75), is read as : ع°
(= $13^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع° (p.60, S. No.732).

ع° (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)) may be an acceptable reading, but since the preceding lat. is read as ع° (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)) and the following is ع° (= $10^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)), so ع° is read as ع° (being a reasonable variation of ع°).

494 (1153) Long. : سبى (T. p. 76), is read as : سبى
(= $162^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : سبى (p.60, S. No. 739).

سبى is the corrupt form of سبى .

495 (1155) Long. : ط° (T. p. 76), is read as : قنط°
(= $159^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنط° (p.60, S. No.741).

The preceding long. is س° (= $160^{\circ} 0'$), so ط° may not be read as قنط° (= $119^{\circ} 0'$) but as قنط° (= $159^{\circ} 0'$).

496 (1158) Long. : س° (T.p. 76), is read as : س°
(= $160^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : س° (p.61, S. No.744).

س° is the corrupt form of س° .

The lat. of this point : بوك (T.p. 76), is read as : بوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بوك (p. 61).

As the preceding lat. is ط° (= $9^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), therefore بوك may stand for بوك alone.

497 (1159) Long. : س° (T. p. 76), is read as : قنز°
(= $157^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنز° (p.61, S. No.745).

The preceding long. is read as : س° (= $160^{\circ} 50'$),

so قنزة is only a corruption of قنزة .

The lat. of this point : نوك (T. p. 76), is read as : نوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نوك (p.61).

As the preceding lat. is read as نوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), therefore نوك (the lat. being discussed here) would also be read as نوك and not as نوك .

498 (1160) Long. : قنح (T. p. 76), is read as : قنح (= $158^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنح (p.61, S.No.746).

If قنح is read as قنح (= $153^{\circ} 0'$), the point of the coast-line would be placed about 30' beyond the river نوروس (see T. p. 122, S. Nos. 1348-1349; cf. Suh. p. 166, S. Nos. 1353 - 1354) towards the West (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 6) and if the course of the river is changed, a little towards the West, even then the coast-line (from this point, reaching the mouth of the river) would form the shape of the scoop instead of a mantle (as described by al-Khw.). Hence it is wrong.

The lat. of this point : نول (T. p. 76), is read as : نول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نول (p. 61).

The preceding lat. is read as نوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so نول may not be read as نول .

499 (1161) Long. : قندم (T. p. 76), is read as : قندم (= $154^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قندم (p.61, S.No. 747).

Since the coast-line is here passing from the North-East to the South-West and (on the basis of Suh.) the preceding long. is read as قنح (= $158^{\circ} 0'$), so قندم may have only

one possible reading, namely, قنم.

500 (1162) Long. : قنا (T. p. 74), is read as : قنا
(= $151^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنا (p.76, S.No. 748).

The preceding long. is read as قنم (= $154^{\circ} 40'$),
so قنا may stand only for قنا.

501 (1163) Long. : قنال (T. p. 76), is read as : قنال
(= $151^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنال (p.61, S.No. 749).

قنال is the corruption of قنال.

502 (1165) Lat. : حك (T. p. 76), is read as : حك
(= $3^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); this point is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is ايه (= $1^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) and the
following : وك (= $6^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so حك may not be
accepted as correct, it should, however, be noted that the
coast-line is here passing from the South towards the North).

503 (1167) Long. : قمره (T. p. 76), is read as : قمره
(= $147^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قمره (p.61, S.No. 754).

قمره is the corruption of قمره.

504 (1171) Lat. : ل (T. p. 77), is read as : ل
(= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (p. 61, S.No. 757).

The preceding lat. is ي (= $10^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so ل
may not be read as ل (= $51^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

505 (1174) Long. : قمره (T. p. 77), is read as : قمره
(= $144^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قمره (p.62, S.No. 760).

٢٧ may stand for ٢٧ alone.

The lat. of this point : ٢٧ (T. p. 77), is read as : ٢٧ (= 11° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٢٧ (p.62).

It is done not only on the basis of Suh. but also because the preceding long. is ٢٧ (= 10° 0' (N.)), so ٢٧ may be read as ٢٧ (= 11° 0' (N.)) and not as ٢٧ (= 51° 0' (N.)).

506 (1175) Long. : ٢٧ (T. p. 77), is read as : ٢٧ (= 143° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ٢٧ (p.62, S.No. 761).

٢٧ may stand for either ٢٧ (= 143° 0') or as ٢٧ (= 148° 0'). If ٢٧ is preferred, then the coastal point would be placed between the river BĪSŪ'AS and SĀLIS (these rivers come out of the مَنِيْدْرُس (MANĪDRŪS) Mt. and flow into the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal) near the delta of the river Ganges) (see the comment on the Mt. S. Nos. 590 - 591 and on the rivers, S. Nos. 1716-1719; cf. Map, Sec. C, Parts 5-6). Consequently, the first variation, ٢٧ is taken as correct.

The lat. of this point : ٢٧ (T. p. 71), is read as : ٢٧ (= 15° 45' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٢٧ (p. 62, S. No. 761).

The preceding lat. is read as ٢٧ (= 11° 0' (N.)), so ٢٧ may not be read as ٢٧ (= 55° 45' (N.)).

507 (1176) Lat. : ٢٧ (T. p. 77), is read as : ٢٧ (= 15° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٢٧ (p.62, S.No.762).

The preceding lat. is read as : ٢٧ (= 15° 45' (N.)), so ٢٧ may not be read as ٢٧ (= 55° 40' (N.)). It is

noteworthy that from this point the delta of the river Ganges begins on the Map, (see Sec C, Part 5).

508 (1177) Lat. : $\circ 18' 0''$ (T. p. 77), is read as : $\circ 18'$
(= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\circ 18'$ (p.77, S.No. 763).

As the coast-line has to pass here in the shape of a mantle (that forms the delta of the river Ganges : from the preceding point up to here, see the Map, Sec. C, Part 5), so if $\circ 18'$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), the second variation of $\circ 18'$ is preferred, then the point would be placed near the river سوس (2 away from the river towards the West). This river comes out of the اوسس Mt. (see the commentary on the Mt., S. Nos. 659 - 660) and flows into the Indian Ocean near the delta of the river Ganges (see the Map and also the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1776 - 1777). From this point up to the following point, according to al-Khw., the coast-line is to be drawn in the shape of the scoop, if $\circ 18'$ is taken as correct then, no doubt, the scoop would be drawn on the Map more or less correctly but the mantle (covering the delta of the river Ganges) get a wrong position being straight towards the North-West. As this shape is entirely different from that of the mantle, therefore the second variation, $\circ 18'$ is preferred as correct from every point of view (see also the comment on the following point).

509 (1178) Lat. : س (T. p. 77), is read as : س
(= $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.62, S.No.764).

The lat. of the preceding point is read as $\circ 18'$
(= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so س may not be read as س

(= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

510 (1179) Lat. : سم (T.p. 77), is read as : يب
(= $12^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سم (p.62, S.No.765).

The preceding lat. is read as : يبل (= $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)),
so سم may not be read as نبم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

511 (1180) Lat. : ر (T. p. 77), is read as : ير
(= $14^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ر (p.62, S.No. 766).

As the preceding lat. is read as يب (= $12^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)),
therefore ر may stand for ير alone.

512 (1181) Long. : ف (T. p. 77), is read as : ف
(= $123^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ف (p. 62, S. No.767).
ف may either be read as ف (= $123^{\circ} 0'$) or
as ف (= $128^{\circ} 0'$). Since the coast-line is here
passing from the East towards the West and the preceding
long. is ف (= $126^{\circ} 20'$), so ف would definitely
be read as ف and not as ف.

513 (1182) Long. : ف (T.p. 77), is read as : ف
(= $120^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : ف (p.62, S.No. 768).

ف may be read either as ف (= $120^{\circ} 15'$)
or as ف (= $120^{\circ} 55'$). Both the readings may be
correct, but if ف is taken as correct, then the coast-
line, returning back from the North-East to the South-West,
would at a point form a particular shape which closely
resembles a bay. It may be quite possible, but since it is
not described so by the author, the second variation , ف

is preferred.

The lat. of this point : $\text{س}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. p. 77), is read as : $\text{س}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{س}^{\text{ه}}$ (p. 62, S. No. 768).

The coast-line is here passing in the first clime and the preceding lat. is يوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so $\text{س}^{\text{ه}}$ may stand only for $\text{س}^{\text{ه}}$.

514 (1183) Long. : $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. p. 77), is read as : $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $120^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ (p. 62, S.No. 769).
 $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ is the corruption of $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$.

The lat. of this point : $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. p. 77), is read as : $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. Lat.: $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (p. 62).

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{س}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), so $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ may not be read as $\text{ند}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

515 (1184) Long. : قيرم (T. p. 77), is read as : قيرم (= $117^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيرم (p. 62, S. No. 770).
 قيرم is the corruption of قيرم .

The lat. of this point : $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. p. 77), is read as : $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (p. 62).

This is done not only the basis of Suh. but also because the preceding lat. is $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

516 (1185) Lat. : $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. pp. 77-78), is read as: $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ (p. 62, S.No. 771).

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{د}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so $\text{ك}^{\text{ه}}$ may not be read as $\text{ندك}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

517 (1186) Lat. : $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. p. 78), is read as : $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$

(= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : رت (p.62, S.No.772).

رت may be read either as رت (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) or as رت (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); if رت (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) is preferred, then the coastal point would be placed in between the two rivers (QĪDAS and FARĪDAS). These rivers come out of the نبطس Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 655 - 656) and flow into the Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea) (see the comment on the rivers, S. Nos. 1762 - 1765) and from here reaching the due position the coast-line would either have to cross the river FARĪDAS or (in case the course of the river is unnecessarily changed) have to pass along the course of the river, covering the distance of about $3^{\circ} 48'$ from the North-East to the South-West and then by the mouth of the river FARĪDAS (see the Map, Sec. C, Parts 4 - 5) but as it has also to pass the town of قطر (located on the Sea at long. : $115^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T.p. 6, S. No. 49; cf. Suh. p. 14, S. No. 27), so after reaching the lat. : $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) it would have to go back again more or less on the same lat. that is taken as correct (with the difference of $20'$ towards the South), so it seems to be more appropriate to draw the coast-line correctly from this point; رت is therefore preferred as correct. The following lat. may also be referred as an argument.

518 (1187) Long. : محل (T. p. 78), is read as : قبحل (= $113^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : بيحك (p.62, S.No.773).

The preceding long. is قيونه (= $116^{\circ} 55'$) and the coast-line is here passing from the East towards the

West by the base of the town of قطيرا (located on the Sea at long. : $115^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T.p. 6, S. No. 49; cf. Suh. p. 14, S. No. 27) and also by the mouth of the river FARĪDAS (at long. : $114^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $15^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), see T.p. 117, S.No. 1765; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. No. 1770), so قیل may not be read as قیل but as قیل.

The lat. of this point : ن (T. p. 78), is read as : ن (= $14^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ن (p.62).

As the preceding lat. is read as ع (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), therefore ن may not be read as ن (= $54^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)).

519 (1188) Long. : ط (T. p. 78), is read as : ط (= $109^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ط (p.62, S.No. 774).

It is done not only on the basis of Suh. but the preceding long. also; ط may not be read as ط (= $89^{\circ} 0'$) but as ط (= $109^{\circ} 0'$) (see the Map, Sec.C, Part 4); ط is therefore out of question.

The lat. of this point : ی (T. p. 78), is read as : ی (= $16^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ی (p. 62, S. No. 774).

This is done on the basis of the previous lats. and as the coast-line is going towards the delta of the river MIHRĀN and still passing in the first clime, then reaching the point (under discussion) it passes by the town of مودیس (located : at long. : $112^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), see T. p. 6, S. No. 47; cf. Suh. p.14, S. No. 25), then by the mouth of the river QĪDAS (at long. : $111^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), see T.p. 117, S. No. 1763; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. No. 1768) and

also passes by the town of *شند* (belonging to AL-SIND, located on the Sea at long. : $110^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $15^{\circ} 30' (N.)$, see T. p. 6, S. No. 46; cf. Suh. p. 14, S. No. 24), Hence, *شند* may have no other possible reading except *شند* (= $16^{\circ} 10' (N.)$).

520 (1189) Lat. : *شند* (T. p. 78), is read as : *شند* (= $13^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : *شند* (p. 62, S. No. 775).

To retain continuity with those of previous lats., *شند* may be read either as *شند* (= $13^{\circ} 45' (N.)$) or as *شند* (= $18^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); *شند* is preferred for, if the second variation, *شند* is taken as correct, the point would be placed in the Sea (a little towards the North, in between the two points, see T. p. 78, S. Nos. 1191 - 1192 and also the Map, Sec. C, Part 4), *شند* is therefore out of question. It should, however, be noted that the coast-line should here acquire the shape of a *Cape* (described by al-Khw., not in the description of the coast-line but in the tables of the towns that the town of *باب* is located on the *Cape* of the Sea at long. : $107^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 30' (N.)$, see T. p. 11, S. No. 116; cf. Suh. p. 19, S. No. 95; this town is placed close to the coast-line : 20' away from the coastal point towards the East, see T. p. 78, S. No. 1190). Hence, if *شند* is preferred, then from the point (at long. : $109^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 10' (N.)$) passing (to the point under discussion) towards the South-West at long. : $105^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $13^{\circ} 45' (N.)$ and then passing towards the North-East (to the point at long. : $107^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 30' (N.)$, see T. p. 78, S. Nos. 1188 - 1190) the coast-line would form the

shape of a *cape*. This reading may also be confirmed in view of (the positions of) the mouths of the two rivers : a river comes out of the QUINDION Mt. (see T. pp.48-49, S. Nos. 717 - 718; cf. Suh. pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos.1211-1212), then reaching the point (S. No. 1838) divides into two branches : one branch river flows into the Sea at long. : $106^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the other (flows into the Sea) at long. : $106^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 121, S. Nos. 1837 - 1840; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos. 1842 - 1845). Consequently, $\mu\epsilon$ is rejected as wrong.

521 (1190) Long. : $\mu\epsilon$ (T. p. 78), is read as : $\mu\epsilon$ (= $107^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\mu\epsilon$ (p.62, S.No. 776).
 $\mu\epsilon$ is the corruption of $\mu\epsilon$.

The lat. of this point : $\mu\epsilon$ (T. p. 78), is read as : $\mu\epsilon$ (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (p.62).

The preceding lat. is read as $\mu\epsilon$ (= $13^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)), so $\mu\epsilon$ may stand only for $\mu\epsilon$.

522 (1191) Lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (T. p. 78), is read as : $\mu\epsilon$ (= $17^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh.lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (p.62, S.No.777).

To retain continuity with that of previous lat., $\mu\epsilon$ is read as $\mu\epsilon$.

523 (1192) Lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (T. p. 78), is read as : $\mu\epsilon$ (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\mu\epsilon$ (p.62, S. No.778).

The preceding lat. is read as $\mu\epsilon$ (= $17^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); so $\mu\epsilon$ may not be read as $\mu\epsilon$ (= $13^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); it should however be noted that the coast-line is here passing

in the second clime (lat. : $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.) to $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.))
forming the zig-zag pattern towards the North; قل is
therefore out of question (see the Map, Sec.C, Part 4).

524 (1193) Long. : قل (T. p. 78), is read as : قل
(= $105^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : قل (p.62, S.No. 779).

قل is the corruption of قل .

The lat. of this point : ط (T. p. 78), is read
as : ط (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ط (p. 62).

As the preceding lat. is read as : قل (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)),
therefore ط may not be read as ط (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

525 (1194) Lat. : طك (T. p. 78), is read as : طك
(= $19^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : طك (p.62, S. No.780).

It is done not only on the basis of Suh. but the
previous lats. also; طك may not be read as طك (= $59^{\circ} 20'$ (N.))
but as طك (= $19^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

526 (1195) Lat. : طم (T. p. 78), is read as : طم
(= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : طم (p.63, S.No. 781).

The preceding lat. is read as طك (= $19^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)),
so طم may not be read as طم (= $59^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

527 (1197) Long. : قل (T. p. 78), is read as : قل
(= $103^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قل (p.63, S.No. 783).

As the preceding long. is قوك (= $106^{\circ} 20'$) (see
T. p. 78, S. No. 1196), therefore قل may either be
read as قل (= $103^{\circ} 0'$); or as قل (= $108^{\circ} 0'$),
the other two variations : قل (= $83^{\circ} 0'$) and قل
(= $88^{\circ} 0'$) are out of question here. Out of the

first two readings, if $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $108^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the point of the coast-line would lie $1^{\circ} 30'$ away from the delta of the river MIHRĀN (INDUS) towards the East; while according to the description of al-Khw., the coast-line passes by the town of AMĪRAS, then reaches the point under discussion (it should however be noted that the location of the town of AMĪRAS has been fixed not by the description of the town (being the long. of the town in the Text : $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$, see T. p. 11, S. No. 115; cf. Suh. p. 19, S. No. 94) but by the description of a river that comes out of a mountain (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 711 - 712) and flows into the Sea near the town of AMĪRAS ($30'$ away from the town towards the West) (see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1833 - 1834 and the town, S. No. 115 and also see the Map, Sec. C, Part 4). Consequently, $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ is read as $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (the coast-line is here passing from the East towards the West.).

528 (1206) Lat. : $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (T. p. 78), is read as : $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (p. 63, S. No. 792).

The preceding lat. is $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $21^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); secondly, if $\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the coast-line, crossing one of the three Islands of the Persian Gulf, would reach near the extreme limit of the gulf (just $54'$ away from its limit towards the South (see the description of the Islands, T. p. 100, S. Nos. 1541-1543 and also the Map, Sec. C, Part 3); is therefore out of question.

529 (1207) Lat. : جٲ (T. p. 78), is read as : جٲ
 (= $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : جٲ (p. 63, S. No. 793).

The preceding lat. is read as جٲ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.))
 and the following (lat.) is also جٲ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)),
 so جٲ may not be an acceptable reading. The coast-line
 in between the two points (the preceding one and (the
 point) under discussion) passes in the shape of the scoop
 and the problem of the two points is exactly the same,
 therefore see the above comment also. On the Map, this
 point is placed at $30'$ away from the preceding one
 towards the North (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 3) it
 should be noted that from this point the coast-line
 passes from the West towards the East.

530 (1210) Long. : قٲ (T. p. 79), is read as : قٲ
 (= $86^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قٲ (p. 63, S. No. 796).

From the preceding point (at long. : $92^{\circ} 23'$,
 lat. : $22^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), see T. p. 79, S. No. 1209) the
 coast-line of the Persian Gulf returns towards the North-
 West and the Eastern -coast of the Gulf is confirmed in
 view of the mouths of the seven rivers (see the commentary
 on the branch river of MIHRAN (also called after that
 name), S. Nos. 2014 - 2015); for the five rivers that
 come out of the KIRMAN Mt. and flow into the Gulf, see
 T. pp. 116 and 120-121, S. Nos. 1756 - 1757 and 1823-1830;
 cf. Suh. pp. 161 and 165, S. Nos. 1761 - 1762 and
 1828 - 1835) and for the tributary of the river BALKH
 that passing close to the town of KIRMAN also flows into
 the Gulf at long. : $87^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $28^{\circ} 40'$ (N.),
 see T. p. 146, S. Nos. 2206 - 2208; cf. Suh. p. 145, S. Nos.

1565 - 1567). Hence, قو (= $106^{\circ} 0'$) is considered as the corruption of فو , the second dot seems to be a printing mistake. The preferred reading also corroborates, to a certain extent, with that given by Suh.

531 (1211) Long. : م ع (T. p. 79), is read as : م ع (= $73^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : م ع (p. 63, S.No. 797).

Al-Khw. is here describing the Western coast of the Persian Gulf. Hence, if م ع is accepted as correct, this point would lie on the Northern coast of the Gulf close to the town of JANNĀBĀ (located at long. : $77^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T. p. 14, S. No. 169; cf. Suh. p. 22, S. No. 134), $1^{\circ} 20'$ away from the town towards the East and $20'$ towards the North. Since it is out of question and a faint dot is visible in the Text, therefore م ع is read as م ع (= $73^{\circ} 40'$).

532 (1213) Lat. : ک ک (T. p. 79), is read as : ک ک (= $22^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ک ک (p. 64, S.No. 799).
ک ک is the corruption of ک ک.

533 (1214) Long. : د ل (T. p. 79), is read as : د ل (= $85^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : د ل (p. 64, S.No. 800).

د ل may be read either as د ل (= $85^{\circ} 30'$) or as د ل (= $105^{\circ} 30'$). The preceding long. is د ل (= $85^{\circ} 30'$) and is corroborated with that given by Suh. Even if the second variation, د ل is preferred, the point of the Southern coast-line of the Persian Gulf would lie at the delta of the river MIHRĀN (close to the first great branch river of the MIHRĀN, see T. p. 131, S. No. 1986;

cf. Suh. p. 150, S. No. 1620 and also the Map, Sec. C, Parts 3 - 4). جاء is therefore out of question. Here the coast-line acquires the shape of the scoop.

534 (1215) Long. : جاء (T. p. 79), is read as : جاء
(= $85^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : جاء (p. 64, S. No. 801).

The preceding long. is read as جاء (= $85^{\circ} 30'$) and the coast-line is here passing towards the South-West, so جاء may not be read as جاء (= $105^{\circ} 0'$). This reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.; the following long. may also be referred as an argument.

535 (1216) Lat. : عك (T. p. 79), is read as : عك
(= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p. 64, S. No. 802).

The coast-line, from the preceding point reaching the point (under discussion), passes by the town of 'UMMĀN (located at long. : $84^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $19^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), see T. p. 10, S. No. 89; cf. Suh. p. 19, S. No. 110) and the preceding lat. is عك (= $21^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the following : عك (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so عك may not be read as عك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)). The possibility remains only of عك .

536 (1219) Lat. : عك (T. p. 79), is read as : عك
(= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p. 64, S. No. 805).

The coast-line is here passing, from the North-West to the South-East, by the base of the town of DĀZA (located on the Sea at long. : $80^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) see T. p. 6, S. No. 37; cf. Suh. p. 13, S. No. 20), so عك may have only one possible variation : عك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

537 (1220) Lat. : ر ع (T. p. 79), is read as : ر ع
(= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ر ع (p.64, S.No.806).

The preceding lat. is read as ع ك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) and the following : ب ن (= $12^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)) and if ع م (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) is preferred, then the coast-line : from the first clime, forming a narrow bay would reach the coastal point and again take a turn in the first clime at lat. : $12^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) in the shape of the scoop, hence would form the shape of X, since it is technically wrong, therefore ر ع may have no other possible variation except ر ع (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)). In this case, the coast-line would pass towards the West (increasing a little towards the North), then form the shape of the scoop as described by the author (see the comment below and the Map, Sec. C, Part 3).

538 (1221) Lat. : ب ن (T. p. 79), is read as : ب ن
(= $12^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ب ن (p.64, S.No. 807).
ب ن is the corruption of ب ن.

539 (1222) Lat. : ن ر (T. p. 79), is read as : ن ر
(= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ن ر (p.64, S.No. 808).

The coast-line is here passing in the first clime and the preceding lat. is read as ب ن (= $12^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)), so ن ر may stand only for ن ر.

540 (1223) Lat. : ع ن (T. p. 79), is read as : ع ن
(= $13^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع ن (p.64, S.No.809).

The preceding lat. is read as ن ر (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and the following as ب ن (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and the river

QŪNĪSAS comes out of a Mt. (see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 584 - 585; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1083 - 1084) and flows into the Sea near this point (the mouth of this river is placed at 1' away from the coastal point towards the West and 10' towards the North, see the comment on the river, S. Nos. 1693 - 1694) and then if $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (= $18^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)) is taken as correct, the coast-line would acquire the shape of \times (see the details in the point, S. No. 1220). Hence, the possibility remains only of $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$; \cup is the corruption of \cup .

541 (1224) Lat. : $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (T. p. 79), is read as : $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (p.64, S.No. 810).

To retain continuity with those of previous lats., $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ is read as $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$.

542 (1226) Long. : $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (T. p. 79), is read as : $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (= $63^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ (p.6, S.No. 812).

If $\cup \text{ع}^{\circ}$ is accepted as correct, the point of the coast-line would lie beyond the Black (AL-ASWAD) Mt. (see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 580 - 581; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1079 - 1080), $1^{\circ} 40'$ towards the North and the total length of the Mt., about $3^{\circ} 30'$ towards the West, would be placed in the Indian Ocean which is obviously wrong. The preferred reading is further corroborated by the evidence of the town of سادل (located on the Sea at long. $66^{\circ} 30'$, lat.: $10^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), see T. p. 5, S. No. 25; cf. Suh. p. 13, S. No. 11) because the coast-line passes by this town to the due point towards the North-West. Hence, the possibility

remains only of ع (being correct from every point of view).

The lat. of this point : ل (T. p. 79), is read as : ل (= $11^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (p. 64).

The preceding lat. is ك (= $10^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so ل may stand only for ل (= $11^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

543 (1227) Long. : ع (T. p. 80), is read as : ع (= $63^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 64, S.No. 813).

The preceding long. is read as : ع (= $63^{\circ} 10'$), so if ع is accepted as correct, the point of the coast-line would be placed at a place where already the BĀLĪS Mt. exists (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 576 - 577; besides this Mt., another Mt. named MĀRĪ (see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 572 - 573; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, S.Nos. 1071 - 1072), if not some part of the HĀRAS Mt. also (see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 574 - 575; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1073 - 1074) would be placed in the Red Sea and again according to al-Khw., the first edge of the MĀRĪ Mt. should be placed along the sea-coast (see the position of the Mt. fixed by the author), then passing along the river (that comes out of the BĀLĪS Mt. at long. : $67^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and passing by SAN'Ā' and the town of MĀRĀ flows into the Red Sea at long. : $62^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T. p. 111, S. Nos. 1686 - 1687; cf. Suh., " the river of SAN'Ā', p. 153, S. Nos. 1663 - 1664) and also by the town of AL-FUSS (shown on the Map at long. : $63^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $12^{\circ} 15'$ (N.), see T. p. 5, S. No. 22; cf. Suh. p. 12, S. No. 8) the Mt. reaches the due point. Hence, ع is preferred, and the long. of the town of AL-FUSS

(in the Text : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is also read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (see the details under : towns and also see the Map, Sec. C, Part 3).

Lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (with a faint but readable dot of the letter $\overline{\text{ع}}$) (T. p. 80), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$
(= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 64).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $11^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) and the coast-line, from here to the following point, passes by the town of $\overline{\text{MARA}}$ (see the comment on the town, S. No. 21; it is also to be noted that the coast-line is here passing towards the North and the town of $\overline{\text{MARA}}$ is located at lat. : $15^{\circ} 5'$ (N.) so the lat. (under discussion) and the following point would lie at the lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see the details below).

544 (1228) Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 80), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$
(= $63^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 64, S. No. 814).

The following long. is $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $65^{\circ} 0'$) and if, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is accepted as correct, the point of the coast-line, crossing a river (see T. p. 112, S. Nos. 1690-1691; cf. Suh., "the river of JARASH", p. 153, S. Nos. 1665-1666) would lie at the point where the two Mts. are already placed in the angular shape (see T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 578 - 579 and pp. 44 - 45, S. Nos. 627 - 628; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, and pp. 88 - 89, S. Nos. 1125 - 1126. Out of these two Mts., the second is to be affected. If the coast-line passes by the base of the first edge of the Mt., even then, the river (as described above) would come in the way and it is obviously wrong. $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is therefore read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$).

Lat. : $\bar{o}e$ (T. p. 80), is read as : $\bar{o}e (= 18^{\circ} 0')$;
 cf. Suh. lat. : $\bar{o}e$ (p. 64, S.No. 814).

$\bar{o}e$ may stand only for $\bar{o}e$ (see the comment on
 the lat. of the preceding coastal point and also
 the Map, Sec. C, Part 3).

BAHR KHUWARIZM, BAHR JURJĀN, TABARISTĀN and DAYLAM,
which is all one. (= Caspian Sea).

545 (1231) Lat. : ع (T. p. 80), is read as : ع
 (= $43^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p.66, S.No.839).

At the end of its description (when the coast-line of the Caspian Sea reaches the starting point) this lat. is given in the Text as ع and the author says : it is the point from which we began (the description of the Sea) (see T. p. 81, after the S. No. 1260). Hence, ع is read as ع .

546 (1236) Long. : ع (T. p. 80), is read as : ع
 (= $81^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 66, S.No. 844).

The preceding long. is ع (= $79^{\circ} 0'$) and the following, ع (= $87^{\circ} 0'$), so ع may not be read as ع (= $101^{\circ} 0'$).

Note :- The Caspian Sea has its limits within the

long. $74^{\circ} 40' - 90^{\circ} 30'$ towards the
East and lat. $37^{\circ} 50' - 50^{\circ} 40'$ towards
the North.

547 (1237) Long. : ع (T. p. 80), is read as : ع
 (= $87^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p.66, S.No. 845).

The previous long. is read as ع (= $81^{\circ} 0'$), so ع may not be read as ع (= $107^{\circ} 0'$), see the note given

under the point, S. No. 1236 (preceding above).

548 (1238) Lat. : عك (T. p. 80), is read as : عك
(= $43^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p.66, S.No.846).

The preceding lat. is مبل (= $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and the following one is read as مبك (= $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so عك may not be accepted as correct (see the Map, Sec.D, Part 4); the coast-line is here passing towards the North-East.

549 (1239) Lat. : مبك (T. p. 80), is read as : مبك
(= $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مبك (p.66, S.No. 847).
 مبك is the corruption of مبك .

550 (1247) Long. : خل (T. p. 81), is read as : خل
(= $88^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : خل (p.67, S.No. 855).

The preceding long. is فطل (= $89^{\circ} 30'$) and the coast-line is coming back from the North-East to the South-West, so خل may stand only for خل (see also the note given under the point, S. No. 1236).

551 (1248) Long. : مرة (T. p. 81), is read as : مرة
(= $87^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. lat. : مرة (p.67, S.No. 856).

The preceding long. is read as خل (= $88^{\circ} 30'$), so مرة may stand only for مرة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$). Here the coast-line is passing to the North-West (see the note given under the point, S. No. 1236).

The lat. of this point : ك (T. p. 81), is read as : ك (= $50^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ك (p.67).

ك is the corrupt form of ك .

552. (1251) Long. : فل (T. p. 81) is read as: فل
 (= $85^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : فل (p. 67, S.No. 859).

The preceding long. is فل (= $86^{\circ} 30'$), so فل
 may have only one possible reading, فل (see also the
 note given under the point, S. No. 1236).

The lat. of this point : فل (T. p. 81), is read
 as : فل (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : فل (p.67).

As the preceding lat. is فل (= $50^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)),
 therefore فل may stand only for فل (as also described by Suh).

553 (1252) Long. : فل (T. p. 81), is read as : فل
 (= $84^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : فل (p.67, S.No. 860).

The preceding long. is read as فل (= $85^{\circ} 30'$),
 so فل may stand for فل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$) alone.

554 (1253) Long. : فل (T. p. 81), is read as : فل
 (= $83^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : فل (p. 67, S. No.861).

The preceding long. is read as فل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$) and
 the following is فل (= $82^{\circ} 0'$), so فل may stand only
 for فل (= $83^{\circ} 0'$). If فل (= $88^{\circ} 0'$) is taken
 as correct, the coast-line would have to cross the two
 rivers that come out of the RUMIQA (URAL) Mt. (see the
 comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 927 - 928) and lie in the
 Caspian Sea (see the comment on the rivers, S.Nos.2395-
 2398). Hence, فل is rejected as wrong.

AL-BAHR AL-NUZLIM (Pacific Ocean).

555 (1261) Lat. : ج° (T. p. 82), is read as : ج°
 (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج° (p.65, S.No.817).

ج° may be read either as ج° (= $13^{\circ} 30'$ (S.))
 or as ج° (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)). Both the readings may be
 correct, but since the dot of the letter ج is not visible
 in any of the two texts (al-Khv. and Suh.), therefore ج°
 is taken as correct.

556 (1264) Long. : قسط° (T. p. 82), is read as : قسط°
 (= $169^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسط° (p.65, S.No.820).

قسط° is the corrupt form of قسط° .

557 (1265) Long. : قال° (T. p. 82), is read as : قال°
 (= $171^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قال° (p.65, S.No. 821).

قال° may stand only for قال° .

558 (1266) Long. : محل° (T. p. 82), is read as : محل°
 (= $173^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : محل° (p.65, S.No. 822).

The preceding long. is read as قال° (= $171^{\circ} 30'$),
 so محل° is read as محل° and not as محل° (= $173^{\circ} 30'$).

If محل° is preferred, the point of the coast-line would lie
 at an absolutely wrong place, even away from the peninsula
 (named by the author as : القلعة المضئية) and the shape of
 the peninsula would be deformed to a large extent (see
 the Map, Sec. C, Parts 6 - 7). Apart from this, two
 rivers, belonging to this peninsula, come out of a spring

which lies at long. : $176^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 45'$ (N.); out of these two rivers one flows into the Pacific Ocean at long. : $173^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and the other (flows into the Pacific) at long. : $174^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1790-1792; cf. Suh. p. 163, S. Nos. 1793 - 1795). The long. of the mouth of the second river may be referred here as an argument and on the basis of the position of the mouth, the longs. (of the mouth of the first river and that of the coastal point under discussion) have been fixed.

The lat. of this point : $23^{\circ} 0'$ (T.p. 82), is read as : $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.); cf. Suh. lat. : $23^{\circ} 0'$ (p. 65).

The preceding lat. is $21^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and the following : $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), so $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) may not be accepted as correct. The lat. of the river, S. No. 1792, may also be referred here as an argument in support (see the comment on the long. above).

559 (1267) Long. : $173^{\circ} 0'$ (T. p. 82), is read as : $173^{\circ} 0'$ (= $173^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $173^{\circ} 0'$ (p. 65, S. No. 823).

The preceding long. is read as $173^{\circ} 30'$ and the following as $176^{\circ} 30'$, so $173^{\circ} 0'$ may stand only for $173^{\circ} 0'$. If $173^{\circ} 0'$ is preferred, then there would arise the same problem as mentioned in connection with the long. of the preceding point (see the details above; here the coast-line passes by the mouth of the first river (S. No. 1791) belonging to the peninsula (named : القلعة المضئية) towards the North-West). See the Map, Sec. C, Parts 6 - 7.

560 (1268) Long. : $173^{\circ} 0'$ (T. p. 82), is read as : $173^{\circ} 0'$

(= $176^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعول (p. 65, S. No. 824).
 قعول is the corrupt form of قعول.

561 (1269) Long. : قعوم (T. p. 83), is read as : قعوم
 (= $176^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعوم (p. 65, S. No. 825).
 قعوم may stand only for قعوم.

562 (1270) Long. : قعور (T. p. 83), is read as : قعور
 (= $174^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعور (p. 65, S. No. 862).
 قعور is the corrupt form of قعور.

563 (1271) Long. : قعبل (T. p. 83), is read as : قعبل
 (= $172^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعبل (p. 65, S. No. 827).
 قعبل may have only one possible reading, namely, قعبل.

564 (1273) Long. : قعجك (T. p. 83), is read as : قعجك
 (= $173^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعجك (p. 65, S. No. 829).

Since the preceding long. is قعال (= $171^{\circ} 30'$)
 and the following one is read as قعام (= $171^{\circ} 40'$), therefore قعجك
 may stand only for قعجك (= $173^{\circ} 20'$). If قعجك (= $178^{\circ} 20'$)
 is taken as correct, the point of the coast-line would lie
 at an absolutely wrong place, 10' away from the swamp of
 the Island of AL-YĀQŪT towards the North (see the description
 of the swamp, T. p. 115, S. Nos. 1732 - 1733; this swamp is
 omitted in Suh.) while according to the description of the
 author the coast-line passes touching the Mt. of the Island
 of AL-YĀQŪT and AL-JAWĀHIR (see the Map, Sec. B, Parts 6-7).
 قعجك is, therefore, out of question.

565 (1274) Long. : قعام (T. p. 83), is read as : قعام

(= $171^{\circ} 40'$), cf. Suh. long. : قحام (p. 65, S. No. 830).
قحام may stand for قحام alone.

566 (1275) Long. : قحاة (T. p. 83), is read as : قحاة
(= $171^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قحاة (p. 66, S. No. 831).
قحاة is the corruption of قحاة.

567 (1277) Long. : قسطى (T. p. 83), is read as : قسطى
(= $169^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسطك (p. 66, S. No. 833).
قسطى is the corrupt form of قسطى (= $169^{\circ} 10'$).

568 (1278) Long. : قعبل (T. p. 83), is read as : قعبل
(= $172^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قعبل (p. 66, S. No. 834).
قعبل is the corruption of قعبل (= $172^{\circ} 30'$).

569 (1279) Long. : قحجل (T. p. 83), is read as : قحجل
(= $173^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قحجل (p. 66, S. No. 835).
قحجل may have two possible variations : قحجل (= $173^{\circ} 30'$)
and قحجل (= $178^{\circ} 30'$). Both the readings may be
correct and there is no reason to justify preference of one
over the other except that there seems to be a faint dot of
the letter ج which is accepted; a rather strong argument
seems to be the long. of the preceding point. Since it is
read as قعبل (= $172^{\circ} 30'$), therefore the long. (under
discussion) should be read as قحجل (= $173^{\circ} 30'$) and
not as قحجل (= $178^{\circ} 30'$). Lastly, the second
river belonging to the Island of AL-FIDDA in AL-BAHR AL-
MUZLIN (Pacific Ocean) may also be referred as an argument.
This river comes out of a spring (at long. : $172^{\circ} 30'$,

lat. : $5^{\circ} 20'$ (S.) and flows into the Pacific Ocean at
 long. : $173^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $6^{\circ} 40'$ (S.) but the reading
 of the long. of its mouth (in the Text : قحج ; cf. Suh.
 قحج , read as قحج (= $173^{\circ} 40'$) can not solve the
 problem, on the contrary, by the position of the mouth,
 the wrong variation becomes rather fixed; so in order to
 fix the correct position of the mouth of this river, the
 second variation of the long. (قحج), as given by Suh. in
 the foot-note (see p. 191, note "b") is taken as the better
 reading. Though this reading is not exactly the same as
 the preferred one but very close to it. Hence, the long.
 of the coastal point is also read as قحج and not as قحج .

The lat. of this point : قحج (T.p.83), is read as : قحج
 (= $7^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : قحج (p. 66).

قحج is the corruption of قحج .

570 (1282) Long. : قحج (T. p. 83), is read as : قحج
 (= $168^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قحج (p.66, S.No. 838).

If قحج is read as قحج (= $163^{\circ} 0'$), then the point
 would be placed hardly 12' away from the river SUWĀS
 towards the North, at the place, from where the river
 (passing by the town of QATĪQHURĀ and another town)
 reaches its mouth; see the comment on the river, S. Nos.
 1726-1727) and moreover the town of SŪSA, belonging to the
 country of AL-SĪN (see T.P.3, S.No.7) would be placed in
 the Pacific Ocean, so قحج is taken as correct.

The lat. of this point : قحج (T.p.83), is read as : قحج
 (= $7^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : قحج (p. 66).

قحج is the corruption of قحج .

ISLANDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS OF THE SEASThe Islands of BAHR AL-MAGHRIB AL-KHĀRIJ.571 (1285) The Island of HĀRĀ.

Lat. : $\delta\epsilon$ (T.p.84) is read as : $\delta\epsilon'$ (= $18^{\circ} 5'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : $\delta\epsilon$ (p. 68, S. No. 871).

The preceding lat. is $\delta\epsilon'$ (= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), therefore $\delta\epsilon$ may either be read as $\delta\epsilon'$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) or as $\delta\epsilon''$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)). Both the readings may be correct, but since the dot of the letter ϵ is not visible in any of the two texts (al-Khw. and Suh.), therefore $\delta\epsilon'$ is taken as correct.

572 (1287) The Island of DĀ'UTLĀ.

Lat. : $\rho\epsilon$ (T.p.84), is read as : $\rho\epsilon'$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : $\rho\epsilon$ (p. 68, S. No. 873).

The preceding lat. is $\rho\epsilon'$ (= $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so $\rho\epsilon$ may have two possible readings : $\rho\epsilon'$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) and $\rho\epsilon''$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)). If $\rho\epsilon'$ is preferred, then the Island would be placed near or on the coast-line, so it is preferred to place it in the second clime and is accepted as a better reading .

573 (1288) An Island.

Lat. : $\omega\Delta$ (T.p.84), is read as : $\omega\Delta'$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));

this Island is omitted in Suh.

As al-Khw. is here describing the Islands of the first cline and very systematically passing towards the North, therefore $\overline{\omega}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\omega}^4$ (see the lats. of the previous Islands).

574 (1294) An Island.

Lat. : $\overline{\omega}^4$ (T.p.84), is read as : $\overline{\omega}^4$ (= $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
this Island is omitted in Suh.

It is read as $\overline{\omega}^4$ (= $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) because $\overline{\omega}^4$ (= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) would not be in continuity with the previous lat. : $26^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) or with the following, $30^{\circ} 30'$ (N.).

575 (1296) An Island.

Lat. : $\overline{\omega}^4$ (T.p.85), is read as : $\overline{\omega}^4$ (= $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
this Island is omitted in Suh.

If $\overline{\omega}^4$ is accepted, then the Island would be placed out of the Ocean; hence, the possibility remains only of $\overline{\omega}^4$

576 (1299) Three small Islands.

Lat. : $\overline{\omega}^4$ (T.p.85), is read as : $\overline{\omega}^4$ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
these Islands are omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\omega}^4$ is the corruption of $\overline{\omega}^4$.

577 (1300-1306) The Island of $\overline{\omega}^4$ (Ireland).

(Note :- This Island lies within the limits of the long. :
 $7^{\circ} 30' - 16^{\circ} 30'$ towards the East and lat. :
 $57^{\circ} 30' - 61^{\circ} 40'$ towards the North).

The lat. of the starting point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 85, S.No. 1300), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 68, S. No. 875).

$\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand for either $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$) or $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$). Both the readings may be correct, but since the following lat. is read as نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), secondly, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is the best possible reading from every point of view, so it is preferred (see the arabic translation of the book of Batlimūs known as Djugrāfiā, p. 40.

(1301) Lat. : نزل (T.p. 85), is read as : نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), cf. Suh. lat. : نزل (p. 68, S. No. 876).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so نزل may have only one possible reading, namely, نزل .

(1302) Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 85) is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 68, S.No. 877).

The preceding long. is يدم (= $14^{\circ} 40'$), so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may have two possible variations : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$) and $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$). If $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is preferred, then the point of the coast-line would lie in another Island (named : AULIYĀ, identified with England, see T.p. 86, S.Nos. 1312 - 1340; cf. Suh. pp. 69 - 70, S.Nos. 882 - 910); hence, it is out of question (see also the Map, Sec. E, Part 1).

The lat. of this point : ع (T. p. 85), is read as : ع (= $58^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 68).

The preceding lat. is read as نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so ع may stand only for ع (see also the comment on the starting point of the Island above).

577 (1300) (see above), lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 85), is read

as : $\overline{\text{se}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{se}}$ (p.69).

Here the coast-line, covering the area of the Island reaches the point from where we began it , see the commentary on the lat. of the starting point above.

578 (1307 - 1308) The five small Islands.

Long. : $\overline{\text{su}}$ (T. p. 86, ^{S. No.} 1307), is read as : $\overline{\text{su}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$). These Islands are omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ji}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 30'$), so $\overline{\text{su}}$ may have only one possible reading : $\overline{\text{su}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$).

(1308) Long. : $\overline{\text{se}}$ (T. p. 86), is read as : $\overline{\text{se}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$).

Since the description of the long. goes from the West to the East (i.e. towards the increasing No.) and the first long. is read as $\overline{\text{su}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$), therefore $\overline{\text{se}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{se}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) but as $\overline{\text{se}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$). It should, however, be noted that ~~the~~ in between the long. : $14^{\circ} 0' - 18^{\circ} 0'$ (towards the East) there are described the five small Islands in a line, each with an area of a quarter of a degree (by a quarter of a degree) at the lat. : $62^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), so if $\overline{\text{se}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the area of 4 degrees long. would be acquired to place these five Islands in a single line (as described by the author); in case the second variation, $\overline{\text{se}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) is preferred, then the Islands, having the above size may not be placed in a line but hardly in a group (within the total area acquired one degree in place of 4 degrees). Hence, from this point of view also, the variation, $\overline{\text{se}}$ is obviously wrong.

The lat. of the centre of these five Islands is سک
(T. p. 86).

سک is the corruption of سبک

579 (1310) A small Island.

Long. : سک (T.p.86) is read as : سک ($= 17^{\circ} 20'$).

This Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is بی ($= 15^{\circ} 10'$), so سک
may have only one possible reading, namely, سک ($= 17^{\circ} 20'$).

580 (1312 - 1340) The Island of AULIYĀ (identified with England).

(Note :- This Island has its area within the limits of
long. : $13^{\circ} 30' - 31^{\circ} 10'$ towards the East
and lat. : $51^{\circ} 30' - 61^{\circ} 30'$ towards the
North.)

Long. : سک (T.p. 86, S.No. 1312), is read as : سک
($= 13^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : سک (p.69, S.No. 882).

Since the point (next to S. No. 1340, T.p. 80), when
the coast-line covering the total area of the Island comes
back to the starting point), is described by al-Khw. at
long. : $13^{\circ} 30'$ (with lat. : $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so
the reading of the long. (under discussion) should also be
~~read~~ as سک and not as سک

(1314) Long. : سک (T. p. 86), is read as : سک
($= 18^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : سک (p.69, S. No. 884).

The coast-line here passes (to the North-East)
towards the mouth of the spring (having its source at long.:
 $19^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $57^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and flowing into the

North-Sea at long. : $18^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.). In the Text, the long. of the mouth of this spring is ع and on the basis of the long. of the following spring (in the Text : يزي (= $17^{\circ} 10'$), see the description of the spring, T. p. 150, S. Nos. 2275 - 2278; cf. Suh. p.184, S.Nos. 2117-2120), ع is read as ع (= $18^{\circ} 0'$); so ع , the long. of the coastal point, may not be read as : ع (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) but as ع (= $18^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point: نيل (T. p. 86), is read as نيل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نيل (p.69).
 نيل is the corrupt form of نيل

(1315) Long. : ط (T. p. 86), is read as : ط (= $19^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : ط (p.69, S. No. 885).

The preceding long. is read as ع (= $18^{\circ} 0'$), so ط may have only one possible reading : ط (= $19^{\circ} 45'$). Further evidence is of a river for, according to the description of al-Khw., the coast-line, reaching this point, passes towards the mouth of a river (see the comment on the river (lit. spring), S.Nos. 2279 - 2280).

The lat. of this point : نم (T. p. 86), is read as : نم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نم (p.69).
 نم is the corrupt form of نم

(1317) Long. : ك (T. p. 86), is read as : ك (= $22^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ك (p. 69, S. No. 887).
 ك is the corrupt form of ك

The lat. of this point : لوة (T.p.86), is read as : لوة (= $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لوة (p. 69).

The preceding lat. is نيل (= $55^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so لوة

may have only one possible reading, نوه

(1318) Long. : ه (T. p. 86), is read as : ه
(= $23^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ه (p.69, S.No. 888).

The preceding long. is read as كه (= $22^{\circ} 0'$)
and the following, كب (= $22^{\circ} 10'$), so ه may not
be a correct reading; even if it is accepted, then the point
would lie close to the coast-line (about 6' away towards
the North) and from here the coast-line would reach the point
of the due position in such a manner that the two small
islands of the Atlantic Ocean (see T. p. 87, S.Nos.1342-1343)
would acquire the wrong positions in the Island of AULIYĀ
(see the description of the Island, S. Nos. 1312 - 1340 and
also the Map, Sec.E, Part 1); hence, ه is rejected as wrong.

(1319) Long. : كب (T. p. 86), is read as : كب
(= $22^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : كب (p.69, S.No. 889).

كب is the corruption of كب.

The lat. of this point : نرم (T.p. 86), is read as : نرم
(= $57^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نرم (p. 69).

نرم is the corrupt form of نرم

(1320) Long. : ه (T. p. 86), is read as : ه
(= $23^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ه (p.69, S. No. 890).

The preceding long. is read as كب (= $22^{\circ} 10'$)
and the following is كه (= $21^{\circ} 45'$), so ه is read
as ه . Here the coast-line passes, forming a zig-zag
pattern, towards the North.

The lat. of this point : ع (T. p. 86), is read as : ع
(= $58^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 69).

The preceding lat. is read as نرم (= $57^{\circ} 40'$ (N.))

and if the second variation, $\text{غی} (= 53^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$ is taken as correct, the point of the Island would lie out of the Sea (= North Sea); hence, غی is rejected as obviously wrong.

(1322) Long. : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 0')$ (T. p. 86), is read as : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 0')$ (p. 69, S. No. 892).

The preceding long. is $\text{ع} (= 21^{\circ} 45')$ and the following one is read as $\text{ع} (= 22^{\circ} 40')$, so ع may not be taken ^{as} an acceptable reading; the possibility remains only of ع .

(1323) Long. : $\text{ع} (= 22^{\circ} 40')$ (T. p. 86), is read as : $\text{ع} (= 22^{\circ} 40')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} (= 22^{\circ} 40')$ (p. 69, S. No. 893).
 ع may stand only for ع .

(1324) Lat. : $\text{ع} (= 58^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$ (T. p. 86), is read as : $\text{ع} (= 58^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ع} (= 58^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$ (p. 69, S. No. 894).

If the second variation, $\text{ع} (= 53^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$ is preferred, then the point of the Island would lie out of the North Sea and it is out of question.

(1326) Long. : $\text{ع} (= 27^{\circ} 15')$ (T. p. 86), is read as : $\text{ع} (= 27^{\circ} 15')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} (= 27^{\circ} 15')$ (p. 69, S. No. 896).
 ع is the corruption of ع .

(1328) Lat. : $\text{ع} (= 60^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ (T. p. 87), is read as : $\text{ع} (= 60^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ع} (= 60^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ (p. 69, S. No. 898).
 ع may stand for either $\text{ع} (= 60^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ or $\text{ع} (= 60^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)})$. Both the readings may be correct, but ع is preferred on the ground that the preceding lat. is $\text{ع} (= 59^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$. This point

may also be fixed by the position of the mouth of a spring (see T. p. 151, S. Nos. 2299 - 2300; cf. Suh. p. 185, S. Nos. 2141 - 2142); this spring flows into the North Sea at long. : $30^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $60^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see the Map, Sec. E, Part 2).

(1330) Long. : سنة (T. p. 87), is read as : سنة (= $27^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : سنة (p.69, S.No. 900).
 سنة is the corruption of سنة .

(1332) Lat. : سايه (T. p. 87), is read as : سايه (= $61^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سايه (p.87, S.No.902).
 سايه may be read either as سايه (= $61^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)), or as سايه (= $61^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)). Both the readings may be correct, but since the mouth of a spring lying $20'$ away from the point under discussion towards the East is placed at long. : كم (= $20^{\circ} 40'$), lat. : سايه (= $61^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) (see T. p. 151, S. No. 2298; cf. Suh. long. : كم lat. : سايه p. 185, S. No. 2132) and the lat. of the mouth is exactly the same as that of the coastal point, moreover the minutes are given as يه (= $15'$), therefore the minutes of the point (under discussion) should also be read as يه (= $15'$). But it involves a problem. Al-Khw. says that from the preceding point (see T. p. 87, S.No. 1331) up to this point, the coast-line passes by the mouths of the two rivers, but here the author under : springs and rivers, describes only one spring that has been quoted above (see the river (lit. spring), S. Nos. 2287 - 2288); hence the other river is shown on the Map in a dotted line arbitrarily. As for the difference between river and springs it is not strange because al-Khw. normally describes a river, somewhere as

a spring and somewhere the same as a river; anyhow, it makes no difference in the calculation.

(1334) Long. : بطى (T. p. 87), is read as : بطى
(= $19^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : بطك (p.69, S.No. 904).

The preceding long. is ككه (= $20^{\circ} 25'$), so بطى may stand only for بطى (see also the note given under the S. No. 1312, concerning the area of the Island).

(1335) Long. : بطل (T. p. 87, S.No. 1335), is read as : يطل (= $19^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : يطل (p.69, S.No.905).

The preceding long. is read as يطى (= $19^{\circ} 10'$), so بطل may have only one possible reading, يطل . From the preceding point, reaching the point (under discussion), the coast-line passes by the town of ALWĀ, so the comment on this town may also be referred as an argument in support (see S. No. 505 and also the note given under S.No. 1312).

(1336) Long. : عع (T. p. 87), is read as : عع
(= $18^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : عع (p.70, S.No. 906).

عع may stand for either عع (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) or عع (= $18^{\circ} 0'$). Since the preceding long. is read as يطل (= $19^{\circ} 30'$) and the coast-line passes towards the North-West, so عع may have only one possible reading, عع . If the second variation, عع (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the point would lie in another Island named:

لوانيا (identified with Ireland, see the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1300 - 1306). عع is, therefore, out of question. But it involves a problem. According to al-Khw., the coast-line from the preceding point, reaching here, passes by the mouth of a river, but under : springs and

rivers belonging to the region North of the seventh cline, al-Khw. does not describe any such river or spring to be placed here; hence an arbitrary river is shown on the Map in dotted line. Since the river is arbitrary and its position may not be ascertained, so in place of being at the coastal point, its mouth may also be placed a little towards the East (see the Map, Sec. E, Part 1).

(1337) Long. : لوم (T. p. 87), is read as : لوم
(= $16^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : لوم (p. 70, S.No. 907).

The preceding long. is read as ع (= $18^{\circ} 0'$),
so لوم may not be read as لوم (= $56^{\circ} 40'$) but as لوم .
(see also the note given under S. No. 1312).

(1338) Long. : لوى (T. p. 87), is read as : لوى
(= $16^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : لوى (P. 70, S.No. 908).

The preceding long. is read as لوم (= $16^{\circ} 40'$),
so لوى may stand only for لوى (see also the note given
under S. No. 1312).

(1340) Long. : نطل (T. p. 87), is read as : نطل
(= $19^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : نطل (p. 70, S.No. 910).

The preceding long. is read as ع (= $16^{\circ} 0'$),
therefore نطل may not be read as نطل (= $59^{\circ} 30'$) but as نطل .

581 (1341) An Island.

Lat. : ع (T.p. 87), is read as ع (= $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is نل (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so ع
is read as ع (= $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)). If ع (= $58^{\circ} 10'$ (N.))

is accepted as correct, then the Island would be placed in the preceding Island (named : AULIYĀ, see the description of the Island, T. pp. 86-87, S.Nos. 1312-1340; cf. Suh. pp. 69 - 70, S. Nos. 882 - 910), so رل is taken as correct.

582 (1342) An Island.

Long. : رل (T. p. 87), is read as : رل ($= 23^{\circ} 40'$), This Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is رب ($= 21^{\circ} 0'$) and the following, رل ($= 24^{\circ} 50'$), so رل (the long. in between these two longs.) may not be accepted as رل ($= 28^{\circ} 40'$) but as رل ; even if رل is accepted as correct, then the Island would be placed on or near the coast-line; hence, it is rejected as wrong.

The lat. of this point : نر (T.p. 87), is read as: نر ($= 57^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$).

نر is the corruption of نر .

583 (1343) An Island.

Lat. : نر (T.p.87), is read as : نر ($= 57^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); this Island is omitted in Suh.

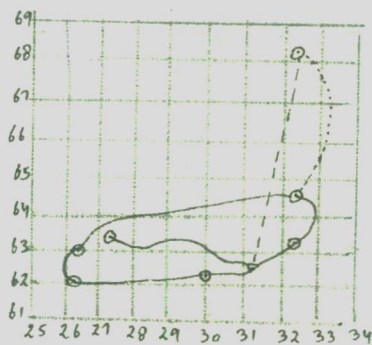
نر may stand only for نر .

584 (1344 - 1348) The Island of THULE.

Lat. : رل (T. p. 88, S. No. 1347), is read as : رل ($= 63^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : رل (p.70, S.No.914).

If رل ($= 68^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$) is accepted as correct, then the Island would have an absolutely wrong shape (see the figure below); the coast-line in dotted line shows

Fig.



the north-eastern area of the Island; in this case the coast-line, passing by the mouth of a river (see the comment on the river (lit. spring); S.Nos. 2301 - 2302) would reach the lat. $68^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and come back towards the lat. $64^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) in the shape of the scoop, then from here going back to the starting point (covering the area of the Island) would have to cross the coast-line shown in dotted line, passing towards the North and also see the figure in visible line; this is the correct shape of the Island, hence is shown on the Map (see Sec. E, Parts 2 - 3). The lat. (under discussion) may have only one possible reading, $\overline{\text{سج}}$. The preceding and following lats. may also be referred as an argument.

(1344) Lat. : $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (T. p. 88), is read as: $\overline{\text{سج}}$
(= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); of. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (p. 70).

Here the coast-line covering the area of the Island goes back to the starting point (in the Text : $\overline{\text{سج}}$, see T. p. 87, S. No. 1344), so $\overline{\text{سج}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

585 (1349) Fifteen small Islands.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (T.p.88), is read as : $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (= $62^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); these Islands are omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\text{سج}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{سج}}$.

586 (1355) An Island.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (T.p.88), is read as : $\overline{\text{سج}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));

this Island is omitted in Suh^h.

The preceding lat. is سبيل (= $62^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)),
so س^ع is read as (= $63^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) (otherwise
س^ع may also be a correct reading).

587 (1356) An Island.

Lat.: ط^ط (T.p.88), is read as : ط^ط (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as س^ع (= $63^{\circ} 40'$ (N.))
and al-Khw. is here describing the Islands of the North-
Sea, so ط^ط may not be read as ط^ط (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.))
but as ط^ط (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

588 (1357) An Island.

Long. : ل^ل (T.p.88), is read as : ل^ل (= $37^{\circ} 30'$);
this Island is omitted in Suh.

ل^ل is the corrupt form of ل^ل.

589 (1358) An Island.

In place of the long. and lat. of the centre of the
Island, there is a lacuna in the Text and this Island is
omitted in Suh. Hence, the position of the Island may not
be ascertained merely on the basis of the area. This
Island is not shown on the Map.

590 (1361 - 1364) The Island of SAQĪDIYĀ.

Lat. : ط^ط (T.p. 88, S.No. 1362), is read as : ط^ط
(= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ط^ط (p.70, S.No.917).

Since the preceding lat. (of the starting point of the Island) is $\text{نظم} (= 59^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$, therefore نظم may not be read as $\text{نظم} (= 19^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ but as نظم ($= 59^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$).

(1363) Lat. : نظم (T. p. 88), is read as : نظم ($= 59^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : نظم (p.70, S.No.918).

As the preceding lat. is read as $\text{نظم} (= 59^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, نظم may stand for نظم alone.

(1361) Lat. : نظم (T. p. 89), is read as : نظم ($= 59^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : نظم (p. 70).

Here the coast-line covering the area of the Island goes back to the starting point (in the Text : نظم , see T. p. 88, S. No. 1361), so نظم is read as نظم .

591 (1365 - 1368) The Island of IMRĀTŪS.

Long. : نمک (T. p. 89, S.No. 1368), is read as: نمک ($= 54^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : نمک (p.70, S.No. 923).

The preceding long. is نون ($= 56^{\circ} 50'$), so نمک may stand only for نمک .

592 (1369 - 1372) The Island of IMRĀNŪS.

Lat. : نطن (T.p. 89, S.No. 1370), is read as : نطن ($= 59^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : نطن (p.71, S.No.925).

Since the preceding lat. is سای ($= 61^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$) and al-Khw. is here describing the Islands of the North Sea (the Northern most region of the world), so نطن

may not be read as نطن (= $19^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)) but as نطن (= $59^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)).

(1371) Long. : نوة (T. p. 89), is read as : نوة (= $58^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : نوة (p.71, S. No. 926).

The previous long. is نبل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$), so نوة may stand only for نوة (= $58^{\circ} 0'$) and not نوة (= $16^{\circ} 0'$).

(1372) Long. : نركه (T. p. 89), is read as : نركه (= $57^{\circ} 25'$); cf. Suh. long. : نركه (p.71, S.No. 927).

The preceding long. is read as نركه (= $57^{\circ} 25'$); ^{نوة (= $56^{\circ} 0'$), so نركه may stand, only for the second variation, نركه (= $17^{\circ} 25'$) is out of question here.}

The Islands of BAHR TANJA, MARTANIYA, IPRIQIYA

BARQA AL-SHAM (= Mediterranean Sea).

593 (1373) A round Island.

Long. : ع° (T.p.89), is read as : ع° (= $18^{\circ} 10'$);
this Island is omitted in Suh.

Al-Khw. is describing here the Islands of the Western Mediterranean (see the long. of the S. No. 1375) so ع° may be read either as ع° (= $13^{\circ} 10'$) or as ع° (= $18^{\circ} 10'$). If ع° (= $13^{\circ} 10'$) is preferred, then the Island would lie near the coast-line in such a manner that some part of the Island (with an area of 1° by 1°) from the Southern side, would lie out of the Sea; hence, ع° is wrong and the possibility remains only of ع° .

The lat. of this point : ع° (T. p. 89), is read as : ع° (= $33^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)).

The following lat. is ب° (= $32^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), therefore ع° is read as ع° ; otherwise ع° (= $38^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)) may also be taken as correct (with the long. : ع° not ع°) (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 1).

594 (1374) An Island.

Long. : ع° (T.p.89), is read as : ع° (= $18^{\circ} 30'$);
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as ع° (= $18^{\circ} 10'$)
and the following is ع° (= $20^{\circ} 0'$), secondly, if ع°

(= $13^{\circ} 30'$) is preferred, then the Island would lie out of the Sea (having its centre $40'$ away from the town of ^{سارا} towards the North (see the comment on the town, S. No. 193 and also the Map, Sec. D, Part 1); hence, ^{نخل} has been rejected as wrong.

595 (1377 - 1380) The Island of ^{قیلش}

Long. : ^{لب} (T.p. 90, S.No. 1378), is read as : ^{لب}
(= $32^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ^{لب} (p.71, S.No. 928).
^{لب} is the corruption of ^{لب}.

(1379) Long. : ^{لبک} (T. p. 90), is read as : ^{لبک}
(= $32^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : ^{لبک} (p.71, S.No. 930).
^{لبک} may stand only for ^{لبک}.

596 (1381 - 1384) The Island of SARHAS.

Lat. : ^{لن} (T.p. 90, S.No. 1383), is read as : ^{لن}
(= $35^{\circ} 50' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{لزن} (p.71, S.No. 934).
^{لن} is the corrupt form of ^{لن}

(1384) Lat. : ^{لزن} (T. p. 90), is read as : ^{لزن}
(= $37^{\circ} 50' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ^{لزنم} (p.71, S.No.935).
^{لزن} may stand only for ^{لزن}

597 (1385 - 1386) Four Islands.

Long. : ^{لب} (T.p. 90, S.No. 1385), is read as : ^{لب}
(= $32^{\circ} 0'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.
^{لب} is the corrupt form of ^{لب}

(1386) Long. : نزل (T.p. 90), is read as : نزل
 (= $37^{\circ} 20'$).

نزل may stand for نزل alone.

598 (1388) An Island.

Lat. : نزل (T.p.90), is read as : نزل ($37^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$);
 this land is omitted in Suh.

نزل is the corruption of نزل .

599 (1393 - 1396) The Island of فلوسين

This Island, according to the description of al-Khw., has in it a town, a mountain and also two rivers that come out of this mountain.

The town named : KALŪS (location : at long. : $33^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$, see T. p. 24, S. No.349; cf. Suh. a town, location : at long. : $33^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$, see p. 32, S. No. 294).

The mountain named : AŪRĀ (with its first edge placed at long. : $35^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$ and the second at long. : $35^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$, see T. pp. 54 - 55, S.Nos. 781 - 782; cf. Suh. the mountain named: ARMĀ (with its first edge at long. : $35^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$ and the second at long. : $35^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$, see pp. 98-99, S.Nos. 1271 - 1272).

As for the two rivers, both according to the description of al-Khw., come out of the above noted Mt., but the first river (having its source at long. : $35^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)}$, does not originate actually from this Mt. but 15 away from it towards the South (see

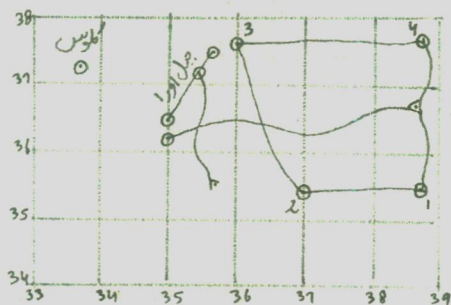
the details under : springs and rivers of the fifth
 cline); it flows into the Med. Sea at long. : $33^{\circ} 40'$,
 lat. : $36^{\circ} 35'$ (N.), see T. p. 127, S. Nos. 1933-1934;
 according to Suh., the source of this river lies at long. :
 $35^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 15'$ (N.) and the mouth at long. :
 $38^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), see p. 172, S. Nos.
 1933 - 1934). As for the second river, it comes out of
 this Mt. at long. : $35^{\circ} 25'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)
 and flows into the Med. Sea at long. : $35^{\circ} 45'$, lat. :
 $35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), see T. pp. 127 - 128, S. Nos. 1935-1936;
 according to Suh., the source of the river lies at long. :
 $35^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and it flows into the
 Med. Sea at long. : $35^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.),
 see p. 172, S. Nos. 1935 - 1936.

This Island has four different points : the long. :
 $\omega\epsilon$ (= $38^{\circ} 45'$), lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (= $35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$, lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (see T. p. 91, S. No.
 1393; cf. Suh. p. 72, S. No. 936); this is the starting
point. The second point lies at long. : $\lambda\delta$ (= $37^{\circ} 0'$),
 lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (= $35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. long. : $\lambda\delta$,
 lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (see T. p. 91, S. No. 1394; cf. Suh. p. 72,
 S. No. 937). The third point lies at long. : $\lambda\delta$
 (= $36^{\circ} 0'$), lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh.
 long. : $\lambda\delta$, lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (see T. p. 91, S. No. 1395;
 cf. Suh. p. 72, S. No. 938) and the fourth point lies
 at long. : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $38^{\circ} 45'$), lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (= $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. long. : $\omega\epsilon$, lat. : $\lambda\delta$ (see T. p. 91,
 S. No. 1396 ; cf. Suh. p. 72, S. No. 939). As for the
 second and the third points, both have the fixed readings
 with no other possible variation, but the first and the

fourth points are changeable, hence complicated.

If all the above readings are accepted as correct,

Fig. 1

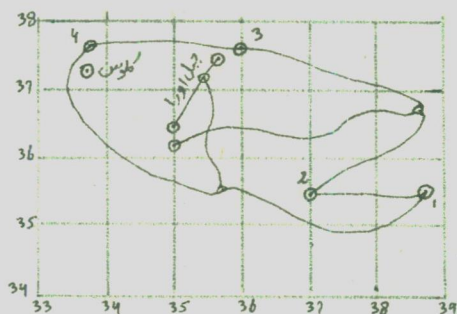


then the town, the mountain and both the rivers (except some part and the mouth of the first river) would lie out of the Island in the Med. Sea; hence some change would be needed in the readings of the points of the Island as

well as the rivers, because both the rivers, at a certain point, cross each other.

If the starting point remains at and the fourth (another changeable point) is read as at ($\approx 33^{\circ} 45'$),

Fig. 2

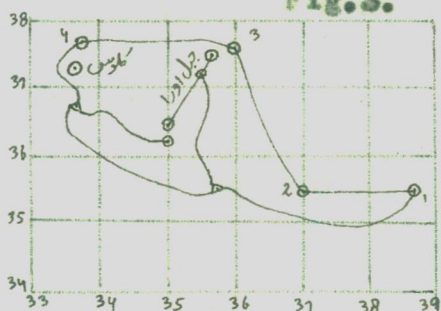


then the town, the Mt. and both the rivers would be placed in the Island but the problem of the crossing of the rivers remains unsolved.

Moreover, the passing of the coast-line is still defective, i.e., some readings are yet to be changed (see figure 2).

If the long. of the mouth of the first river, rt is

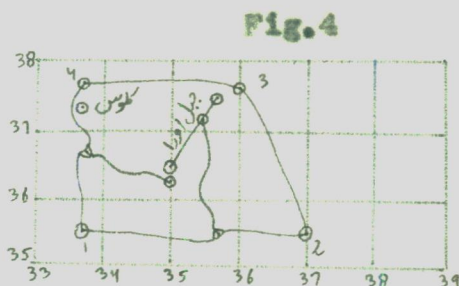
Fig. 3.



read as rt ($\approx 33^{\circ} 40'$), then the problem of the river would be solved but the passing of the coast-line : from 4th to the first point, would still

need some change because from the mouth of the second river upto the starting point, as described above (see the Fig. 3) it is unnecessarily curved in the shape of the scoop and al-khw. does not describe it so.

If the reading of the starting point, $\omega \epsilon$ is also read as $\omega \epsilon$ (= $33^{\circ} 45'$), then the last problem of the coast-line also becomes solved and the Island acquires the shape which is correct from every point of view; so Fig.4



is shown on the Map (see Sec. D, Part 2).

600 (1408 - 1411) An Island.

Long. of the starting point : $\omega \epsilon$ (T.p.91, S. No. 1408) is read as : $\omega \epsilon$ (= $45^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\omega \epsilon$ (p. 72, S. No. 943).

$\omega \epsilon$ is the corruption of $\omega \epsilon$.

601 (1412 - 1413) Five small Islands.

Long. : $\omega \epsilon$ (T. p. 92, S.No. 1412), is read as : $\omega \epsilon$ (= $47^{\circ} 50'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.

$\omega \epsilon$ is the corrupt form of $\omega \epsilon$.

Lat. : $\omega \epsilon$ (T.p.92), is read as : $\omega \epsilon$ ($31^{\circ} 50' (N.)$).

$\omega \epsilon$ may stand only for $\omega \epsilon$

602 (1414 - 1418) An Island.

Long. : $\omega \epsilon$ (T.p.92, S.No. 1416), is read as : $\omega \epsilon$

(= $51^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : ناك (p. 72, S. No. 949).

The preceding long. is مطاك (= $49^{\circ} 20'$), so ناك may stand only for ناك (= $51^{\circ} 20'$).

603 (1419) Ten small Islands.

Lat. : لرك (T.p. 92), is read as : لرك (= $37^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); these Islands are omitted in Suh.

لرك may have only one possible reading, لرك (= $37^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

604 (1420) The Island of كوس.

Lat. : كع (T.p. 92) is read as : كع (= $33^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كع (p. 72, S. No. 952).

If كع (= $38^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the Island would lie out of the Med. Sea; it is obviously wrong (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

605 (1421) The Island of HARNIS.

Lat. : لب (T.p. 92), is read as : لب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 72, S. No. 953).

لب may stand only for لب

606 (1422) An Island.

Long. : ع (T. p. 92), is read as : ع (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is نام (= $51^{\circ} 40'$) and if the second variation, ع (= $58^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as

correct then, in both the cases, whether the lat. of the point (in the Text : جٲ), is read as $\text{جٲ} (= 33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) or as $\text{جٲ} (= 38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), the Island would lie out of the Sea (Med. Sea). Hence the possibility remains only of بٲ (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

The lat. of this point : جٲ (T.p.92) is read as : $\text{جٲ} (= 33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{بٲ} (= 32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and if $\text{جٲ} (= 38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, the Island would lie out of the Med. Sea, 30' away from the town of 'AMMŪRIYA (see the description of the town, T.p. 25, S. No. 361; cf. Suh. p. 34, S.No. 323) towards the North. Hence, جٲ is out of question (see also the above comment on the long.).

607 (1423) An Island.

Lat. : جٲ (T.p.92), is read as: $\text{جٲ} (= 33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as : $\text{جٲ} (= 33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and the following is $\text{جٲ} (= 34^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and if جٲ is accepted as correct, the Island would lie out of the Med. Sea at a mountain, passing by the country of LŪQIYA (see the comment on the country, S. No. 1570 and also the Mt. S. Nos. 789 - 790). See the Map, Sec.D, Part 2.

607 (1425 - 1429) The Island of QIBRIS (Cyprus).

Lat. : لهٲ (T.p. 93, S.No. 1429), is read as : لهٲ (= 35⁰ 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لهٲ (p.73, S.No.958).

لهيه is preferred & not only on the basis of Suh. but also on the ground that if لهه (the second variation of لهه) is taken as correct then the Island, expanding 40' towards the North, would cross even the extreme Northern limit of the Med. Sea; since it is obviously wrong, therefore لهيه is preferred as correct.

608 (1430)- 1432) An Island.

Long. : ميل (T. p. 93, S.No. 1431), is read as : ميل
 (= 47° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : ميل (p.73, S.No. 960).
 ميل is the corrupt form of ميل.

The Islands of BAHR AL-QULZUM (Red Sea).

609 (1434) An Island.

Long. : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.93), is read as : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (p. 73, S. No. 962).

As the starting point of BAHR AL-QULZUM (Red Sea) lies at long. : $55^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 74, S. No. 1121; cf. Suh. p. 59, S. No. 707) and the following long. is $60^{\circ} 0'$, therefore $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ may be read either as $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 40'$) or as $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (= $58^{\circ} 40'$) (the other two variations, $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ and $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ are out of question here). out of the first two readings, if $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 40'$) is taken as correct, then the Island would lie out of the Red Sea, even beyond the river NILE, about $2^{\circ} 20'$ towards the West and $40'$ away from the LÜTHIYÄ Mt. in the same direction (see T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 617 - 618; cf. Suh. pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1107 - 1108). Hence it is out of question.

610 (1440) An Island.

Lat. : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.94), is read as : $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ (= $17^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
this Island is omitted in Suh.

$\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$ is the corruption of $\text{ر}^{\text{ع}}$.

611 (1442) An Island.

Long. : $\text{س}^{\text{ج}}$ (T.p.94), is read as : $\text{س}^{\text{ج}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : جـ (p. 73, S. No. 964).

If جـ (= $68^{\circ} 30'$) is accepted as correct, then the Island would lie about 7° away from the coast-line (of the Red Sea) towards the East; hence it is rejected as wrong.

The lat. of this point : جـ (T. p. 94) is read as : جـ (= $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : جـ (p.73).

If جـ is accepted as correct, even then the Island would lie out of the Sea, about $1^{\circ} 30'$ away from the coast-line towards the East between the town of the Prophet and MIDYAN (see the description of the towns, T. p. 13, S. Nos. 162 and 164; cf. Suh. pp. 21 - 22, S. Nos. 127 and 129). Hence, جـ is read as جـ .

612 (1443) An Island.

Long. : سـ (T.p. 94) is read as : سـ (= $62^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سـ (p. 73, S.No. 965).

سـ is the corrupt form of سـ .

613 (1444) An Island.

Lat. : وـ (T.p.94) is read as : وـ (= $15^{\circ} 50'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : وـ (pp. 73 - 74, S. No. 966).

The preceding lat. is $20^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and the following one is read as $13^{\circ} 50'$ (N.), therefore وـ may stand only for وـ .

614 (1445) An Island.

Lat. : وـ (with a faint but readable dot of the

letter ٧ (T. p. 94), is read as : ٧ (= $13^{\circ} 50'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ٧ (p. 74, S. No. 1445).

The second variation , ٧ may also be accepted as correct, but the preferred reading is ٧ (exactly the same as found in the Text, because the dot of ٧ is quite visible); the following reading (lat. : $13^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) may also be referred as an argument.

615 (1446) An Island.

Long. : ٧ (T.p. 94) is read as : ٧ (= $62^{\circ} 0'$);
this Island is omitted in Suh.

٧ may stand only for ٧ .

The lat. of this point : ٧ (T. p. 94), is read
as : ٧ (= $13^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)).

Since the author is here describing the Islands, from the North to the South (i.e., from the Red Sea to the Green Sea (Indian Ocean)), secondly, the following lat. is $10^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), therefore to retain continuity with those of previous and the following lats., ٧ is read as ٧ and not as ٧ (though ٧ (= $18^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) may also be an acceptable reading).

616 (1448) An Island.

Long. : ٧ (T. p. 94), is read as : ٧
(= $62^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : ٧ (p.74, S.No. 969).

٧ may stand for ٧ alone.

Islands belonging to BAHR AL-AKHḌAR and (the Seas of)
AL-SIND, AL-HIND AND AL-SĪN.

617 (1452) An Island.

Lat. : زى (T. p. 94), is read as : زى
 (= $7^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); this Island is omitted in Suh.
 زى is the corruption of زى .

618 (1453 - 1455) An Island.

Long. : عزّة (T.p.94, S.No. 1454), is read as : عزّة
 (= $77^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : عوه (p. 74, S.No. 974).
 عزّة may stand only for عزّة .

The lat. of this point : علا (T. p. 94), is read as: علا
 (= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : علا (p. 74).

The previous lat. is عك (= $8^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) and the
 following, علا (= $9^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so علا may not be read
 as علا (= $51^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as علا (= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

619 (1456) Seven Islands.

Long. : علا (T.p.95), is read as علا (= $82^{\circ} 0'$);
 these Islands are omitted in Suh.

علا may stand for either علا (= $82^{\circ} 0'$)
 or علا (= $102^{\circ} 0'$); since the previous long. is علا
 (= $74^{\circ} 30'$) and the following, علا (= $87^{\circ} 0'$),
 so علا may have no other possible reading except علا .

The lat. of this point : دول (T.p. 95), is read as : دول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

The preceding lat. is حک (= $8^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so دول may not be read as نول (= $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

620 (1457) Island of AL-MĪDH and it is al-Karal.

Long. : فره (T.p.95), is read as : فره (= $87^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : فره (p. 74, S.No. 976).

فره may stand only for فره

The lat. of this point : سبه (T. p. 95), is read as : سبه (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); of. Suh. lat. : سبه (p. 74).

The preceding lat. is read as دول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); so سبه may have no other possible reading except سبه .

621 (1458) An Island.

Lat. : يزل (T.p.95), is read as : يزل (= $17^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The previous lat. is read as سبه (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so يزل may stand for يزل alone.

622 (1459) An Island.

Lat. : حک (T.p.95), is read as: حک (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : حک (p. 74, S. No. 977).

The preceding lat. is read as يزل (= $17^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so حک may stand only for حک .

623 (1460) An Island.

Lat. : حک (T.p. 95), is read as : حک (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));

this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 18^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$, so ع would also be read as ع° and not as ع° .

624 (1461) An Island.

Lat. : ع° (T.p.95), is read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 13^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 18^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, so ع may be read either as $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 13^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ or as $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 18^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$. If $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 18^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ is preferred then the Island would lie on the north-eastern coast-line of the previously described Island (see T.p. 95, S. No. 1458 and also the Map, Sec. C, Part 4); hence the second variation is taken as correct.

625 (1462) An Island.

Lat. : ع° (T.p.95), is read as: $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 13^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)})$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 13^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)})$ and the following is $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 8^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, so ع (being discussed here) would also be read as ع° and not as $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 13^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)})$ (see also the comment on the preceding Island).

626 (1464) An Island.

Long. : ع° (t.p.95), is read as : $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 103^{\circ} 10')$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is $\text{ع}^{\circ} (= 101^{\circ} 10')$ and the

following, $\text{ق}^{\circ} \text{ا} (= 101^{\circ} 0')$, so $\text{ح}^{\circ} \text{ج}$ may not be read as $\text{ح}^{\circ} \text{ج} (= 83^{\circ} 10')$ but as $\text{ح}^{\circ} \text{ج} (= 103^{\circ} 10')$.

The lat. of this point : س° (T. p. 95), is read as : $\text{س}^{\circ} (= 17^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

Since the preceding lat. is $\text{ع}^{\circ} \text{ح} (= 8^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, so س° may stand for س° and not $\text{س}^{\circ} (= 57^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

627 (1466) An Island.

Long. : د° (T.p.95), is read as : $\text{د}^{\circ} (= 104^{\circ} 0')$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The previous long. is $\text{ق}^{\circ} \text{ا} (= 101^{\circ} 0')$, so د° may not be read as $\text{د}^{\circ} (= 84^{\circ} 0')$ but as $\text{د}^{\circ} (= 104^{\circ} 0')$.

The lat. of the same point : ك° (T. p. 95), is read as : $\text{ك}^{\circ} (= 15^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$.

The preceding point lies just on the Equator, therefore this lat. (belonging to the North of the Equator) may not be read as $\text{ك}^{\circ} (= 55^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$; the possibility remains only of $\text{ك}^{\circ} (= 15^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$.

628 (1467) An Island.

Long. : م° (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{م}^{\circ} (= 104^{\circ} 40')$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The previous long. is read as $\text{د}^{\circ} (= 104^{\circ} 0')$, so م° may stand only for م° .

The lat. of this point : ب° (T. p. 96), is read as : $\text{ب}^{\circ} (= 12^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

As the preceding lat. is read as $\text{ك}^{\circ} (= 15^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$, therefore ب° may stand only for ب° .

629 (1468) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p.96), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ (= $105^{\circ} 0'$);
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ (= $104^{\circ} 40'$),
so $\overline{\omega}$ may have only one possible reading, $\overline{\omega}$.

630 (1469) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p.96), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ (= $107^{\circ} 30'$);
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\omega}$ (= $105^{\circ} 0'$)
and the following is $\overline{\omega}$ (= $110^{\circ} 40'$), so $\overline{\omega}$ may
represent $\overline{\omega}$ only.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\omega}$ (T. p. 96), is read
as : $\overline{\omega}$ (= $12^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

As the preceding lat. is $\overline{\omega}$ (= $8^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)),
so $\overline{\omega}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\omega}$.

631 (1470) An Island.

Lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (T. p. 96), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$
(= $13^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (p.75, S.No.979).

The preceding lat. is read as $\overline{\omega}$ (= $12^{\circ} 40'$ (N.))
and secondly, if $\overline{\omega}$ (= $18^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) is taken as
correct, then the Island would lie out of the Indian Ocean,
having its centre 48' away from a river towards the South-East
(this river comes out of the QUINDION Mt., see the commentary
on the Mt. S.Nos. 717 - 718; for the river see T. p. 21,
S. Nos. 1837 - 1840; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos.1842 - 1845
and also see the Map, Sec. C, Part 4); hence, $\overline{\omega}$ is

read as correct.

632 (1472) A square Island.

Lat. : ب° (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{ب}^\circ (= 2^\circ 0' \text{ (N.)})$;
of. Suh. lat. : ب° (p. 75, S. No. 920).

ب° is the corruption of ب° .

633 (1473) An Island.

Long. : قبيل (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{قبيل} (= 112^\circ 30')$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The previous long. is $\text{قط}^\circ (= 109^\circ 0')$, so قبيل
may not be read as $\text{قبيل} (= 152^\circ 30')$.

634 (1474) An Island.

Long. : قيدك (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{قيدك} (= 114^\circ 20')$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\text{قبيل} (= 112^\circ 30')$,
so to be in continuity with the previous longs., قيدك may
represent قيدك only; $\text{قيدك} (= 154^\circ 20')$ is rejected as
wrong.

635 (1475) An Island.

Long. : قيدل (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{قيدل} (= 114^\circ 30')$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\text{قيدك} (= 114^\circ 20')$,
so قيدل may stand for قيدل and not $\text{قيدل} (= 154^\circ 30')$.

The lat. of this point : ب° (T. p. 96), is read
as : $\text{ب}^\circ (= 11^\circ 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

As the previous lat. is $\text{بم} (= 9^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$,
so لم may stand only for يام .

636 (1476) An Island.

Long. : قنزل (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{قنزل} (= 117^{\circ} 30')$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

To be in continuity with the previous longs., قنزل may
not be read as $\text{قنزل} (= 157^{\circ} 30')$.

The lat. of this point : سم (T. p. 96), is read
as : $\text{يبم} (= 12^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{يام} (= 11^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$,
so سم may stand for يبم and not $\text{نم} (= 52^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

637 (1477) An Island.

Lat. : ب (T.p.96), is read as: $\text{ب} (= 2^{\circ} 0' \text{ (S.)})$;
cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p. 75, S. No. 981).

ب is the corrupt form of ب .

678 (1478) An Island.

Lat. : ب (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{ب} (= 3^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding lat. is read as $\text{ب} (= 2^{\circ} 0' \text{ (S.)})$
and the following is $\text{ب} (= 4^{\circ} 0' \text{ (S.)})$, so ب
($= 8^{\circ} 0' \text{ (S.)}$) may not be an acceptable reading.

679 (1479) An Island.

Long. : قنب (T.p.96), is read as : $\text{قنب} (= 112^{\circ} 0')$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The previous long. is قی (= $110^{\circ} 0'$) and the following, قیل (= $114^{\circ} 30'$), so قبه may not be read as قنب (= $152^{\circ} 0'$).

680 (1481) An Island.

Long. : قح (T.p.96), is read as : قح (= $113^{\circ} 40'$); this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is قیل (= $114^{\circ} 30'$), so قح may stand for either قح (= $113^{\circ} 40'$) or قح (= $118^{\circ} 40'$); if قح is preferred, then the Island would lie close to the Northern coast-line of the Island of AL-'AQARIB (see the commentary, S. Nos. 1482 - 1492) and it is not so described by al-Khw.; the following long. (of the starting point of the Island of AL-'AQARIB) may also be referred as an argument.

The lat. of this point : ر (T. p. 96), is read as ر (= $7^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).

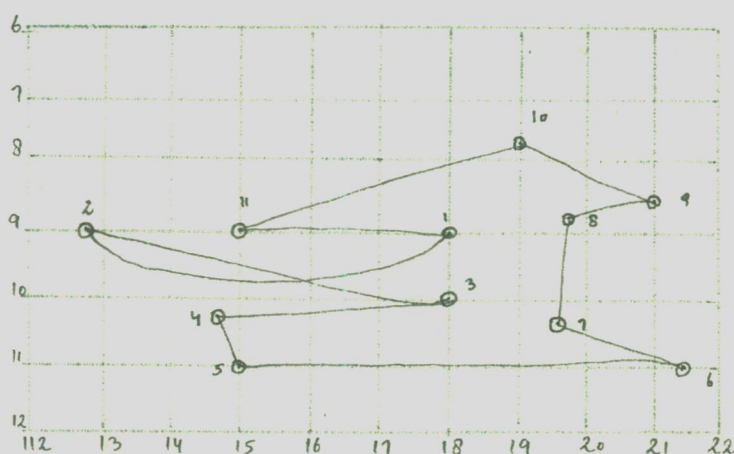
ر is the corruption of ر.

681 (1482 - 1492) The Island of AL-'AQARIB.

Long. : قح (T. p. 96, S.No. 1482), is read as : قح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. lat. : ح (S.No.983,p.75).

The preceding long. is read as قح (= $113^{\circ} 40'$), so قح may either be read as قح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$) or as قح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$). If قح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$) is preferred, then from the starting point (being discussed here, see No. 1, in the Fig. 1), passing to the second point (see No. 2, in the Fig. 1) at long. : $112^{\circ} 50'$,

Fig. 1



the coast-line, no doubt, would have the shape of a mantle, as described by the author, but from the second point passing to the third one (see No. 3, in the Fig. 1), the Northern and Southern coast-lines of the Island

come nearer to each other to such extent that the drawing would be taken as wrong and secondly, at the end of the description of the Island of AL-'AQARIB, when the coast-line covering the area of the Island comes back to the starting point, Suh. gives the long. as قبح, so قبح is read as قبح and not as قبح.

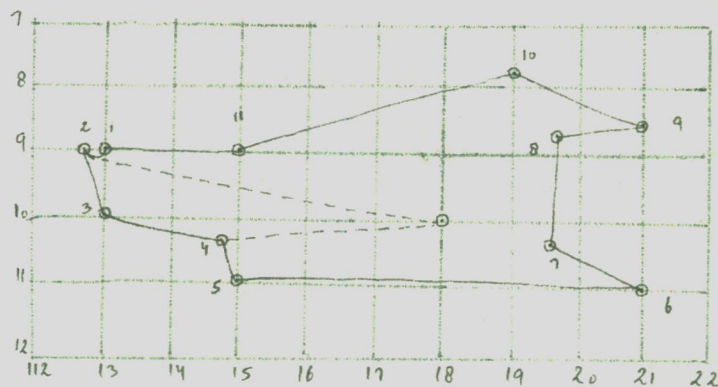
(1483) Long. : قبح (T. p. 97), is read as : قبح
(= 112° 50'); cf. Suh. long. : قبح (p.75, S.No. 984).

The preceding long. is read as قبح (= 113° 0'), so قبح may represent قبح only, the second variation, قبح (= 152° 50') is out of question here.

(1484) Long. : قبح (T. p. 97), is read as : قبح
(= 113° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قبح (p.75, S.No. 985).

On the basis of the previous longs., قبح may be read either as قبح or as قبح; if قبح is taken as correct, then the problem of the coast-line would be solved

Fig. 2



(see the Fig. 2, Nos. 1 - 2) and the position of the point No. 3 (under discussion) also be fixed to a certain extent, but as the preceding long. is read

as قيب (= $112^{\circ} 50'$) and the following one is read as قيرم (= $114^{\circ} 40'$) and as the dot of the letter ح is read in Suh., therefore ح is read as ح (see the Fig. 2, No. 3, the visible line shows the correct shape of the Island). In case ح is preferred, the Western part of the Island would acquire a wrong shape (see the Fig. 2, the dotted line shows the corrupt form of some part of the Island (see the Map, Sec. B, parts 4 - 5). Hence the possibility^{remains} only of ح.

(1485) Long. : قيرم (T. p. 97), is read as : قيرم (= $114^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيرم (p. 75, S. No. 986).

The previous long. is read as ح, so قيرم may not be read as قيرم (= $154^{\circ} 40'$) but only as قيرم (= $114^{\circ} 40'$).

(1486) Long. : قيه (T. p. 97), is read as : قيه (= $115^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيه (p. 75, S. No. 987).

The preceding long. is read as قيرم (= $114^{\circ} 40'$), so قيه may not be read as قيه (= $155^{\circ} 0'$) but as قيه.

(1487) Lat. : لا (T. p. 97), is read as : لا

(= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يا (p. 75, S.No. 988).

Since the preceding lat. is يا (= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)) and al-Khw. does not describe the region beyond the lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ South of the Equator, so يا may stand only for يا (no question of يا (= $51^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).

(1488) Long. : قطل (T. p. 97), is read as : قطل (= $119^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطل (p.75, S. No. 989).
// To be in continuity with the previous and the following longs., قطل may stand only for قطل ; the second variation, قنطل (= $159^{\circ} 30'$) is rejected as wrong.

(1489) Long. : قبطم (T. p. 97), is read as : قبطم (= $119^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبطم (p.75, S.No. 990).

Since the preceding long. is read as قطل (= $119^{\circ} 30'$), therefore قبطم may represent قبطم only; the following long. may also be referred as an argument in support (see the point under S. No. 1490).

(1491) Long. : قبطه (T. p. 97), is read as : قبطه (= $119^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبطه (p. 76, S. No.992).

The previous long. is قبطه (= $121^{\circ} 0'$), so قبطه may have only one possible reading, namely, قبطه (the second variation, قنطه (= $159^{\circ} 0'$) is rejected as wrong.

The lat. of this point : ن (T.p. 97), is read as: ن (= $7^{\circ} 50'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ن (p. 76).

ن is the corruption of ن .

(1492) Long. : قبيهه (T. p. 97), is read as: قبيهه

(= $115^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قمره (p.76, S.No. 993).

The preceding long. is read as قبط (= $119^{\circ} 0'$),
so قد may not be read as قده (= $155^{\circ} 0'$).

681 (1482) (see above). Long : قح (T.p.97), is read

as : قح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قح (p.76).

Here the coast-line, covering the area of the Island reaches the starting point (in the Text : قح , read as : قح , see the comment on the point), so قح (under discussion) is also read as قح , it is corroborated with that given by Suh.

682 (1493 - 1505) The Island of SARANDĪB (Ceylon).

Long. (of the starting point) : قوك (T.p.97, S.No. 1493), is read as : قيوك (= $116^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قوك (p. 76, S. No. 994).

The preceding long. is read as : قح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$)
and the following one (in the Text : قح), is read
as قح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$), so قوك may represent قيوك only.

(1494) Long. : قح (T. p. 97), is read as : قح
(= $118^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قح (p.76, S.No.995).

Al-Khw. says that from the preceding point reaching this one, the coast-line passes by the mouth of the river

اروس (this river under : Springs and rivers of the first
clime, is named as اروس . It comes out of the MĀLĀ Mt.

(see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 586 - 587) and flows
into the Indian Ocean; its source lies at long. : $121^{\circ} 30'$,
lat. : $2^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and the mouth at long. : $117^{\circ} 40'$,

lat. : $2^{\circ} 40'$ (S.), see T. p. 112, S. Nos. 1700-1701; cf. Suh. p. 157, S. Nos. 1708 - 1709). As the mouth of the river lies at long. : $117^{\circ} 40'$ and the coast-line passes towards the South-East, therefore قبح may not be read as قبح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point : ج (T. p. 97), is read as : ج (= $3^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.76).

If ج (= $8^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)) is accepted as correct, then the point would lie in the Island of AL-'AQARIB (see T. pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1482 - 1492; cf. Suh. pp.75-76, S. Nos. 983 - 993); hence it is obviously wrong.

(1495) Lat. : ج (T. p. 97), is read as : ج (= $3^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.76, S. No.996).

Here, ج (= $8^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)) may not be accepted as correct because from the preceding point up to here, the coast-line passes in the shape of a mantle, so it should pass increasing a little towards the North and not to the South (making a curve towards the land). If the coast-line, from the lat. : $8^{\circ} 20'$ (S.) up to the following point, acquires the shape of a big mantle, then at least one of the three Islands (lying from long. : $119^{\circ} 0'$ to $124^{\circ} 30'$ towards the East at lat. : $5^{\circ} 0'$ (S.), see T. p. 98, S. Nos. 1506 - 1507) would be affected and it should however be noted that these Islands have fixed positions. Since, according to the description of al-Khw., the coast-line passes from the South-West to the North-East towards the base of the town of AGHNA^{*} (located at long. : قبح , read as : قبح (= $122^{\circ} 0'$), lat. : ج (= $3^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)), see

T. p. 3, S.No. 2; this town is omitted in Suh.), therefore ج (the lat. of the coast-line) may not be accepted as correct. It is also to be noted that from S.No.1494 to 1497 (except the S. No. 1496) the coast-line passes at lat. : $3^{\circ} 20'$ (S.), so just to indicate the direction of the coast-line, an arbitrary point is placed on the Map at lat. : $3^{\circ} 20'$ (S.) below the town of AGHNĀ* because here, the coast-line acquires the shape of a mantle in the true sense, otherwise from the town of SANDŪNĀ up to the point, S. No. 1498 (near the town of BARQĀNĀ), throughout the way, the coast-line is in the shape of a mantle. It should be emphasized that in the Island of SARANDĪB the mantles have a lighter curve comparatively (see S. Nos. 1498 - 1499 here the coast-line is also in the shape of a mantle).

(1496) Lat. : ج (T. p. 97), is read as : ج
(= $3^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.76, S.No.997).

Reaching this point, the coast-line passes by the base of the town of AGHNĀ* (located at long. : $122^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $3^{\circ} 0'$ (S.), see T. p. 3, S. No. 2 and since the lat. of the town is described by the author (in the Text : ج) as $3^{\circ} 0'$ (S.) and the point lies 30 away from the town towards the West, so the lat. of the town of AGHNĀ* would also be read as ج ($3^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see the Map, Sec. B, Part 5 and also the comment on the preceding point).

(1497) Lat. : ج (T. pp. 97 - 98), is read as : ج
(= $3^{\circ} 20'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج (p.76, S.No.998).

See the comment on the previous lat., S. No. 1495.

(1498) Long. 1 تکدل (T. p. 98), is read as : تکدل
(= $124^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : تکدل (p.76, S.No.999).
تکدل is the corruption of تکدل.

The lat. of the same point : بن (T. p. 98), is read
as : بن (= $2^{\circ} 50'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. Lat. : بن (p.76).
بن is the corrupt form of بن.

(1499) Long. 1 تکدی (T.p. 98), is read as : تکدی
(= $125^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : تکدی (p.76, S.No. 1000).
تکدی is the corruption of تکدی.

(1500) Long. : تکدک (T.p. 98), is read as : تکدک
(= $124^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : تکدک (p.77, S. No.1001).
تکدک may represent تکدک only.

(1501) Long. : تکدی (T.p. 98), is read as : تکدی
(= $125^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : تکدی (p.77, S.No.1002).
تکدی may stand only for تکدی.

(1503) Lat. : یپل (T.p. 98), is read as : یپل
(= $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : یپل (p.77, S.No.1004).

The preceding lat. is ون (= $6^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)), so یپل may stand only for یپل. The coast-line, from the preceding point reaches here and passes by the mouth of the river Ganges (of Ceylon, see T.p. 113, S.No. 1704 - 1705; cf. Suh. p. 157, S. Nos. 1712 - 1713), then passes by the mouth of the river ناسس (see the comment on the river ناسس, S.

Nos. 1706 - 1707) and then passes by a base of the town of QALAMĀDHĪ (see T. p. 7, S.No. 53; cf. Suh. p. 14, S.No. 31), so نبل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), the second variation of نبل is rejected as wrong.

(1504) Long. : قطه (T. p. 98), is read as : قيطه (= $119^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطه (p.77, S.No. 1005).

The preceding long. is قكه (= $125^{\circ} 0'$), so قطه may have only one possible reading, namely, قيطه, the second variation, قنطه (= $159^{\circ} 0'$) is out of question here.

The lat. of this point : س (T.p. 98), is read as: يب (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سه (p. 77).

As the previous lat. is read as يبل (= $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), therefore س (being discussed here) may not be read as نب (= $52^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

(1505) Long. : قحك (T.p. 98), is read as : قحك (= $118^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قحك (p.77, S.No.1006).

Since the preceding long. is read as قيطه (= $119^{\circ} 0'$) and since the coast-line, covering the area of the Island, comes back to the starting point (from the North towards the South) and a little to the South-West (i.e. 50' away from the point towards the West and 20' towards the South), the coast-line passes by a little swamp (adjacent to the sea-coast at long. : $117^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $6^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) ; see T.p. 112, S. No. 1699; cf. Suh. p.158, S. No.1707), so قحك may not be read as قحك (= $113^{\circ} 20'$).

(1493) Long. : قيوک (T. p. 98), is read as : قيوک
(= $116^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيوک (p. 77).

This is the starting point, and the coast-line ,
covering the total area of Ceylon, comes back on the
Equator, so قيوک is also read as قيوک (see the commentary
on the starting point).

683 (1506 - 1507) Three Islands.

Long. : قيوک (T. p. 98, S.No. 1506), is read as: قيوک
(= $119^{\circ} 0'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as قيوک (= $116^{\circ} 20'$)
and the long. of the following point is read as : قيوک
(= $124^{\circ} 30'$), so قيوک may stand only for قيوک (= $119^{\circ} 0'$).
Between the two longs. ($119^{\circ} 0' - 124^{\circ} 30'$, covering
the distance of $5^{\circ} 30'$) these three Islands (with an
area of 1 by 1 each) are placed at lat.: $5^{\circ} 0'$ (S.).

These Islands are also referred in the commentary on
the Islands of SARANDĪB (see the point : S. No. 1495
and also the Map, Sec. B, Part 5).

(1507) Long. : قيوک (T.p. 98), is read as : قيوک
(= $124^{\circ} 30'$).

قيوک is the corruption of قيوک.

684 (1508) Long. : قيوک (T.p. 98), is read as : قيوک
(= $129^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيوک (p.77, S.No.1007).
قيوک may represent قيوک only.

685 (1509) An Island.

Long. : قيوک (T.p.98), is read as: قيوک (= $133^{\circ} 0'$);

this Island is omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\text{قج}}$ may be read either as $\overline{\text{قج}} (= 133^{\circ} 0')$ or as $\overline{\text{قج}} (= 138^{\circ} 0')$; if $\overline{\text{قج}}$ is preferred as correct, then the Island would be placed at the point, where already the Island of AL-'URAT exists; then some Northern part of the Island, crossing the extreme Southern limit of the Island of AL-'URAT, would reach the limits of another Island (see the comment on the Island, S.No. 1515 and also the Map, Sec. C, Part 5), so $\overline{\text{قج}}$ is rejected as wrong and the possibility remains only of $\overline{\text{قج}}$.

The lat. of this point : بی (T. p. 98), is read as : $\text{بی} (= 11^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$.

The preceding lat. is جہ ($= 5^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$), so بی may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{بی} (= 11^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)})$.

686 (1510) An Island.

Long. : قج (T.p.98), is read as: $\text{قج} (= 133^{\circ} 30')$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

قج may be read either as $\text{قج} (= 133^{\circ} 30')$ or as $\text{قج} (= 138^{\circ} 30')$. Both the readings may be correct, but as the preceding long. is read as $133^{\circ} 0'$ and the following longs. (belonging to the ten Islands in a group) are read as $129^{\circ} 0'$, $134^{\circ} 0'$ and $132^{\circ} 0'$ (see the following comment), therefore قج is read as قج .

687 (1511 - 1513) Ten Islands.

Long. : $\overline{\text{قك}}$ (T.p. 98, S.No. 1511), is read as : $\overline{\text{قك}} (= 129^{\circ} 0')$; these Islands are omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\text{قك}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{قك}}$.

(1512) Long. : قلده (T.p. 98), is read as : قلده
(= $134^{\circ} 0'$).

قلده may represent قلده only.

In between the above two longs., covering the distance of 5° , ten Islands, each with an area of 1° by 1° , are placed on the Map in a group at the following centre (lat. $2^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).

(1513) Long. : (of the centre) : قلب (T.p.98-99), is read as : قلب (= $132^{\circ} 0'$).

قلب may stand only for قلب.

The lat. of this point : ب (T. p. 98), is read as : ب (= $2^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).

ب is the corrupt form of ب.

But there arises a problem; the long. : $132^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $2^{\circ} 0'$ (S.) (as mentioned above) is not the exact centre of the group of ten Islands, it increases ^{by} 1° towards the West; it is also to be noted that the centre of the Islands has fixed readings (see the Islands on the Map, Sec. B, part 5).

688 (1514) A round Island.

Long. : قلب (T. p. 99), is read as : قلب (= $132^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قلب (p. 77, S. No. 1008).

قلب is the corrupt form of قلب.

689 (1515) The Island of AL-URAT (square in size).

Lat. : ع (T.p.99), is read as : ع (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 77, S. No. 1009).

The preceding lat. is $\text{J} \text{C}$ ($= 8^{\circ} 30'$ (S.)), so C may either be read as C ($= 13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) or as C ($= 18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); if C ($= 18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is taken as correct, then the centre of the Island would lie $18'$ away from the delta of the river Ganges towards the South and the Island (with an area of 4° by 3°) have its Northern area (covering $1^{\circ} 12'$) out of the coast-line towards the North among the branch rivers of the Ganges; since it is out of question, therefore C is read as C (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 5).

690 (1516) The Island of AL-ZANJ (square in size).

Long. (of the centre of the Island) : C (T.p.98), is read as : C ($= 138^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long.: C (p. 77, S. No. 1010).

C may be read either as C ($= 133^{\circ} 0'$) or as C ($= 138^{\circ} 0'$). Since, according to the description of al-Khw., the coast-line, covering the area of the Island, passes by the mouths of two rivers (out of these two rivers a river under : Springs and rivers of the first clime, is described by the author : a spring while the second : a river). In this Island, a spring starts at long. : $138^{\circ} 0'$ lat. : $4^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at long. : $138^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $1^{\circ} 0'$ (N.). A river comes out of this spring at long. : $138^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $2^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at long. : $136^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $2^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 113, S. Nos. 1712 - 1715; cf. Suh. p. 77, S. Nos. 1720 - 1723). The longs. of the source and the mouth of this spring, C and also the long. of the starting point

of the river, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ confirm the long. of the centre of the Island (being discussed here) also as $\overline{\text{ع}}$; as said above the long. of the centre in Suh. is also $\overline{\text{ع}}$. Besides so many evidences these readings are equally confusing : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is repeated so many times, but every time it may also be read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $133^{\circ} 0'$), and if it is taken as correct, the Island would be placed 5° away (from the position of the Island shown on the Map) towards the West; but the mouth of the river, being at long. : $136^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $2^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) solves the problem. If the long. of the centre of the Island is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $133^{\circ} 0'$) then the mouth of the river would be placed at $30'$ away even from the extreme limit of the Island towards the East into the Ocean, and if, for the sake of the mouth, the coast-line is drawn as increasing by $30'$ towards the East, then the Island (with an area of four and a half degrees by four and a half degrees) would either have 5 degrees in place of four and a half degrees or in case the area remains the same, then the centre of the Island would loose its position half degree towards the West. Consequently, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (under discussion) is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ and, considering all aspects, it is correct (see the Map, Sec. B, Part 5). The preceding long. may also be referred as an argument.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 99), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $3^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 77).

Since the spring, belonging to the Island of AL-ZANJ, starts at lat. : $4^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Indian Ocean at lat. : $1^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and a river also belonging to this Island comes out of this spring at lat. : $2^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)

and flows into the Ocean at lat. : $2^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), so the lat. of the centre of the Island may not be accepted as $8^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see the above comment also).

691 (1517) An Island.

Long. : قبه (T.p.99), is read as : قبه ($= 142^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قبه (p. 77, S. No. 1011).
 قبه may represent قبه only.

692 (1518 - 1520) Five Islands.

Long. : قمن (T. p. 99, S.No. 1518), is read as: قمن
($= 140^{\circ} 50'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.
 قمن is the corruption of قمن .

(1519) Long. : قمر (T. p. 99), is read as : قمر
($= 144^{\circ} 20'$).
 قمر may stand for قمر alone.

Between the above two longs., covering the distance of 4° , five Islands with an area of two-thirds of a degree by two-thirds of a degree (each) have been placed on the Map at the following centres, see Sec.B, Part 5.

(1520) Long. (of the centre of the five Islands) :
 قيل (T.p. 99), is read as : قيل ($= 142^{\circ} 30'$).
 قيل is the corrupt form of قيل .

The lat. of this point : ب (T. p. 99), is read as : ب ($= 2^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).
 ب is the corruption of ب .

693 (1521 - 1523) Three Islands.

Long. : قمال (T.p.99, S.No.1521), is read as : قمال
 (= $141^{\circ} 30'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.

قمال is the corrupt form of قمال .

(1522) Long. : قمال (T.p.99), is read as : قمال
 (= $145^{\circ} 20'$).

قمال may have only one possible reading, namely, قمال

Between the above two longs., covering the distance
 of $3^{\circ} 50'$, three Islands (each) with an area of
 1 by 1 have been placed on the Map at the following
 centre (see Sec. B, Parts 5 - 6).

(1523) Lat. (of the centre of the three Islands): قمال
 (T. p. 99), is read as : قمال (= $143^{\circ} 25'$).
 قمال may be read either as قمال (= $143^{\circ} 0'$) or
 as قمال (= $148^{\circ} 0'$). قمال seems to be correct, but
 it involves a problem. The lat. : $143^{\circ} 0'$ is not
 the centre of the above two points (long. $141^{\circ} 30' - 145^{\circ} 20'$), it lies $25'$ away from the exact centre
 towards the West. Since ($1^{\circ} 55' + 1^{\circ} 55'$)
 $3^{\circ} 50'$ is the total length of the area (in between
 these two points from the West to the East) and the
 centre should lie after the first half (= $1^{\circ} 55'$)
 and not $1^{\circ} 30'$ towards the East, therefore to place
 the point in the centre of the above two longs., قمال
 is read as قمال (ق is considered as the corruption
 of ق).

694 (1524 - 1526) Three Islands.

Long. : $\overline{\text{مُو}}$ (T.p.99, S.No. 1524), is read as : $\overline{\text{مُو}}$
 (= $146^{\circ} 0'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.
 $\overline{\text{مُو}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{مُو}}$.

(1525) Long. : $\overline{\text{قن}}$ (T.p. 99), is read as : $\overline{\text{قن}}$
 (= $150^{\circ} 0'$).

$\overline{\text{قن}}$ may represent $\overline{\text{قن}}$ only.

Between the above two longs., covering the distance of 4° , at the centre described below, with an area of 1° by 1° each, three Islands are placed on the Map.

(1526) Long. (of the centre of the Islands) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$
 (T. p. 99), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $148^{\circ} 0'$).
 $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand for either $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $143^{\circ} 0'$) or $\overline{\text{ع}}$
 (= $148^{\circ} 0'$). Since these three Islands are described to be placed between the long. : $146^{\circ} 0'$ and $150^{\circ} 0'$ (from the West to the East), therefore the centre of the two points may be $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $148^{\circ} 0'$) and not $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $143^{\circ} 0'$).

695 (1527) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{قندك}}$ (T. p. 99), is read as : $\overline{\text{قندك}}$
 (= $155^{\circ} 20'$); this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $148^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{قندك}}$ may have only one possible reading : $\overline{\text{قندك}}$; the second variation , $\overline{\text{قندك}}$ (= $115^{\circ} 20'$) is out of question here.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 99), is read

is read as : $\text{قنوة} (= 3^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

If قنوة is accepted as correct, then the major North-Western part of the Island would be placed in the Island of AL-DHAHBANIYA (it is a peninsula, see the description of the coast-line of the Indian Ocean, T.pp. 76 - 77, S.Nos. 1161 - 1169; cf. Suh. p. 61, S. Nos. 747 - 755 and also the Map, Sec.B, Part 6). Hence, قنوة is rejected as wrong.

696 (1528) An Island.

Long. : قنوة (T. p. 99), is read as : $\text{قنوة} (= 156^{\circ} 0')$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\text{قندك} (= 155^{\circ} 20')$, so قنوة may have only one possible reading, namely, قنوة ; the second variation, $\text{قنوة} (= 115^{\circ} 20')$ is out of question here.

697 (1529) A round Island.

Long. : قنوة (T.p.99), is read as : $\text{قنوة} (= 153^{\circ} 0')$; this Island is omitted in Suh.

The preceding long. is read as $\text{قنوة} (= 156^{\circ} 0')$, so قنوة may either be read as $\text{قنوة} (= 153^{\circ} 0')$ or as $\text{قنوة} (= 158^{\circ} 0')$. If قنوة is preferred, the centre of the Island would lie between the coast-line of the Indian Ocean (here BAHR AL-SIN) and the Island of AL-FIPPA; the space in between the two is more or less one degree and the Island is to be placed within the area of 2 by 2 . In consequence, the Northern part of

the Island would cross the coast-line of the Indian Ocean and the Southern part of it would lie in the Island of AL-FIDDA (see the comment on this Island, S.Nos. 1530 - 1533); hence, قنح is out of question (see the Map, Sec. B, Part 6). The following long. may also be referred as an argument in support (see T.p. 100, S.No. 1530; cf. Suh. p.77, S.No. 1012).

698 (1530 - 1533) The Island of AL-FIDDA.

Long. : قند (T. p.100, S.No. 1531), is read as: قند (= $154^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long.: قند (p.77, S.No. 1013).

The preceding long. is read as قندك (= $154^{\circ} 20'$), so قند may not be read as قند (= $114^{\circ} 0'$) but as قند (= $154^{\circ} 0'$).

(1532) Long. : قنط (T. p. 100), is read as: قنط (= $159^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنط (p.77, S.No.1014).

The previous long. is read as قند (= $154^{\circ} 0'$), so قنط may not be read as قنط (= $119^{\circ} 30'$).

(1533) Long. : قنط (T. p. 100), is read as : قنط (= $159^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنط (p.77, S. No.1015).

The preceding long. is read as قنط (= $159^{\circ} 30'$), so قنط (being discussed here) may represent قنط only; the second variation, قنط is out of question here.

(1530) Long. : قندك (T.p. 100), is read as: قندك

(= $154^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنڊک (p. 78).

As the coast-line, covering the total area of the Island, comes back to the starting point and the long. of this point is قنڊک (see T.p. 100, line 1), therefore may stand for قنڊک alone. This reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

Islands belonging to BAHR AL-DASRA (the Persian Gulf).

699 (1537) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T.p.100), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 80^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p. 78, S.No. 1018).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

700 (1538) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T.p.100), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 81^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p. 78, S. No. 1019).

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 80^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{ب}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 101^{\circ} 0'$); if $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 101^{\circ} 0'$) is preferred, then the Island would lie far away from the Persian Gulf because the extreme limit of the Gulf towards the East in the long. : $92^{\circ} 25'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (see T. p. 79, S.No. 1209; cf. Suh. p. 63, S.No. 795 and also the Map, Sec. C, Parts 3 - 4); hence it is rejected as wrong.

701 (1539) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T.p.100), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 82^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p. 78, S. No. 1020).

Since the previous long. is read as $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 81^{\circ} 0'$), therefore $\overline{\text{ب}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (see the comment on the Island, S.No. 1538).

702 (1540) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T.p.100), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 82^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : فب (p. 78, S.No. 1021).

فب is the corruption of فب (see the comment on the Island, S.No. 1538).

703 (1541 - 1543) Three Islands.

Long. : فد (T. p. 100, S.No. 1541), is read as: فد (= $84^{\circ} 0'$); these Islands are omitted in Suh.

The previous long. is read as فب (= $82^{\circ} 0'$), and as described above (see S.No. 1538), the extreme limit of the Persian Gulf is the long. : $92^{\circ} 25'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 20'(\text{N.})$ so فد may not be read as فد (= $104^{\circ} 0'$).

(1542) Long. : فل (T. p. 100), is read as : فل (= $87^{\circ} 30'$).

On the basis of the previous reading, فل is read as فل (see the above comment).

Between the above two longs., covering the distance of $3^{\circ} 30'$, three Islands, (each) with an area of 1° by 1° , are placed on the Map at the following centre (see Sec. C, Parts 3 - 4).

(1543) Long. : فد (T. p. 100), is read as : فد (= $85^{\circ} 45'$).

This long. belongs to the centre of these three Islands, and should lie between the two longs. (as described above), therefore فد may have only one possible reading, namely, فد (= $85^{\circ} 45'$). In consequence these centres are placed on the Map in this order : at long. $104^{\circ} 0'$, then at $105^{\circ} 45'$ and then at $107^{\circ} 30'$ towards the East (at the lat. : $26^{\circ} 0'(\text{N.})$).

Islands belonging to BAHR JURJAN AND TABARISTAN

(the Caspian Sea)

704 (1545) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ف}}$ (T.p.101), is read as : $\overline{\text{ف}} (= 84^{\circ} 0')$;
of. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ف}}$ (p. 78, S. No. 1023).

The previous long. is $\overline{\text{ط}}$ ($= 79^{\circ} 30'$), so $\overline{\text{ف}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ف}} (= 84^{\circ} 0')$. Since the extreme limit of the Caspian Sea is long. : $90^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) towards the East (see T. pp. 80 - 81, S. No. 1240; of. Suh. pp. 66 - 67, S.No. 848), so for this reason also $\overline{\text{ق}}$ ($= 104^{\circ} 0'$) is rejected as wrong (see Map, Sec. D, Parts 3 - 4).

705 (1546) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (T.p.101), is read as: $\overline{\text{و}} (= 85^{\circ} 50')$;
this Island is omitted in Suh.

The previous long. is read as $\overline{\text{ف}} (= 84^{\circ} 0')$, so $\overline{\text{و}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{و}}$; the second variation, $\overline{\text{و}}$ is out of question (see the comment on the preceding Island)

706 (1547) An Island.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.101), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 83^{\circ} 0')$;
of. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 79, S. No. 1024).

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 85^{\circ} 50')$, so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may either be read as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 83^{\circ} 0')$ or as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 88^{\circ} 0')$; the other two variations: $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 103^{\circ} 0')$ and $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 108^{\circ} 0')$ are out of

question here (see the comment on the Island, S.No.1545).
 Out of the first two variations, $\bar{\epsilon}$ is preferred on the
 ground that if $\bar{\epsilon} (\approx 88^{\circ} \quad 0')$ is taken as correct,
 the Island would lie close to the Northern coast of the
 Caspian Sea (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 4); otherwise
 seeing the previous numerical and longitudinal set up,
 the reading, $\bar{\epsilon}$ seems to be an acceptable variation.

Countries.

Geographical positions which determine the Boundaries
of Countries.

707 (1552) The country of the kingdom of AL-BARBAR.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{b}}$ (T. p. 102), is read as : $\overline{\text{b}}$
(= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{b}}$ (p.46, S.No.501).

Since the previous lat. is Jk (= $21^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)),
so $\overline{\text{b}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{b}}$ (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as $\overline{\text{b}}$
(= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

708 (1554) The country of AL-SIND.

Long. : Jc (T.p.102), is read as : Jc (= $88^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : Jc (p. 46, S.No. 503).

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{c}}$ (= $73^{\circ} 0'$), so Jc
may either be read as Jc (= $83^{\circ} 30'$) or as Jc
(= $88^{\circ} 30'$). As the chief town of the country of
AL-SIND named : AL-DAYBUL is located at long. : $92^{\circ} 0'$,
lat. : $24^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), see T.p. 14, S.No. 175; cf. Suh.
p. 22, S.No. 140) and the other towns also belonging to
AL-SIND : AL-NIRUN (located at long. : $92^{\circ} 20'$, lat. :
 $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), see T. p. 10, S.No. 112; cf. Suh. p. 19,
S. No. 91), AL-MANSURA (located at long. : $93^{\circ} 0'$,
lat. : $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T.p. 10, S.No. 113; cf. Suh.
p. 19, S.No. 92), ARMABIL (located at long. : $92^{\circ} 55'$,
lat. : $22^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), see T. p. 14, S.No. 176; cf. Suh.
p. 22, S. No. 141), DIZAK (located in the KIRMAN mt.

at long. : $91^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T.p.14, S.No. 174; cf. Suh. p.22, S.No. 139) and TĪZ (located at long. : $82^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), see T. p. 14, S.No. 172; cf. Suh. p. 22, S. No. 137) are placed on the Map not far away from the centre of this country; further evidence is of the Persian Gulf which lies a little away from its centre towards the North-West, then to the North-East there lies ~~a~~^{the} mouth of a river (that according to al-Khw. is also called the river MIHRĀN (see T. p. 133, S.Nos. 2014 - 2015; cf. Suh. p. 152, S. Nos. 1646 - 1647), and then to the South-East there is the delta of river MIHRĀN (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 4), so, on the basis of these evidences, خجل , the long. of the country (AL-SIND) is read as خجل (= $98^{\circ} 30'$).

The lat. of this point : كجم (T. p. 102), is read as : كجم (= $22^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: كجم (p.46).

كجم is the corruption of كجم .

709 (1555) The country of AL-HIND.

Long. : قن (T.p.102), is read as : قن (= $150^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قن (p. 46, S. No. 503).

قن may represent قن only.

710 (1556) The country of AL-SĪN.

Long.: قسيل (T.p.102), is read as: قسيل (= $162^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قسيل (p.102, S.No. 505).

قسيل may stand only for قسيل .

Lat. : دول (T.p.102), is read as : دول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : دول (T. p. 47).

The previous lat. is دول (= $28^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), so دول
 may have only one possible reading, دول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

There is also a printing mistake : in the Text: وسط کتابها
 (see p. 102, line 5), read as : وسط کتابها (tr. its centre (of
 writing)).

711 (1558) The country of MARTĀNIYA.

Lat. : سرة (T.p.102), is read as : سرة (= $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : سرة (p. 46, S. No. 507).

سرة is the corruption of سرة .

712 (1566) The country of FĀRS.

Long. : دول (T.p.102), is read as : دول (= $80^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : دول (p. 47, S. No. 515).

دول is the corrupt form of دول .

The lat. of this point : دول (T. p. 102), is read
 as : دول (= $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : دول (p.47).

This point ^{lies} actually in the centre of the towns
 belonging to the country of FĀRS : SHIRĀZ (the capital
 of FĀRS) is located at long. : $78^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)
 (see T.p. 22, S.No. 315; cf. Suh. p. 28, S.No. 238);
SĪRĀF is located at long. : $79^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)
 (see T.p. 14, S.No. 170; cf. Suh. p.22, S.No. 135); TAWWAZ
 (TAWWAJ) is located at long. : $77^{\circ} 40'$, lat.: $30^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)
 (see T.p. 22, S.No. 313; cf. Suh. p. 28, S.No. 237); SĀBŪR

(SHĀPŪR, the Greek SAPOR) is located at long. : $78^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $31^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T.p. 22, S.No. 316; cf. Suh.p.28, S. No. 239); the town of JŪR (in Persian pronounced GŪR, means grave, renamed FIRŪZĀBĀD) is located at long. : $78^{\circ} 15'$, ^{lat.:} $31^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T.p. 22, S.No. 318; cf. Suh. p. 28, S.No. 241); PASĀ (pronounced by Persians as PASĀ) is located at long. : $78^{\circ} 15'$, lat.: $33^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (see T. p. 22, S.No. 317; cf. Suh. p. 28, S.No. 240); AL-SŪS is located at long. : $84^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $34^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T.p. 22, S.No. 314); SĪNĪZ is located at long. : $76^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T.p. 14, S.No.168; cf. Suh. p. 22, S.No. 133); JANNĀBĀ is located at long.: $77^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T.p.14, S. No. 169; cf. Suh. p. 22, S. No. 134) and the town of ISTAKHR (now Persepolis) is located at long. : $79^{\circ} 30'$, lat.: $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T.p. 22, S.No. 319; cf. Suh. p. 28, S. No. 242) and so on. These towns confirm that the country of FĀRS should have its centre at lat. : $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and not $38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.). The following lat. : $35^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) may also be referred as an argument in support (see T. pp. 102 - 103, S. No. 1566).

713 (1567) The country of HARĀT.

Long. : $86^{\circ} 0'$ (T.pp.102-103), is read as: $86^{\circ} 0'$; cf. Suh. long. : $86^{\circ} 0'$ (p. 47, S. No. 516).

The preceding long. is read as $80^{\circ} 0'$, so $86^{\circ} 0'$ is read as $86^{\circ} 0'$ and not as $106^{\circ} 0'$.

714 (1570) The country of LŪQIYA.

Long. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (T.p.103), is read as $\overline{\text{و}}'$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (p. 47, S. No. 519).

The preceding long. is $\overline{\text{و}}'$ (= $45^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{و}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}}'$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$) but as $\overline{\text{و}}'$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$); the following long., $\overline{\text{ن}}$ (= $57^{\circ} 0'$) may also be referred as an argument in support (see T. p. 103, S.No. 1571; Cf. Suh. p. 47, S. No. 520).

715 (1577) The country of MĀQĪDŪNIYA.

Long. : $\overline{\text{م}}$ (T.p.103), is read as $\overline{\text{م}}'$ (= $42^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{م}}$ (p. 48, S.No. 526).
 $\overline{\text{م}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{م}}'$.

716 (1580) The country of BARQA.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ر}}$ (T.p.103), is read as $\overline{\text{ر}}'$ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ر}}$ (p. 48, S. No. 529).
 $\overline{\text{ر}}$ may represent $\overline{\text{ر}}'$ only.

717 (1583) The country of QABĀDŪQIYA.

Long. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T. p.104), is read as $\overline{\text{ل}}'$ (= $56^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (p. 48, S. No. 532).
Since the preceding long. is $\overline{\text{ل}}'$ (= $56^{\circ} 30'$), so $\overline{\text{ل}}$ should also be read as $\overline{\text{ل}}'$ and not as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $16^{\circ} 30'$).

718 (1585) The country of AL-SHĀSH and TĀRBAND.

Lat. : $\overline{\text{م}}$ (T.p.104), is read as: $\overline{\text{م}}'$ (= $42^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{م}}$ (p. 48, S.No. 534).
 $\overline{\text{م}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{م}}'$.

719 (1586) The country of YĀJŪJ (GOG).

Long. : قسیر (T.p.104), is read as : قسیر (= $167^{\circ} 30'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قسیر (p. 48, S. No. 535).
 قسیر may stand only for قسیر.

720 (1588) The country of لورسوسه.

Long. : کبم (T.p.104), is read as : کبم (= $22^{\circ} 40'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : کبم (p. 48, S. No. 537).
 کبم is the corruption of کبم.

721 (1590) The country of بلوکیون* and AMĀTIYA.

Long. : مبه (T.p.104), is read as : مبه (= $42^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : مبه (p. 48, S. No. 539).
 مبه is the corrupt form of مبه.

722 (1598) The country of ملطاعلاطيه.

Lat. : مطن (T.p.104), is read as : مطن (= $49^{\circ} 30' (N.)$);
 cf. Suh. lat. : مطن (p. 49, S. No. 541).
 مطن may stand only for مطن.

723 (1595) The country of GHĀBA ARQŪNIYŪS.

Lat. : عه (T.p.105), is read as : عه (= $53^{\circ} 0' (N.)$);
 cf. Suh. lat. : عه (p. 49, S. No. 544).

The following lat. is نب (= $52^{\circ} 0' (N.)$), so عه
 is read as عه (= $53^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); the second variation, عه
 may also be accepted as correct and then country would lie
 at the coast-line of the North Sea; (see the Map, Sec. E,

Part 2).

724 (1597) The country of AL-TĪZ:

Long. : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (T.p.105), is read as : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $57^{\circ} 0'$);
 of. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (p. 49, S. No. 551).

The previous long. is $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $45^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ may represent $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ only; the second variation, $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $17^{\circ} 0'$) is out of question here.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (T. p. 105), is read as : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); of. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (p.49).

Since the preceding lat. is $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $52^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see T. p. 105, S. No. 1596; of. Suh. p. 49, S. No. 552) and secondly, this country, as described by al-Khw., is adjacent to the Island of TŪQIYĀ (resembling a peninsula) and the lat. of this Island is read as $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (in the Text : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$, read as : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$, see the following comment), so $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (no question of $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$). As for the correction of the name of the country, on the basis of the name of the following peninsula; $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ is read as AL-TĪZ (see the name of the Island and its whereabouts below and also see T.p. 105, Note "g").

725 (1598) The Island of TŪQIYĀ, which is adjacent to
AL-TĪZ (resembles a peninsula).

Long. : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (T.p.105), is read as : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $58^{\circ} 30'$);
 of. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (p. 49, S. No. 552).

Since the Island lies a little away from the country of AL-TĪZ towards the East (in between the Northern coast

of the Black Sea and the Southern coast of a swamp (identified with Azov Sea), see the Map, Sec. E, Part 3), and the long. of the country of AL-TĪZ is read as نَزَة (= $57^{\circ} 0'$), so جَز may have only one possible reading, جَز; the second variation, جَز (= $53^{\circ} 30'$) is out of question (see the Map, Sec. E, Part 2).

The lat. of this point : جَز (T.p. 105), is read as : جَز (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: جَز (p.49).

The previous lat. is read as جَز (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so جَز may stand only for جَز and not جَز (= $13^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) which is out of question. It should however be noted that on the basis of the dot of the letter ج, the lat. of the country of AL-TĪZ (preceding above) is also read as جَز.

726 (1599) The country of SARMĀTIYA, which is the land of AL-LĀN.

Lat. : طَل (T.p.105), is read as : طَل (= $59^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : طَل (p. 49, S. No. 546).

Since the previous lat. is read as جَز (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), therefore to maintain continuity with the previous and the following lats., طَل may have only one possible reading, namely, طَل; the second variation, طَل (= $19^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is out of question.

727 (1600) The country of ISQUNIYĀ, which is the land of the Turks.

Long. : قِدَة (T.p.105), is read as : قِدَة (= $114^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قِد (p. 49, S. No. 547).

ISQŪNIYĀ and ISQŪTHIYĀ are the two different names of the same country; the division of the land is on the basis of the nation and tribe (see the note "n" ,T.p.105 and also the comment on the S. No. 1601).

The preceding long. is قده (= $78^{\circ} 0'$), so قده may represent قده only.

728 (1601) The country of ISQŪTHIYĀ, which is the land of AL-TUGHUZQHUZ (tribe).

Long. : قده (T.p.105), is read as : قده (= $143^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قده (p. 49, S. No. 548).

قده may have only one possible reading, namely, قده .

The lat. of this point : نطل (T. p. 105), is read as : نطل (= $59^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نطل (p.49).

The preceding long. is نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$), so نطل may represent نطل only; this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

729 (1602) The country of سینق , which is the land of SĪNISTĀN.

Long. : قنبه (T.p.105), is read as : قنبه (= $152^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قنبه (p. 49, S. No. 549).

The preceding long. is read as قده (= $143^{\circ} 0'$), so قنبه may have only one possible reading, namely, قنبه (no question of قنبه (= $112^{\circ} 0'$)).

The lat. of this point : دو (T. p. 105), is read as : دو (= $54^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : دو (p.49).

As the previous lat. is read as $\text{طی} (= 59^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)})$,
therefore طی may stand only for طی

730 (1603) The country of MĀJŪJ (MAGOG).

Lat. : طی (T.p.105), is read as : $\text{طی} (= 58^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$;
cf. Suh. lat. : طی (p. 49, S. No. 550).

طی may be read either as $\text{طی} (= 53^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$
or as $\text{طی} (= 58^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, the reading preferred is طی
($= 58^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$), partly because the preceding lat. is طی
($= 54^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$) and partly because it is corroborated
with that given by Suh.

Springs and Rivers

Rivers and Springs lying South of the Equator.

130 (1604 - 1606) A Spring.

This river (lit. spring) comes out of the ^{ال} Mt.
(see the comment on the Mt., S.Nos. 548 - 549) at long.:
30° 30', lat. : 5° 0' (S.). The course and the
mouth of the river are to be discussed here.

Course :

Lat. : ^د (T. p. 106, S. No. 1605), is read as: ^د
(= 3° 30' (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ^د (p.191, S.No.2231).

If ^د (= 8° 30' (S.)) is accepted as correct
then, in order to reach the position of its mouth, the river
would unnecessarily flow 5° down towards the South and
then come back towards the North; hence, ^د (= 3° 30' (S.))
is the better reading to show the course of the river
correctly.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ^ب (T.p.106,
S. No. 1606) is read as : ^ب (= 19° 0'); cf. Suh.
long. : ^ب (p. 191, S. No. 2232).

The preceding long. is ^ب (= 27° 0'), so ^ب
may have only one possible reading, namely, ^ب (= 19° 0').

731 (1607 - 1654) The Nile of MISR.

First lake : (One of the two round lakes of the river Nile):

Five rivers come out of the mountain of Moon and flow

into this lake. The centre of the lake is to be discussed here.

Long. : $\overline{\text{c}}$ (T.p. 106, S.No. 1607), is read as : $\overline{\text{c}}$
 (= $50^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : δc (p.138, S.No.1503).

$\overline{\text{c}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{c}}$

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{c}}$ (T. p. 106), is read as :
 $\overline{\text{c}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : δc (p. 138).

$\overline{\text{c}}$ may stand for $\overline{\text{c}}$ alone.

Second lake :

Long. (of the centre of the second lake of the river Nile) : $\overline{\text{c}}$ (T.p. 106, S.No.1608), is read as : $\overline{\text{c}}$ (= $57^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : δc (p. 138, S. No. 1504).

The preceding long. (belonging to the centre of the first lake, see the above comment) is read as $\overline{\text{c}}$ (= $50^{\circ} 0'$) and the (second) lake lies 7° away from the first being towards the East, so $\overline{\text{c}}$ may represent $\overline{\text{c}}$ (= $57^{\circ} 0'$) only.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{c}}$ (T. p. 106), is read as : $\overline{\text{c}}$ ($7^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : δc (p.138).

$\overline{\text{c}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{c}}$ (= $7^{\circ} 0'$ (S.)).

(Again) five rivers come out of the mountain of Moon and flow into the second lake (of the NILE):

The sources of the first five rivers (that come out of the mountain of Moon and flow into the first lake) lie side by side at longs. : $48^{\circ} 0'$, $49^{\circ} 0'$, $50^{\circ} 0'$, $51^{\circ} 0'$ and $52^{\circ} 0'$ (see T. p. 106, S.Nos.1609-1613; cf. Suh. p. 138, S. Nos. 1505 - 1509). Another five

rivers originate from this Mt. and flow into the second lake. Since the long. of the source of the first river lies at long. : نوك , therefore the long. of the second river : نوك (T. p. 106, S. No. 1615), is read as : نوك (= $56^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : نوك (p. 138, S. No. 1511), (the long. of the third river is $57^{\circ} 20'$, see T. p. 106, S. No. 1616; cf. Suh. p. 138, S. No. 1512), the long. of the fourth river : نوك (T. p. 106, S. No. 1617), is read as : نوك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : نوك (p. 138, S. No. 1513), and finally, the long. of the fifth river : نطاك (T. p. 106, S. No. 1618), is read as نطاك (= $59^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : نطاك (p. 138, S. No. 1514). For the continuity of these five rivers, see the Map (Sec. B, Parts 2 - 3).

Small lake of the river Nile :

Long. (of the centre of the lake) : نجل (T. p. 107, S. No. 1619), is read as : نجل (= $53^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : نجل (p. 138, S. No. 1515).

This lake lies between the two lakes, being 9° away towards the North (see T. Tafel III), so نجل (= $53^{\circ} 30'$) is taken as correct.

The river Nile :

The course of the Nile : from the small lake up to the Med. Sea is to be discussed here in the following ten points, then the river branches out in the seven estuaries which form the delta of the Nile.

1. (1630) Long. : نيسك (T. p. 107), is read as : نيسك

(= $52^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : سك (p.139, S.No.1526).

سك is the corruption of سبك .

2. (1631) Long. : ع (T. p. 108), is read as : ع

(= $53^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p.139, S.No. 1527).

The preceding long. is read as : سبك (= $52^{\circ} 20'$), so ع may not be read as ع (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) but as ع (= $53^{\circ} 0'$) (here the river, while flowing towards the North, reaches the first clime).

The lat. of this point : لوك (T. p. 108), is read as : لوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لوك (p.139).

Since the river Nile (as described above) passes (here) in the first clime (= from Equator up to $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.)), so لوك may stand only for لوك (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

3. (1633) Long. : م ع (T. p. 108), is read as : م ع

(= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : م ع (p.139, S.No.1529).

According to the description of al-Khw., the river Nile reaching this point, crosses the (extreme) limit of the first clime, so م ع may represent م ع only; the second variation, م ع (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) is rejected as wrong.

4. (1634) Lat. : س (T. p. 108), is read as : س

(= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.139, S.No.1530).

The preceding lat. is read as م ع (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), so س may have only one possible reading, س (= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (the river Nile is still passing through the second clime, flowing towards the North).

5. (1636) Lat. : عك (T. p. 108), is read as : عك

(= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p.139, S.No.1532).

The preceding lat. is نيل (= $17^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and and the following one is read as يطم (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), so the lat. (being discussed here) may not be read as عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) but as عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

6. (1637) Long. : نيل (T.p. 108), is read as : نيل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : نيل (p.139, S.No.1533).

The previous long. is نك (= $50^{\circ} 20'$), so نيل may stand for نيل alone.

The lat. of this point : يطم (T.p.108), is read as: يطم (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يطم (p. 139).

The preceding lat. is read as عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), so يطم may have no other possible reading except يطم (the river Nile is still passing through the second cline (= $16^{\circ} 27' - 24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), flowing towards the North).

7. (1638) Lat. : بطك (T.p. 108), is read as : بطك (= $19^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بطك (p.140, S.No.1534).

The previous lat. is read as يطم (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), so بطك may represent بطك (= $19^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) only.

But it involves a problem. Al-Khw. says that the river Nile arrives there at the town of ملوك , but this town is omitted in the tables of the towns, hence an arbitrary town has been placed close to the bank of the river (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 2).

8. (1639) Long. : نيل (T. p. 108), is read as : نيل (= $55^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : نيل (p.140, S.No.1535).

The river Nile passes this point, touching the town of ASWĀN (located at long. : $56^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), see T. p. 8, S. No. 80, cf. Suh. p. 17, S. No. 67), so *Jaw* may stand only for *Jai* ($= 55^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)). The long. of the preceding point may also be referred as an argument in support (see T. p. 108, S. No. 1638; cf. Suh. p.140, S. No. 1534).

9. (1640) Long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 108), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 140, S.No. 1536).

Al-Khw. says that the river Nile, passing this point touches the LŪTHIYĀ Mt. (the first edge of this Mt. lies at long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 52^{\circ} 50'$) with the lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$, read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ ($= 23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and the second one, at long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 0'$) with the lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ ($= 29^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); Suhrāb also describes the first edge of this mountain at long. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$, with the lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ and the second one, at long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ with the lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (see T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 617 - 618; cf. Suh. pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1107-1108).

While passing, the river Nile touches the LŪTHIYĀ Mt. and the lat. of the contact point is $24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), so the lat. of the first edge of the LŪTHIYĀ Mt. (in the Text : $\overline{\text{ع}}$) is also read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ ($= 23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), otherwise the Mt. would lie 4' away from the point towards the North and if the long. of the point is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 0'$), then it would lie 5' away from the Mt. towards the East (see the description of the longs. of the first and second edge of the Mt. above). Consequently, the lat. of the first edge of the Mt. is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$

(= $23^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and this point (of the river Nile) is placed at the long. : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$). It should, however, be noted that both the readings have been corrected with the help of each other.

10. (1641) Long. : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (T. p. 108), is read as : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (= $55^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (p.140, S.No. 1537).

The preceding long. is read as $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$), so $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ may represent $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ only.

Seven estuaries of the Nile :

Al-Khw. says that from the point (placed at long. : $54^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 15'$ (N.), see T. p. 108, S.No. 1642; cf. Suh. p. 140, S. No. 1538) the river Nile divides into seven estuaries, flowing towards the Med. Sea.

First (main) estuary :

This estuary goes to the town of AL-ISKANDARIYA (see the comment on the Town, S. No. 234) at long. : $51^{\circ} 30'$ (see T. p. 108, S. No. 1643; cf. Suh. p.140, S. No. 1539); from this estuary two (estuaries) come out and flow into the Med. Sea. The first estuary originates at long. : $51^{\circ} 40'$. The long. (of the starting point) of the second (estuary) is to be discussed here.

Second (branch) estuary :

Long. : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (T.p. 108, S.No. 1645), is read as : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\delta}\overline{\epsilon}$ (p.141, S.No. 1541).

The first branch estuary springs out at long. :
 $51^{\circ} 40'$, so $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$ may either be read as : $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon} (= 53^{\circ} 0')$
 or as $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon} (= 58^{\circ} 0')$; if $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$ is preferred, then
 this branch (of the first main estuary) would even cross
 the seventh estuary and lie at a wrong position, leaving
 the river Nile, $3^{\circ} 30'$ behind towards the West; since
 it is obviously wrong, therefore $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon} (= 53^{\circ} 0')$ is
 taken as correct.

It is to be noted that al-Khw. has described only
 the starting points of these (two branch) estuaries, so
 their mouths have been placed between the first and the
 second (main) estuaries arbitrarily.

Six (main) estuaries :

For these estuaries (like the first one), al-Khw.
 has given only the calculations of their mouths in longitudes.
 Since the long. of the first main estuary is $51^{\circ} 40'$ and
 that of the seventh, $54^{\circ} 30'$, therefore the rest five
 (estuaries) should be placed between the first and the
 seventh estuaries. It is for this reason that :

Second estuary :

Long. : $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$ (T.p. 109, S. No. 1646), is read as: $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$
 (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$ (p. 142, S. No. 1542).

See the note under the sub-heading : Six (main)
 estuaries.

Third estuary :

Long. : $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$ (T.p. 109, S. No. 1647), is read as: $\overline{\circ}\dot{\epsilon}$

(= 53° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : Jc (p. 142, S.No. 1543).

See the note as referred in the preceding estuary.

Fourth estuary :

Long. : rc (T.p. 109, S.No. 1648), is read as: rc
(= 53° 40'); cf. Suh. long. : rc (p.142, S.No. 1544).

rc is the corruption of rc (see the note as referred above in the second estuary.

Sixth and the seventh estuaries :

The longs. of these estuaries are 54° 20' and 54° 30' (fixed) but there, at the end of the description of the seventh (estuary), al-Khw. says that this is the position of (the town of) DDMYAT, but on the Map it is entirely different (see the details in the comment on the Town, S. No. 242).

A round lake (lit. spring) :

The centre of the lake lies at long. : 62° 0', with the lat. on the Equator; a river (identified with Blue Nile) comes out of it and flows into the river Nile. The mouth of this tributary is to be discussed here.

Mouth of the tributary river of the Nile :

Long. : oc (T.p. 109, S.No. 1654), is read as : oc
(= 53° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : oc (p. 143, S. No. 1550).

The position of the mouth of this tributary is determined by the course of the river NILE and it (the long.: oc

(= $53^{\circ} 0'$), with the lat. : $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)
 is corroborated by the evidence of the position of a point
 of its course (see the point 2 above, under the
 sub-heading : The river Nile). The reading $53^{\circ} 0'$ may not
 be accepted as correct because the river Nile does not go
 beyond the long. about $53^{\circ} 38'$ in the first cline towards
 the East; hence, $53^{\circ} 0'$ (the long. of the mouth) is also
 read as $53^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point : $16^{\circ} 20'$ (T. p. 109), is read
 as : $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.); cf. Suh. lat. : $16^{\circ} 20'$ (p. 143).

At this point, according to the description of
 al-Khw., the river Nile touches the first cline (= from
 the Equator up to the lat. : $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.)), so $16^{\circ} 20'$
 may stand only for $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (i.e. $7'$
 away from the parallel of the first cline towards the South).

732 (1655 - 1658) A spring and three rivers (in the
 Island of AL-FIDDA in BAHR AL-SIN).

This spring lies at long. : $154^{\circ} 40'$ and lat. :
 $3^{\circ} 30'$ (S.), from which there arise three rivers from
 one place and flow in the Indian Ocean at the different
 points. The positions of their mouths are to be discussed
 here.

Mouth I :

Long. (of the mouth of the middle river) : $159^{\circ} 40'$ (T.
 p. 109, S. No. 1656), is read as : $159^{\circ} 40'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : $159^{\circ} 40'$ (p. 191, S. No. 2234).

Since the Island of AL-FIDDA lies within the limits
 of the longs. : $154^{\circ} 0' - 159^{\circ} 30'$ towards the East

(see the commentary, S. Nos. 1530 - 1533), so قبط (long. of the mouth under discussion) may have only one possible reading, namely, قبط (= $159^{\circ} 40'$); the second variation, قبط (= $119^{\circ} 40'$) is out of question here.

Mouth II :

Long. (of the mouth of the first river) : قبط (T.p. 109, S.No. 1657), is read as : قبط (= $154^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبط (p. 191, S. No. 1657).

See the reference to the area of the Island of AL-FIDDA above; this River flows North of the middle river (see the Map, Sec. B, Part 6).

Mouth III :

Long. (of the mouth of the third river) : قبط (T. p. 109, S. No. 1658), is read as : قبط (= $159^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبط (p. 191, S. No. 2236).

See the reference to the area of the Island of AL-FIDDA in the comment on the mouth of the middle river above; this river flows South of the middle river (see T.p. 109, S. No. 165; cf. Suh. p. 191, S. No. 2234).

The lat. of this point : قبط (T. p. 109), is read as : قبط (= $7^{\circ} 45'$ (S.)); cf. Suh. lat. : قبط (p. 191).

قبط is the corruption of قبط

733 (1659 - 1661) The Island of AL-FIDDA in BAHR
AL-MUZLIM (it is a peninsula).

This Island has one spring and two rivers in it; the

spring is described at a fixed point, two rivers come out of it and flow into the Pacific Ocean.

Spring :

Long. : قیل (T. p. 109, S. No. 1659), is read as : قیل (= $172^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قیل (p. 191, S. No. 2237).

قیل is the corruption of قیل.

Mouth of the second river :

Long. : قح (T. p. 109, S.No. 1661), is read as : قح (= $173^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قح (p.191, S.No.2239).

Since the extreme limit of the peninsula (towards the East) is long. : $173^{\circ} 30'$, so قح is out of question. The second variation : قح (read in Suh.) may also be referred as an argument in support, see p. 191, note "1"; this reading goes nearer to the preferred reading; hence , قح (= $178^{\circ} 40'$) is rejected as wrong.

The First Clime and its springs and rivers.

734 (1662 - 1663) River DARTŪS.

Source :

Lat. : (of the starting point of the river) :
(T. p. 110, S. No. 1662), is read as : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ ($= 11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ol (p. 155, S. No. 1684).

Since the river, being a spring in the beginning, comes out of the FĀQUS Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 560 - 561) and the Mt. as well as the river DARTŪS belong to the first clime, therefore $\overline{\text{ol}}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\text{ol}}$ ($= 11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river DARTŪS) : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (T.p. 110, S. No. 1663), is read as : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ ($= 14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ol (p. 156, S. No. 1685).

The lat. of the starting point (of the river) is read as : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ ($= 11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see the above comment), so $\overline{\text{ol}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ol}}$ ($= 54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see also the comment on its tributary river below).

735 (1664 - 1676) A river (tributary of the DARTŪS with its tributary river and three springs).

This river, being a spring in the beginning, comes out

of the THALĀ Mt. (see the comment on the Mt. , S. Nos. 542 - 563) at long. : $37^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $9^{\circ} 40'$ (N.).
 Its course and the mouth are to be discussed here.

COURSE 1

Lat. : د (T. p. 110, S. No. 1665), is read as : د
 (= $17^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : د (p. 156, S. No. 1687).

This river starts at (long. $37^{\circ} 30'$) lat. : $9^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and belongs to the first clime, therefore د may represent د only.

Lat. : د (T. p. 110, S. No. 1666), is read as : د
 (= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : د (p. 156, S. No. 1688).

This is the second point of the course of the river. Reaching here it crosses the parallel of the first clime and enters the second clime, $33'$ towards the North, then (from the North-East to the South-West) it flows towards its mouth into the river DARTŪS (see the comment on the position of the mouth below). Reaching the due position it passes increasing a little to the town of THAMTŪRQĪ (see T. p. 8, S. No. 73; cf. Suh. p. 16, S. No. 59). Consequently, د may be read as د (= $17^{\circ} 0'$) and not as د (= $57^{\circ} 0'$).

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river in the river DARTŪS) : د (T.p. 110, S. No. 1667) is read as : د (= $17^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : د (p. 156, S. No. 1689).

See the comments on the course of this river and also the river DARTŪS.

The lat. of this point : س (T. p. 110), is read as : س ($= 12^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p. 156).

This river belongs to the first clime, so س may not be read as س ($= 52^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$) but as س ($= 12^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$).

I. A tributary river :

Lat. (of the source of the river) : س (T.p.110, S. No. 1669), is read as : س ($= 17^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p. 156, S. No. 1690).

Since the river (being a spring in the beginning) is the tributary of the preceding river (see the comment on the main river above) and belongs to the first clime, therefore س may represent س only.

II. A tributary spring :

This spring comes out of the SARĀTŪS Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 613 - 614) at long. : $29^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$ (see T. p. 110, S. No. 1670; cf. Suh. p. 156, S. No. 1692). The course of ^{and} the mouth of the spring, lying in the main river (see the commentary, S. Nos. 1664 - 1667) are to be discussed here.

Course :

Lat. : س (T.p. 110, S.No. 1671), is read as : س ($= 18^{\circ} 30' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.156, S.No.1693).

This point does not belong to the spring, but to the centre of a little swamp (the area of the swamp is arbitrary as it is not fixed by the author). The spring

(under discussion) passes from this little swamp (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 1) and submerges in the main river at the following point (see the commentary, S. No. 1672).

The following lat. is جی (= $17^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and secondly, if جی is read as $\text{جی}''$ (= $13^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), then the spring would cross the river in which it ought to submerge and would lie at a wrong place in the first clime, leaving the main river behind (5 ⁰ towards the North) and then it would come back to the second clime, 1 ⁰ away from the centre of the swamp towards the South-West, so جی may have no other possible variation except $\text{جی}''$ (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

(Note : As for its latitudinal set up, this spring should be placed under the second clime, but as it is one of the two tributary springs of the river, S. No. 1664 which belongs to the first clime, therefore al-Khw. has described it (like the preceding river and the two following springs) alongwith the description of the main river in which this spring, two other springs and a river are to be submerged).

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : جی (T.p. 110, S. No. 1672), is read as : جی (= $27^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : جی (p. 156, S. No. 1694).

جی is the corruption of جی

III. A tributary spring :

This spring comes out of a mountain (see the description of the Mt., T. pp. 42 -43, S. Nos. 609-610;

cf. Suh. pp. 86 - 87, S. Nos. 1099 - 1100) at long. :
 $24^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (See T. p. 111, S. No. 1673; cf. Suh. p. 156, S. No. 1695) and flows into the main river (see T. p. 110, S. Nos. 1664 - 1667; cf. Suh. p. 156, S. Nos. 1686 - 1689). The lat. of its mouth is to be discussed here.

Mouth 1

Lat. : (of the mouth of the spring) : سك (T.p.111, S. No. 1674), is read as : سك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سك (p. 156, S. No. 1696).

سك may not be read as سك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) because the main river does not pass from this point and secondly, it passes by the town of TAQHĪRĀ (see T.p. 8, S. No. 74; cf. Suh. p. 16, S. No. 60 and also the note given under : A tributary (S. Nos. 1670 - 1672). It is to be noted that the spring may not be shown on the Map passing a little close to the town of TAQHĪRĀ towards the South-West.

IV. A tributary spring :

Long. (of the starting point of the spring) : سك (T. p. 111, S. No. 1675) is read as : سك (= $17^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : سك (p. 156, S. No. 1697).

The long. of the mouth is سك (= $21^{\circ} 40'$) (see T. p. 111, S. No. 1676; cf. Suh. p. 156, S. No. 1698), so سك may not be read as سك (= $57^{\circ} 0'$) but as سك (= $17^{\circ} 0'$) and no other reading is possible.

The lat. of this point : سك (T. p. 111), is read

as : ط (= $19^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ط (p.156).

The preceding lat. (of its mouth) is read as : ز (= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and it is ^{the} tributary spring of a river (see the commentary, S. Nos. 1664 - 1667), so ط may not be read as ط (see the note given under : A tributary spring (S. Nos. 1670 - 1672)).

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : ز (T.p.111, S. No. 1676) is read as : ز (= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ز (p. 156, S. No. 1698).

See the comment on the lat. of the starting point of the spring above.

736 (1677 - 1685) A river (lit. spring).

Lat. (of the starting point of the river) : ل (T.p. 111, S. No. 1677) is read as : ل (= $11^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. "the river AL-QAYRWAN which is the river of AL-HABASHA," lat. : ل (p. 153, S. No. 1667).

This spring (in fact a river, see T.p. 111, S.No.1682; cf. Suh. p. 153, line 15) comes out of the QHANA Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 566 - 567) and secondly it belongs to the first clime, therefore ل may not be read as ل (= $51^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

Course :

Lat. : ل (T. p. 111, S.No. 1678), is read as : ل .

(= $16^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ل° (p.153, S.No. 1668).

Since the river is flowing towards the Med. Sea (to the North) and from here, reaching the following point, it passes by the big town of JARMĪ (see T. p. 8, S.No. 75; cf. Suh. p. 16, S. No. 61) towards the SAR'ATŪS Mt. (see T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 613 - 614; cf. Suh.pp.86-87, S. Nos. 1103 - 1104), so ل° (the lat. of the second point of this river) may not be read as ل° . The lat. of the mouth, i.e. the Northernmost limit of the river may also be referred as an argument in support (see the comment below).

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river in the Med. Sea): ل°
(T. p. 111, S. No. 1681), is read as : ل° ($32^{\circ} 40' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : ل° (p. 154, S. No. 1671).

ل° is the corrupt form of ل° .

But it involves a problem. In the fourth point of its course, al-Khw. describes, the river passes by a mountain (yellow in colour) and crosses it at long. : $31^{\circ} 0'$, but Mzik has pointed out that this Mt. is omitted in the Table (see T. p. 111, note "d"); hence an arbitrary Mt. has been placed on the Map at long. : $31^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 0' (N.)$ (see Sec. C, Part 2).

A tributary spring :

A river comes out of the two springs called : the Lakes of the Tortoises and flows into this river

(lit. spring) (see the details below).

The lat. of the starting point of one of the two springs (lit. lakes) is to be discussed here.

Lat. (of the starting point of the first spring) :
 ككب (T.p. 111, S.No. 1682), is read as : ككب (= $22^{\circ} 20' (N.)$);
 cf. Suh. lat. : ككب (p. 154, S. No. 1682).

ككب is the corruption of ككب.

One of these (springs (lit. lakes) named : BUHAYRĀT
 AL-SALAHIF) is at long. : $45^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 20' (N.)$
 and the second one, at long. : $46^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0' (N.)$.
 From each of these a river comes out and the two meet at long. : $45^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $21^{\circ} 0' (N.)$
 and then a river comes out of the meeting point and flows

into the river (lit. spring) (see T. p. 111, S. Nos.
 1677 - 1685; cf. Suh. pp. 153 - 154, S. Nos. 1667 - 1675).
 The lat. of this mouth is to be discussed here.

Lat. : نو (T. p. 111, S. No. 1685), is read as: نو
 (= $16^{\circ} 40' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : نو (p. 154, S. No. 1675).

The lat. of the starting point of the river is نو
 (= $21^{\circ} 0' (N.)$), so نو may not be read as نو
 (= $56^{\circ} 40' (N.)$). The course of the main river (lit.
 spring) may also be referred as an argument in support.
 (see the commentary, S. Nos. 1677 - 1681).

737 (1686 - 1687) A river.

Source :

Lat. (of the starting point of the river) : نو
 (T. p. 111, S. No. 1686) is read as : نو (= $14^{\circ} 0' (N.)$);
 cf. Suh., "the river SAN'Ā", lat. : نو (p. 153, S.
 No. 1663).

This river belongs to the first clime (: from the Equator up to lat. : $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.)) and it comes out of the BĀLĪS Mt. of al-Yaman (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 576 - 577) and finally it passes by the town of SAN'Ā' (located at long. : $63^{\circ} 30'$, lat.: $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), see T. p. 5, S.No. 24; cf. Suh. p. 12, S.No. 9) and also (by) the town of MĀRĀ (located at long. : $63^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $15^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)), see T. p. 5, S.No. 21; cf. Suh. p. 12, S.No. 7), so $\overline{\text{و}}$ may represent $\overline{\text{و}}$ only.

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (T.p. 111, S.No. 1687), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}$ ($\pm 16^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (p. 153, S. No. 1664).

This river flows into the Red Sea (see the commentary on the lat. of the source above).

738 (1688-1689) A river :

Source :

Lat. (of the starting point of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (T. p. 112, S. No. 1688), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}$ ($\pm 14^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}}$ (p. 156, S. No. 1699).

This river belongs to the first clime and it comes out of the BĀLĪS Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 576 - 577), so $\overline{\text{و}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{و}}$ ($\pm 14^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 112,

S. No. 1689), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 63^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh.
long. : $\overline{\text{ع}} (p. 156, S. No. 1700)$.

Since the coast-line of the Red Sea passes (here)
towards the North at long. : $63^{\circ} 0'$ (see the comment^{ary}
on the coast-line, S. Nos. 1227 - 1228 and also the Map,
Sec. C, Part 3), so the long. of the mouth of the river
is also read as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 63^{\circ} 0')$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ل}} (T.p.112)$, is read as: $\overline{\text{ل}}$
($= 16^{\circ} 40' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}} (p. 156)$.

The lat. of the source of the river is read as $\overline{\text{ل}}$
($= 14^{\circ} 45' (N.)$) and the river belongs to the first
cline, so $\overline{\text{ل}}$ may stand for $\overline{\text{ل}}$ and not $\overline{\text{ن}} (= 56^{\circ} 40' (N.))$.

739 (1690 - 1691) A river.

Lat. (of the starting point of the river) : $\overline{\text{ل}} (T,$
p. 112, S. No. 1690), is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}} (= 16^{\circ} 0' (N.))$;
cf. Suh., "the river JARSH, lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}} (p.153, S.No.1665)$.

Since the river comes out of a mountain (see the
comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 578 - 579) and belongs to the
first cline, therefore $\overline{\text{ل}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ل}} (= 16^{\circ} 0' (N.))$.

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ط}} (T.p.112,$
S. No. 1691), is read as : $\overline{\text{ط}} (= 19^{\circ} 0' (N.))$; cf. Suh.
lat. : $\overline{\text{ط}} (p. 153, S. No. 1666)$.

The source of this river lies at lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}} (= 16^{\circ} 0' (N.))$,
then it passes by the town of JARSH (located at long. :
 $65^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $17^{\circ} 0' (N.)$, see T.p.10, S.No. 98;

cf. Suh. p. 17, S. No. 71), then by the town of SABĀ' (located at long. : $64^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $17^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)), see T. p. 9, S. No. 96; cf. Suh. p. 17, S. No. 69) and then by the town of MAHRA (located at long. : $64^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), see T. p. 9, S. No. 97; cf. Suh. p. 17, S. No. 70) and it belongs to the first clime, so $\frac{و}{و}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\frac{و}{و}$ ($= 19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

It should, however, be noted that al-Khw. has classified the rivers, in different climes, generally according to their sources and not the mouths, e.g. the river (under discussion), belongs to the first clime but flows into the Sea, $2^{\circ} 33'$ away from the extreme limit of the first clime towards the North.

740 (1692) A river (lit. spring) that does not flow.

Lat. (of the originating point of the river): ج ع (T. p. 112), is read as : ج ع ($= 13^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); this river is omitted in Suh.

Since the river belongs to the first clime, so ج ع is read as ج ع ($= 13^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)). If the second variation, ج ع is taken as correct, then the river would lie in the second clime and this is wrong.

But it involves a problem. This river does not reach the town of MANBĪS (being located at long. : $68^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $15^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), see T. p. 5, S. No. 27; cf. Suh. p. 13, S. No. 13), it lies 2° away from the town towards the South. Hence, an arbitrary course, from the (starting point of the river up to the town of MANBĪS (i.e. 2° towards the North) is shown on the Map in dotted line.

In this connection, a different reading of the lat. is given (in the foot-notes of the Text, see p. 122, note "g"), if its taken as correct, then the problem would be basically solved, but the lat. given in the Text is preferred and the problem remains unsolved (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 3).

741 (1693 - 1694) River QŪNĪSAS.

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\omega}$ (T. p. 112, S. No. 1694), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (p. 156, S. No. 1702).

This river, being a spring in the beginning, starts from the line of the first clime (= $16^{\circ} 27'$ (N.)) and then passes by the town of SŪNĀ (located at long. : $75^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $15^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)), see T. p. 6, S. No. 35; cf. Suh. p. 13, S. No. 18), so $\overline{\omega}$ may not be read as $\overline{\omega}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)). It may also be pointed out that the river belongs to the first clime.

742 (1695 - 1697) Two rivers in the Island of AL-MAYDH.

Al-Khw. describes a spring in the Island of AL-MAYDH, two rivers come out of it and flow towards different mouths in the Indian Ocean (see the comment on the spring below).

I. Spring :

Long. (of the position of the spring) : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p. 112, S. No. 1695), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh.

long. : $\delta\omega$ (p. 156, S. No. 1703).

$\delta\omega$ may stand for either $\delta\omega$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$) or $\delta\omega$ (= $105^{\circ} 0'$). Since the centre of the Island is described by the author at long. : $\delta\omega$ (= $87^{\circ} 0'$), with the lat. : $\delta\omega$ (= $12^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see T.p.95, S. No. 1457; cf. Suh. p. 74, S. No. 976), so $\delta\omega$ (= $85^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct.

The lat. of this point : $\delta\omega$ (T. p. 112), is read as : $\delta\omega$ (= $14^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\delta\omega$ (p.156).

This spring belongs to the first cline, so $\delta\omega$ may represent $\delta\omega$ only. The second variation, $\delta\omega$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is rejected as wrong. It should however be noted that al-Khw. does not describe the fixed area of the Island, its limits are determined by the positions of the towns (located in the Island) and the mouths of the rivers (flowing in it) (see T. p. 95, lines 5 - 6). Hence, the Island has its limits from longs. : $84^{\circ} 30' - 89^{\circ} 0'$ towards the East and $9^{\circ} 0' - 13^{\circ} 30'$ towards the North.

II. Mouth of the first river :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\delta\omega$ (T.p.112, S. No. 1696), is read as : $\delta\omega$ (= $85^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\delta\omega$ (p. 157, S. No. 1704).

On the basis of the above comment, $\delta\omega$ is read as $\delta\omega$ (= $85^{\circ} 30'$) (see also the comment on the towns belonging to the Island of AL-MAYDH, S.Nos.38-40).

III. Mouth of the second river :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\delta\omega$ (T.p.112,

S. No. 1697), is read as : فطه ($= 89^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : فطه (p.157, S.No. 1705).

The comment on the spring, S. No. 1695 may be referred here as an argument in support (see above).

The lat. of this point : س (T.p. 112), is read as : س ($= 12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.157).

This river belongs to the first clime, so س may represent س ($= 12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) only; the second variation, ن is out of question here.

743 (1698 - 1699) A river.

Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : فطل (T.p.112, S.No. 1698), is read as : قيطل ($= 119^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : فطل (p. 157, S. No. 1706).

Since the river comes out of the MĀLĀ Mt., (see AL-RUHŪN Mt., belonging to the Island of SARANDĪB, T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 586 - 587; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, S.Nos. 1085 - 1086), so فطل may not be read as قنطل ($= 159^{\circ} 30'$) but as قيطل ($= 119^{\circ} 30'$).

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river in the Arabian Sea) : ميرل (T. p. 112, S. No. 1699), is read as : قييرل ($= 117^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : ميرل (p. 157, S. No. 1707).

ميرل may stand for قييرل alone.

744 (1700 - 1701) River ارويس

Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : قكال (T.p.112, S. No. 1700), is read as : قكال (= $121^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قكال (p. 157, S. No. 1708).

قكال may stand only for قكال (see also the comment on the MĀLĀ Mt. called : AL-RUHŪN, belonging to the Island of SARANDĪB, S. Nos. 586 - 587)

The lat. of this point : ب (T. p. 112), is read as : ب (= $2^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p. 157).

ب is the corruption of ب

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river in the Arabian Sea) : ب (T. p. 112, S. No. 1701), is read as : ب (= $2^{\circ} 40'(S.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p. 157, S. No. 1709).

ب is the corrupt form of ب

745 (1702 - 1703) River ميس

Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : كحل (T. p. 112, S. No. 1702), is read as : كحل (= $123^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : كحل (p. 157, S. No. 1710).

Al-Khw. says that this river (like the above two rivers) comes out of the MĀLĀ Mt. (see AL-RUHŪN Mt. belonging to the Island of SARANDĪB, T. pp. 40 - 41, S. Nos. 586 - 587; cf. Suh. pp. 84 - 85, S. Nos. 1085-1086). Hence, كحل may have only one possible reading, namely,

تکجل (= $123^{\circ} 30'$). If the second variation , تکجل
 (= $128^{\circ} 30'$) is taken as correct, then the source of
 the river would lie not only far away from the Mt. but
 also about 3° away from the extreme limit of the Island
 of SARANDĪB towards the East in the Arabian Sea (see
 the comment on the Island, S. No. 1493 - 1505). Hence,
 is rejected as wrong.

The lat. of this point : بک (T. p. 113), is read
 as : بک (= $2^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بک (p.157).

بک is the corrupt form of بک.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river in the Arabian Sea):
 ملک (T.p. 113, S.No.1703), is read as : ملک (= $125^{\circ} 20'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ملک (p. 157, S. No. 1711).

ملک may stand only for ملک.

746 (1704 - 1705) River Ganges (of Ceylon).

Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : بک (T.p.113,
 S. No. 1704), is read as : بک (= $120^{\circ} 50'$); cf. Suh.
 long. : بک (p. 157, S. No. 1712).

بک may stand only for بک

The lat. of this point : هه (T. p. 113), is read
 as : هه (= $5^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: هه (p.157, S.No.1712).

هه may be read either as هه (= $5^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or
 as هه (= $5^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)), on the basis of Suh., هه is
 taken as correct.

Mouth 1

Long. : (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}}\text{ك}$ (T.p.113, S. No. 1705), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}\text{ك}$ (= $123^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}}\text{ك}$ (p. 157, S. No. 1713).

Since the river passes by the town of MĀKHAULŪN* (located at long. : $121^{\circ} 55'$, lat. : $7^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), see T.p. 7, S.No. 56; cf. Suh. p.14, S.No.33), then it reaches its mouth and since the Island of SARANDĪB has its extreme limit towards the East not beyond the long.: $125^{\circ} 36'$, so $\overline{\text{و}}\text{ك}$ is the only possible variation of (see the comment on the Island, S. Nos. 1493 - 1505).

Problem 1

But there is a problem : al-Khw. says that the river Ganges (of Ceylon) and the following river come out of the ل Mt.; cf. Suh., the ل Mt. (see T.p. 113, line 2; cf. Suh. p. 157, line 11), but the Mt., whether it is ل or ل (as mentioned by Mzik in the foot-note of the Text) is omitted in the tables of mountains (see T. p. 113, Note "b"). Hence, an arbitrary mountain is shown on the Map (see Sec. B, Part 5).

747 (1706 - 1707) River واسس

Source 1

Long. (of the source of the river) : وكان (T. p.113, S. No. 1706), is read as : وكان (= $121^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : وكان (p. 157, S. No. 1714).

وكان may stand only for وكان . This river is described

by al-Khw. as coming out of the ^١ Mt. (see the above comment under : Problem.)

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river in the Arabian Sea):
 قكاي (T.p. 113, S. No. 1707), is read as : قكاي (= $121^{\circ} 10'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قكاي (p. 157, S. No. 1715).

قكاي may have only one possible reading, namely, قكاي.

The lat. of this point : عك (T. p. 113), is read
 as : عك (= $11^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p.157, S.No.1715).

The lat. of the source of the river is عك
 (= $8^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see T. p. 113, S. No. 1706; cf. Suh.
 p. 157, S. No. 1714) and the extreme limit of the Island
 of SARANDIB towards the North is lat. : $12^{\circ} 30'$ (N.),
 so the lat. of the mouth, عك may stand only for عك and
 not عك (= $51^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), it is out of question.

springs and rivers lying in the

748 (1708 - 1711) The Island of AL-'URAT.

This Island with an area of 4° by 3° has its
 centre at long. : $137^{\circ} 30'$ lat. : $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see
 T.p. 99, S.No. 1515; cf. Suh. p. 77, S.No. 1009). Al-Khw.
 mentions in this Island a spring lying at long. : $136^{\circ} 5'$
 lat. : $11^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) which is the source of the two rivers,
 this spring flows independently towards the North up to the
 point being discussed below.

Long. : قلو (T. p. 113, S. No. 1709), is read as : قلو
 (= $136^{\circ} 5'$); cf. Suh. long.: قلو (p.158, S.No. 1717).

قلو is the corruption of قلو.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 113), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ N.); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 158).

The lat. of the starting point of the spring is $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $11^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) (see T.p. 113, S. No. 1708; cf. Suh. p. 158, S. No. 1716), so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand for either $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) or $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)). If $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is preferred, then the (second) point of the spring would lie out of the Island at the delta of the river Ganges (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 5); hence, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is the only possible variation of $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

From this point (long. : $136^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) two rivers come out and flow into the Indian Ocean. The mouths of these (two) rivers are to be discussed here.

Mouth of the first river :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (T.p. 113, S. No. 1710), is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $11^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (p. 158, S. No. 1718).

So as to place the mouth within the limits of the Island of AL-^{URAT}, $\overline{\text{ل}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $11^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); the second variation, $\overline{\text{ل}}$ (= $51^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) is out of question (see the comment on the Island, S. No. 1515).

Mouth of the second river :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 113, S. No. 1711), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $138^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh.

long. : $\circ \text{ع}$ (p. 158, S. No. 1719).

$\circ \text{ع}$ may be read either as $\circ \text{ع}''$ (= $133^{\circ} 0'$) or as $\circ \text{ع}'''$ (= $138^{\circ} 0'$). If $\circ \text{ع}''$ (= $133^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the mouth of the river would lie out of the Island, 5° away from the actual point and $2^{\circ} 42'$ away from the Island (of AL-URAT) towards the West. Even if it is accepted as correct, then the Island would have its area 6 degrees and a half instead of four degrees because, according to the description of the author, the coast-line, covering the area of the Island, passes by the mouths of these rivers, and if the area is remained four degrees (as described by al-Khw.), then the centre of the Island as well as the mouth of the first river (discussed above) would lie $30'$ away even from the extreme Eastern limit of the Island. Hence, $\circ \text{ع}''$ is out of question and the possibility remains only of $\circ \text{ع}'''$ (= $138^{\circ} 0'$) being accepted as correct.

749 (1712 - 1715) Two rivers ^{lying} (in the Island of AL-ZANJ).

In this Island, a river is mentioned. From this river another river comes out and flows into the Indian Ocean.

River (lit. spring) :

Long. (of the starting point of the river) : $\circ \text{ع}$
(I. p. 113, S. No. 1712), is read as : $\circ \text{ع}''$ (= $138^{\circ} 0'$);
of. Suh. long. : $\circ \text{ع}$ (p. 158, S. No. 1720).

See the comment on the Island of AL-ZANJ, S.No.156.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.113, S. No. 1713), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $138^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 158, S. No. 1721).

See the comment on the Island of AL-ZANJ, S.No.156.

River :

Long. (of the starting point of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 113, S.No. 1714), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $138^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 158, S. No. 1722).

See the comment on the Island of AL-ZANJ, S.No.156.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. p. 113), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= $2^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p.158).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{لو}}$ (T.p.113, S. No. 1715), is read as : $\overline{\text{لو}}^{\circ}$ (= $136^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : لو (p. 158, S. No. 1723).

$\overline{\text{لو}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{لو}}$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. p. 113), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= $2^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p.158).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ may represent $\overline{\text{ب}}$ only.

150 (1716 - 1717) River BISU'AS.Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{م}}$ (T.p.113,

S. No. 1716), is read as : قنبر (= $147^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh.
long. : قنبر (p. 158, S. No. 1724).

قنبر is the corruption of قنبر .

The lat. of this point : یون (T. p. 113), is read
as : یون (= $16^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : یون (p.158).

The river comes out of the MANĪDŪRAS Mt. (see the
comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 590 - 591) and belongs to
the first clime, so یون may stand only for یون .

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قنبر (T.p.113,
S. No. 1717), is read as : قنبر (= $147^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh.
long. : قنبر (p. 158, S. No. 1717).

قنبر may stand only for قنبر .

The lat. of this point : یال (T. p. 113), is read
as : یال (= $11^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : یال (p.158).

This river belongs to the first clime, so یال may
have only one possible reading, namely, یال (= $11^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

751 (1718 - 1725) River SĀLIS and its branch rivers

(the river SŪRAS and others).

Source i.

Long. (of the source of the river SĀLIS) : قنبر (T.p.
114, S. No. 1718), is read as : قنبر (= $148^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh.
long. : قنبر (p. 158, S. No. 1726).

The river comes out of the MANĪDŪRAS Mt. (see the
comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 590 - 591), so قنبر is read
as قنبر (= $148^{\circ} 0'$). If the second variation, قنبر
(= $143^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the point of the

source would lie at a wrong place, $3^{\circ} 30'$ away from the ranges of the Mt. towards the South, in between the rivers, S. No. 1782 and S. No. 1784, and from here reaching the mouth, the river SĀLIS would have to cross the river, S. No. 1784 and also the river طبرس, S. No. 1788 (see the Map, Sec. C, Parts 5 - 6 and Sec. B, Part 6). Hence, ع° (= $143^{\circ} 0'$) is rejected as wrong and the possibility remains only of ع° . But it involves a problem. The source of the river lies $10'$ away from the Mt. towards the East and $20'$ towards the South.

The lat. of this point : ل° (T. p. 114), is read as : ل° (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل° (p.158).

The river belongs to the first clime, so ل° may have no other possible reading except ل° (see also the comment on the Mt. as referred above).

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river SĀLIS in the Indian Ocean) : س° (T. p. 114, S. No. 1719); is read as: س° (= $152^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : س° (p.158, S. No. 1727).

The source of the river (as described above) lies at long. : $148^{\circ} 0'$ (lat. : $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) and the river SŪRAS comes out of the river SĀLIS at long. : $150^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $10^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see the comment on the river SŪRAS S. Nos. 1720 - 1721) and this river belongs to the Island of AL-DHAHBĀNIYA (in fact a peninsula), see T. pp. 76 - 77, S. Nos. 1161 - 1170; cf. Suh. p. 61, S. Nos. 747 - 756), so س° may not be

read as قيبك but as قنبك. It is to be noted that the mouth of the river SĀLIS also lies in the Island of AL-DHAHBĀNIYA .

The river SŪRAS :

Long. (of the starting point of the river in the river SĀLIS) : ق (T. p. 114, S. No. 1720), is read as : ق (= $150^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ق (p.158, S. No. 1728).

ق is the corrupt form of ق.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river SŪRAS) : م (T. p. 114, S. No. 1721), is read as : م (= $147^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : م (p. 158, S. No. 1729).

م is the corruption of م.

The lat. of this point : ا (T. p. 114), is read as : ا (= $1^{\circ} 15' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : ا (p.158, S. No. 1729).

ا may be read either as ا (= $1^{\circ} 15' (N.)$) or as ا (= $1^{\circ} 55' (N.)$). The second variation , ا (= $1^{\circ} 55' (N.)$) is rejected on the ground that here the coast-line, belonging to the Island of AL-DHAHBĀNIYA, passes from the South-East (the long. : $151^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $1^{\circ} 10' (N.)$, see T. p. 76, S. No. 1163; cf. Suh. p. 61, S. No. 749) to the mouth of the river SŪRAS by the base of the town of سمردن (or سمردی being located at long. : $148^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $1^{\circ} 30' (N.)$, see T.p. 7,

S. No. 65; cf. Suh. p. 15, S. No. 41) towards the North-West. The mouth of the river SŪRAS lies only 50' away from the next point of the coast-line towards the East and it (the point of the coast-line) lies at long. : 146° 10', lat. : 1° 15' (N.) (see T. p. 76, S. No. 1164, cf. Suh. p. 61, S. No. 750). Since the lat. of the coastal point is 41', so the lat. of the mouth of the river SŪRAS is also read as 41' and not as 41°.

The rivers HŪSĀN and ATĀNIS : the two branch rivers of the preceding river (SŪRAS).

These rivers belong to the Island of AL-DHAHBĀNIYA (see the comment on the Island (a peninsula in the Indian Ocean), S. Nos. 1161 - 1170) and come out of the river SŪRAS, S. Nos. 1720 - 1721.

River HŪSĀN :

Long. (of the starting point of the river) : 149° 0' (T. p. 114, S. No. 1722), is read as : 149° 0'; cf. Suh. long. : 149° (p. 158, S. No. 1730).

149° may stand only for 149°.

The lat. of this point : 7° 0' (T. p. 114), is read as : 7° 0' (N.); cf. Suh. lat. : 7° (p.158).

7° is the corruption of 7°.

River ATĀNIS :

Long. (of the starting point of the river in the river SŪRAS) : 124° (T. p. 114, S. No. 1724), is read

as : سج (= $148^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : سج (p.159, S. No. 1732).

سج may stand for either سج (= $143^{\circ} 30'$) or سج (= $148^{\circ} 30'$). If سج (= $143^{\circ} 30'$) is preferred, then the source of the river would lie 5' away from the river SŪRAS, S. Nos. 1720 - 1721 and $2^{\circ} 30'$ away from the Island (peninsula) of AL-DHAHBĀNIYA (see S. Nos. 1161 - 1170) towards the West in the Indian Ocean. Since this is obviously wrong, therefore the second variation, سج is taken as correct.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river ATĀNIS) : سج (T. p. 114, S. No. 1725), is read as : سج ($151^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : سج (p. 159, S. No. 1733).

In order to place the mouth within the limits of the Island of AL-DHAHBĀNIYA (see the commentary, S. Nos. 1161 - 1170), سج is read as سج and not as سج ($111^{\circ} 30'$). The long. of the starting point may also be referred as an argument in support (see the commentary, S.No. 1724).

752 (1726 - 1730) River SUWĀS (and its branch as well as the tributary river.

This river comes out of the Mt. of AL-YĀQŪT (see T. pp. 42 - 43, S. Nos. 596 - 606; cf. Suh. p. 112, S. Nos. 1457 - 1467) and flows into the Pacific Ocean. The mouth of the river is to be discussed here.

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river SUWĀS) : سج

(T. p. 114, S. No. 1727), is read as قسنه (= $167^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. lat. : قسنه (p. 159, S. No. 1736).

قسنه is the corruption of قسنه.

A river which comes out of the river SUWAS and also flows into the same river :

Lat. (of the starting point of the river) : قسوة
 (T. p. 114, S. No. 1728), is read as : قسوة (= $166^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : قسوة (p. 159, S. No. 1737).

قسوة may stand only for قسوة.

Second point :

Then the river reaches the long. : قسوم (p. 114, S. No. 1729), read as : قسوم (= $166^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسوم (p. 159, S. No. 1738).

قسوم may represent قسوم only.

The lat. of this point : قح (T. p. 114), is read as : قح (= $3^{\circ} 0' (S.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : قح (p. 159).

The lat. of its starting point is قح (= $1^{\circ} 40' (S.)$)
 and that of the mouth : قح (= $5^{\circ} 0' (S.)$), so the
 middling point may not be accepted as قح (= $8^{\circ} 0' (S.)$).

Mouth :

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قسوم (T.p.114, S. No. 1730), is read as : قسوم (= $165^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسوم (p. 159, S. No. 1739).

قاس may have only one possible reading, namely, قاس.

753 (1731 - 1733) River AŪTĀSĪ.

This river comes out of a spring in the Island of AL-JAWĀHIR (see the comment on the Mt. of AL-YĀQŪT, encircling a particular area in the Pacific Ocean named by the author : the Island of AL-YĀQŪT and JAWĀHIR, S. Nos. 1457 - 1467). The long. of the (position of the) spring is to be discussed here.

Spring :

Long. : قرة (T. p. 114), is read as : قرة
(= 174° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : قرة (p. 159,
S. No. 1740).

قرا is the corruption of قرة

The Second Cline and its springs and rivers.

754 (1734 - 1735) River RUDAS.

Source :

Long. : (of the source of the river) : ر د (T.p.115, S.No. 1734), is read as : ر د (= $15^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ر د (p. 159, S. No. 1741).

The river comes out of a mountain (see commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 607 - 608); hence, ر د may stand only for ر د. The long. of the mouth may also be considered as an argument.

The lat. of this point : ر د (T.p. 115), is read as : ر د (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh.lat. : ر د (p.159).

ر د may stand for either ر د (= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) or ر د (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)). Since the river belongs to the second cline, ر د is read as : ر د (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : ر د (T.p.115, S. No. 1735), is read as : ر د (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ر د (p. 160, S. No. 1742).

It should be emphasized that the river belongs to the second cline, so ر د may have only one possible reading, namely, ر د (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

755 (1736 - 1737) River دالوس (which is the river of the Snakes).

Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p. 115, S. No. 1736), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ ($\approx 15^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\delta\omega$ (p. 160, S. No. 1743).

The river comes out of the Mt. S. Nos. 607 - 608 (see Commentary).

756 (1740 - 1741) River SĀLIS

Source :

Lat. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p.115, S. No. 1740), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ ($\approx 22^{\circ} 25' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (p. 160, S. No. 1747).

$\overline{\omega}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\omega}$.

Mouth :

Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p.115, S. No. 1741), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ ($\approx 23^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\omega}$ (p. 160, S. No. 1748).

In order to place the mouth of the river within the limits of the second clime, $\overline{\omega}$ is read as $\overline{\omega}$ ($\approx 23^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); the extreme limit of the second clime is $24^{\circ} 0'$ towards the North.

757 (1742 - 1743) A river.

Source :

Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\omega}$ (T.p.115, S. No. 1742), is read as : $\overline{\omega}$ ($\approx 23^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\omega}$ (p. 160, S. No. 1749).

The river comes out of the Mt. S. Nos. 607 - 608 (see Commentary).

The lat. of this point : كبل (T. p. 115), is read as : كبل ($\approx 22^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كبل (p.160, S. No. 1749).

كبل is the corrupt form of كبل.

758 (1744 - 1745) A river.

This river comes out of the حرس Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 615 - 616) and it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : لب (T.p. 116, S.No. 1745), is read as : لب ($\approx 32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 160, S. No. 1752).

لب is the corruption of لب.

759 (1748 - 1749) A spring (and its belonging river).

A river comes out of this spring and flows into the lake of NUBĀ (with the area of half a degree) (see Commentary on the spring as well as the mouth of the river below).

Spring : Lat. : يول (T. p. 116, S. No. 1748), is read as : يول ($\approx 16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يول (p. 160, S. No. 1753).

Since the spring belongs to the second clime, يول is read as يول ($\approx 16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

Mouth of the river : Lat. (of the mouth) : يم (T.p. 116, S. No. 1749), is read as : يم ($\approx 14^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يم (p. 160, S. No. 1756).

The lake, in which the river submerges, should be placed under the first cline, but al-Khw. has described it in the second cline along with the connected river.

760 (1750 - 1751) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : جع (T. p. 116, S. No. 1750), is read as : جع (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : جع (p. 160, S. No. 1757).

The spring belongs to the second cline, so جع may have only one possible reading, namely, جع.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth) : جع (T.p.116, S.No. 1751), is read as : جع (= $63^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : جع (p. 160, S. No. 1758).

The river flows from the South-East to the North-West by the town of MĀLA (located at long. : $66^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); see T. p. 10, S. No. 100; cf. Suh. p.17, S. No. 73), and the coast-line of the Red Sea here passes from long. : $63^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $18^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) by the mouth of this river to the long. : $65^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $21^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) in the shape of the scoop (see T. p. 80, S. Nos.1228-1229; cf. Suh. p. 64, S. Nos. 814 - 815); جع (= $63^{\circ} 10'$) may not, therefore, be accepted as correct reading.

761 (1752 - 1753) River LADŪ.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : لاد (T. p. 116, S. No. 1759), is read as : لاد (= $18^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لاد (p. 116, S. No. 1759).

Since the river belongs to the second cline, لاد may

have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{كك} (= 18^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$,

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth) : كك (T.p. 115, S. No. 1753), is read as : $\text{كك} (= 22^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : كك (p. 161, S. No. 1760).

كك is the corrupt form of كك .

762 (1754 - 1755) A river.

This river comes out of the mountain S. Nos. 637-638 (see Commentary) and flows into the Indian Ocean. The mouth of the river is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ف (T.p. 116, S. No. 1755), is read as : $\text{ف} (= 80^{\circ} 0')$; this river is omitted in Suh.

ف is the corrupt form of ف .

The lat. of this point : ف (T. p. 116), is read as : $\text{ف} (= 18^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

ف is preferred on the ground that the river belongs to the second cline.

763 (1756 - 1757) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : كك (T.p. 116, S. No. 1756), is read as : $\text{كك} (= 23^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : كك (p. 161, S. No. 1761).

The river belongs to the second cline, so كك is read as $\text{كك} (= 23^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : كك (T.p. 116, S. No. 1757), is read as : $\text{كك} (= 92^{\circ} 20')$; cf.

Suh. long. : سب (p. 161, S. No. 1762).

سب is the corruption of سب .

The lat. of this point : ع (with a faint but visible dot of the letter ع) (T. p. 116), is read as : ع (= $23^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 116).

Not only on the basis of a visible dot (of the letter ع) but also because the river belongs to the second clime. ع is preferred as the correct reading.

764 (1758 - 1759) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : قب (T. p. 116, S. No. 1758), is read as : قب (= $102^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قب (p. 161, S. No. 1763).

قب is the corrupt form of قب .

The lat. of this point : كب (T. p. 116), is read as : كب (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كب (p. 161).

كب may stand only for كب .

765 (1760 - 1761) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : كاه (T.p. 116, S. No. 1760), is read as : كاه (= $21^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كاه (p. 161, S. No. 1765).

كاه may stand for either كاه (= $21^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or كاه (= $21^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); both the readings may be correct (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 649 - 650), but since the source of the river lies just 1 away from the preceding river towards the South, كاه (= $21^{\circ} 15'$) is preferred as the better reading.

766 (1762 - 1763) River QĪDAS.

Source : Long. : (of the source of the river) : قجھل
(T.p. 117, S.No. 1762), is read as : قجھل (= $118^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قجھل (p. 161, S. No. 1767).

قجھل may be read either as قجھل (= $113^{\circ} 30'$)
or as قجھل (= $118^{\circ} 30'$). Since the river comes out
from a side of the نبطع Mt. (see Commentary, S. Nos.
655 - 656), therefore قجھل is preferred as the correct
reading. The long. of the source of the following river
may also be considered as an argument (see T. p. 117,
S. No. 1764; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. No. 1769).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قجھل (T.p.117,
S. No. 1763), is read as : قجھل (= $111^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh.
long. : قجھل (p. 161, S. No. 1768).

The river springs out at long. : $118^{\circ} 30'$ and
flows from the North-East to the South-West, so قجھل may
not be read as قجھل, but as قجھل (see Commentary on the
following rivers which also come out of the same Mt.).

The lat. of this point : قجھل (T. p. 117), is read
as : قجھل (= $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : قجھل (p.161).

Since the river belongs to the second cline, قجھل is
read as قجھل (= $14^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)). The second variation, قجھل
(= $54^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is out of question here. It should,
however, be noted that the river described under : the
second cline (= $16^{\circ} 27' - 24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) has its mouth
in the first one. On the Map, Indian Ocean : from long. :
 $107^{\circ} 0' - 133^{\circ} 13'$ (the distance estimated : $26^{\circ} 13'$

from the West to East) passes in the first clime, so, the mouth of the river QĪDAS and the seven other following rivers have their mouths in the first clime (it is not unusual because al-Khw. has classified the rivers and springs, normally according to their sources and not, mouths).

767 (1764 - 1765) River قيس

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : قيس (T. p. 117, S. No. 1764), is read as : قيس (= $120^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيس (p. 161, S. No. 1769).

قيس may stand only for قيس.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قيس (T.p. 117, S. No. 1765); is read as : قيس (= $114^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيس (p. 161, S. No. 1770).

The river comes out at long. : $120^{\circ} 30'$, so قيس may not be read as قيس (= $154^{\circ} 30'$) but as قيس (= $114^{\circ} 30'$).

The lat. of this point : قيس (T. p. 117), is read as : قيس (= $15^{\circ} 20'$ (W.)); cf. Suh. lat. : قيس (p.161).

Since the river belongs to the first clime, قيس may have no other possible reading except قيس (see Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river : QĪDAS).

768 (1766 - 1767) River سانس

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : سانس (T. p. 117, S. No. 1766), is read as : سانس (= $122^{\circ} 20'$); Suh. long. : سانس (p. 161, S. No. 1771).

سانس is the corruption of سانس

The lat. of this point : سانس (T. p. 117), is read

as بطم (= $19^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بطم (p.161).

The river comes out of the نبطع Mt., S. Nos. 655 - 656, and it belongs to the second clime ($16^{\circ} 27' - 24^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), so بطم may not be read as نطم ($59^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قطه (T.p. 117, S. No. 1767), is read as : قيطه (= $119^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطه (p. 161, S. No. 1772).

The long. of the source (of the river) is read as $122^{\circ} 20'$, so the long. of its mouth (in the Text: قطه) may not be read as قنطه (= $159^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point : نم (T. p. 117), is read as : نيدم (= $14^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نم (p.161).

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QIDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

769 (1768 - 1769) River حاسير

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : مكزي (T. p. 117, S. No. 1668), is read as : تلكزي (= $127^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : مكزي (p. 161, S. No. 1773).

مكزي is the corruption of تلكزي .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : مكجل (T.p. 117, S. No. 1769), is read as : تلكجل (= $123^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : تلكجل (p. 161, S. No. 1774).

مكجل may stand for either تلكجل (= $123^{\circ} 30'$) or تلكجل (= $128^{\circ} 30'$); if تلكجل (= $128^{\circ} 30'$) is preferred, then the river would stop flowing at a point from where the coast-line of any Ocean or Sea does not pass; if for the mouth of the river, the coast-line (of the Indian Ocean) is increased by $3^{\circ} 10'$ towards the North (i.e.

from the mouth of the river, S. Nos. 1772 - 1773 up to the point of the coast-line S. No. 1179 (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 5), even then the river would have to cross the river لوس (see T. p. 117, S. Nos. 1770 - 1771; cf. Suh. pp. 161 - 162, S. Nos. 1775 - 1776). Since this is obviously wrong, the long. : كحل (under discussion) may have no other possible reading except كحل; this reading may also be confirmed in view of the description of the town of حاسي (located at long. : $125^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 15'$ (N.); see T. p. 7, S. No. 57; cf. Suh. p. 14, S. No. 34). According to al-Khw., to reach its mouth, the river passes by this town.

The lat. of this point : بم (T. p. 117), is read as : بم ($= 15^{\circ} 40'$ (N.); cf. Suh. lat. : بم (p.161).

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QĪDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

770 (1770 - 1771) River لوس

Source_1 Long. (of the source of the river) : كح (T.p. 117, S. No. 1770), is read as : كح ($= 128^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : كح (p. 161, S. No. 1775).

The river comes out of the URNĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 588 - 589), so كح is read as كح.

The lat. of this point : يزل (T. p. 117), is read as : يزل ($= 17^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); cf. Suh. lat.: يزل (p.161).

يزل is the corruption of يزل.

Mouth_1 Long. (of the mouth of the river) : كوة (T.p. 117, S. No. 1771), is read as : كوة ($= 126^{\circ} 0'$); cf.

Suh. long. : قلوۃ (p. 162, S. No. 1776).

قلوۃ may represent قلوۃ only.

The lat. of this point : ر (T. p. 117), is read as : ر (= $14^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ر (p.162).

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QĪDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

771 (1772 - 1773) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : كطرم (T. p. 117, S.No. 1772), is read as : كطرم (= $129^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : كطرم (p. 162, S. No. 1777).

كطرم is the corrupt form of قكطرم (see Commentary on the 'ŪRNĀ Mt. S. Nos. 588 - 589).

The lat. of this point : ب (T. p. 117), is read as : ب (= $16^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ب (p.162).

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QĪDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

Mouth 1 Long. (of the mouth of the river) : كج (T.p. 117, S. No. 1773), is read as : كج (= $128^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : كج (p. 162, S. No. 1778).

كج may stand for either كج (= $123^{\circ} 0'$) or كج (= $128^{\circ} 0'$); if كج (= $123^{\circ} 0'$) is preferred, then either the mouth of the river would be placed at 3° away from the coast-line towards the South-West in the Indian Ocean or from the point placed at long. : $126^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $12^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) up to the following point at long.: $126^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $14^{\circ} 40'$ (N.); see T. p. 77, S. Nos. 1179 - 1180; cf. Suh. p. 62, S. Nos. 765 - 766) the

coast-line would form the shape of a bay, which is not described by al-Khw. Hence, كج° (= $123^\circ 0'$) has been rejected as a mistake (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 5).

The lat. of this point : سك (T. p. 117), is read as : بيك (= $12^\circ 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سل (p.162).

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QĪDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

772 (1774 - 1775) A river.

Source Lat. (of the source of the river) : يول (T.p. 117, S. No. 1774), is read as : يول (= $16^\circ 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : يول (p. 162, S. No. 1779).

The river comes out of the 'URNĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 588 - 599) and it (the river) belongs to the second clime, so يول may stand only for يول .

Mouth Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : بيك (T.p. 117, S. No. 1775), is read as : بيك (= $14^\circ 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بيك (p. 162, S. No. 1780).

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QĪDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

773 (1776 - 1777) River

Source Long. (of the source of the river) : قلب (T. p. 118, S. No. 1776), is read as : قلب (= $132^\circ 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قلب (p. 162, S. No. 1781).

قلب may represent قلب only.

The lat. of this point : حم (T. p. 118), is read

as : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ع} \text{ (p.162)}.$

This river comes out of the اوكسس Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 659 - 660) and the river as well as the Mt. belong to the second clime, so the possibility remains only of .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قليل (T.p. 118, S.No. 1777), is read as : $\text{قليل} (= 132^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{قليل} \text{ (p. 162, S. No. 1782)}.$

قليل is the corrupt form of قليل

The lat. of this point : $\text{ع} \text{ (T. p. 118)}$, is read as : $\text{ع} (= 15^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ع} \text{ (p.162)}.$

See Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QIDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763.

774 (1778 - 1779) River SARWAN.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\text{ع} \text{ (T.p. 118, S. No. 1778)}$, is read as : $\text{ع} (= 133^{\circ} 45')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} \text{ (p. 162, S. No. 1783)}.$

ع may be read either as $\text{ع} (= 133^{\circ} 45')$ or as $\text{ع} (= 138^{\circ} 45')$. Since the river comes out of the اوكسس Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 659-660), ع may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{ع} (= 133^{\circ} 45')$.

The lat. of this point : $\text{ع} \text{ (T. p. 118)}$, is read as : $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ع} \text{ (p.162)}.$

The river SARWAN as well as the اوكسس Mt. belong to the second clime, so ع is read as $\text{ع} (= 23^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\text{ع} \text{ (T.p. 118, S. No. 1777)}$, is read as : $\text{ع} (= 132^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع} \text{ (p. 162, S. No. 1782)}.$

118, S. No. 1779), is read as $\text{طع}'' (= 133^{\circ} 40')$;

cf. Suh. long. : طع (p. 162, S. No. 1784).

طع may stand for either $\text{طع}'' (= 133^{\circ} 40')$ or $\text{طع}'' (= 138^{\circ} 40')$; if the second variation, $\text{طع}''$ is taken as correct, then the river SARWAN would not only cross the river DALIS (see the description of the river; T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1780 - 1781; cf. Suh. p. 162, S. Nos. 1785 - 1786) but also one of the two main branches of the river Ganges (see T. p. 134, S. Nos. 2026 - 2027; cf. Suh. p. 174, S. Nos. 1968 - 1969) and flow into the Indian Ocean $1^{\circ} 30'$ away from the coast-line towards the South (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 5) and since this is out of question, therefore the first reading, $\text{طع}'' (= 133^{\circ} 40')$ is taken as correct from every point of view.

The lat. of this point : طع (T. p. 118), is read as : $\text{طع}'' (= 17^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : طع (p. 162).

The river originates at lat. : $23^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)}$ and it belongs to the second clime, so طع may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{طع}'' (= 17^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

The Indian Ocean (here) takes the shape of a big mantle (forming the delta of the river Ganges) and enters the second clime.

775 (1782 - 1783) A river.

This river comes out of the town of ATRASAN (see Commentary on town S. No. 123) and flows into the Indian Ocean.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\text{طع}''$

(T. p. 118, S.No. 1782), is read as : قُب (= $142^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قُب (p. 162, S. No. 1787).

قُب is the corruption of قُب.

The lat. of this point : ك (T. p. 118), is read
as : ك (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ك (p.162).
ك may represent ك only.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : بول (T.p.
118, S.No. 1783), is read as : بول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf.
Suh. lat. : بول (p. 162, S. No. 1788).

Since the river belongs to the second cline, بول may
stand only for بول (= $16^{\circ} 30'$).

776 (1784 - 1785) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : مَدَرَة (T.p.
118, S. No. 1784), is read as : مَدَرَة (= $144^{\circ} 0'$); cf.
Suh. long. : مَدَرَة (p. 162, S. No. 1789).

مَدَرَة is the corrupt form of مَدَرَة.

The lat. of this point : بَط (T. p. 118), is read
as : بَط (= $19^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بَط (p.162).

The river comes out of the MANĪDRŪS Mt. (see
Commentary, S. Nos. 590 - 591)

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : مَحْج (T.p.
118, S. No. 1785), is read as : مَحْج (= $143^{\circ} 0'$); cf.
Suh. long. : مَحْج (= $143^{\circ} 0'$) (p.162, S.No. 1790)

مَحْج may be read either as مَحْج (= $143^{\circ} 0'$)
or as مَحْج (= $148^{\circ} 0'$). If the second variation, مَحْج
is taken as correct, then the mouth of the river would lie

4⁰ 10' away from the coast-line towards the North and reaching the due position have to cross the following river (see T. p. 118, S. Nos. 1786 - 1787; this river is omitted in Suh.), then the river طباس (see T.p. 118, S. Nos. 1788 - 1789; cf. Suh. pp. 162 - 163, S. Nos. 1791 - 1792) and then the river BĪSŪ'AS (see T. p. 113, S. Nos. 1716 - 1717; cf. Suh. p. 158, S. Nos. 1724 - 1725).

Hence, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is rejected as wrong.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 115), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= 15° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p.162).

The coast-line passing from long. : 130° 30', lat. : 13° 0' (N.) up to the long. : 144° 0', lat. : 11° 0' (N.) in the shape of a mantle, enters again in the first clime, so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (see Commentary on the lat. of the mouth of the river QĪDAS S. Nos. 1762 - 1763).

777 (1786 - 1787) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river $\overline{\text{ع}}$) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 118, S. No. 1786), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= 145° 45'); this river is omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ع}}$

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T. p. 118), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= 18° 0' (N.)).

The river comes out of the MANĪDRŪS Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 590 - 591) and it belongs to the second clime, so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= 13° 0' (N.)).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p.

118, S. No. 1787), is read as : $\text{قمره} (= 144^{\circ} 0')$.

قمره is the corruption of قمره .

The lat. of this point : $\text{س} (\text{T. p. 118})$, is read as : $\text{س} (= 12^{\circ} 0' (\text{N.}))$.

See Commentary on the lat. of the preceding river.

778 (1788 - 1789) River طماس.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\text{قمره} (\text{T.p. 118, S. No. 1788})$, is read as : $\text{قمره} (= 147^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{قمره} (\text{p. 162, S. No. 1791})$.

قمره is the corruption of قمره .

The lat. of this point : $\text{س} (\text{T. p. 118})$, is read as : $\text{س} (= 17^{\circ} 0' (\text{N.}))$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{س} (\text{p. 162})$.

The river comes out of the MANĪDRŪS Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 590 - 591) and it belongs to the second clime, so س may have no other possible reading except س (i.e., 3' away from the extreme limit of the first clime towards the North).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\text{قمره} (\text{T.p. 118, S. No. 1789})$, is read as : $\text{قمره} (= 145^{\circ} 20')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{قمره} (\text{pp. 162 - 163, S. No. 1792})$.

قمره is the corruption of قمره .

779 (1790 - 1792) A spring and its two (belonging) rivers.

Spring : Long. (of the spring) : $\text{سورة} (\text{T.p. 118, S. No. 1790})$, is read as : $\text{سورة} (= 176^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{سورة} (\text{p. 163, S. No. 1793})$.

قعو may represent قعو only.

The lat. of this point : كبه (p. 118), is read as : كبه (= $22^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كبه (p.163).

كبه is the corruption of كبه.

From it (spring) two rivers come out and flow towards different mouths in AL-QAL'AT AL-MUPĪ'A in BAHR AL-MUẒLIM (see the comment on the coast-line of the Pacific Ocean (AL-BAHR AL-MUẒLIM), S. Nos. 1265 - 1271). The mouths of the rivers in the Pacific Ocean are to be discussed below.

Mouth of the first river : Long. : (of the mouth) : قحو (T. p. 118, S.No. 1791), is read as : قحو (= $173^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قحو (p. 163, S. No. 1794).

قحو may have two possible readings : قحو (= $173^{\circ} 0'$) and قحو (= $178^{\circ} 0'$); the reading preferred is قحو (= $173^{\circ} 0'$). If the second variation, قحو is taken as correct, then the mouth of the river would be placed at 1° away from the peninsula towards the East, hence it is rejected as wrong. (See the Map, Sec. C, Parts 6 - 7).

The lat. of this point : كع (T. p. 118), is read as : كع (= $23^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كع (p. 163).

Since the river belongs to the second cline, كع is read as كع (= $23^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)).

Mouth of the second river : Long. (of the mouth) : قعو (T. p. 118, S. No. 1792), is read as : قعو (= $174^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : قعدة (p. 163, 3. No. 1795).

قعدة is the corrupt form of قعدة.

The lat. of this point : كم (p. 118), is read
as : كم (= $22^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كم (p.163).

كم is the corruption of كم.

The Third Cline and its springs and rivers.

780 (1793 - 1794) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p. 119, S. No. 1794), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ (= $28^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 163, S. No. 1797).

$\omega\epsilon$ may stand either for $\omega\epsilon$ (= $28^{\circ} 15'$ (N.))
or for $\omega\epsilon$ (= $28^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); both the readings may
be correct, but since the first reading is acceptable
from every point of view, it is preferred.

781 (1797 - 1798) A spring.

Source : Lat. : (of the source of the spring) : كزك
(T.p. 119, S.No. 1797), is read as : كزك (= $27^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : كزك (p. 163, S. No. 1800).

كزك is the corruption of كزك .

Mouth : Lat. : (of the mouth of the spring) : كزك (T.p. 119, S. No. 1798), is read as : كزك (= $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : كزك (p. 163, S. No. 1801).

كزك may represent كزك only.

782 (1799 - 1800) River حليقات.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : ع (T.p. 119, S. No. 1799), is read as : ع (= $18^{\circ} 0'$); cf.
Suh. long. : ع (p. 163, S. No. 1802).

The source of the following river lies at long. : بطم .

(= $19^{\circ} 40'$), so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$. If the second variation, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the source of the river would lie close to the DARDŪN Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 663 - 664). Since al-Khw. is very particular in describing the source of a river or a spring and he does not describe the source of this river in the DARDŪN Mt., then it would be a mistake to place within its ranges. Consequently, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is taken as the correct reading.

Mouth 1 Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ر}}$ (T.p. 119, S. No. 1800), is read as : $\overline{\text{ر}}$ (= $17^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ر}}$ (p. 163, S. No. 1803).

Since the long. of the source (of the river) is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$), $\overline{\text{ر}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ر}}$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. p. 119), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p.163).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

783 (1801 - 1802) River SĀWAS.

Mouth 1 Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T.p. 119, S. No. 1802), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (p. 163, S. No. 1805).

$\overline{\text{ب}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ب}}$.

784 (1803 - 1804) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (T. p. 119, S. No. 1803), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}$ (= $22^{\circ} 45'$);

cf. Suh. long. : كبه (p. 164, S. No. 1808).

كبه may represent كبه only.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : لبه (T.p. 119, S. No. 1804), is read as : لبه (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p. 164, S. No. 1809).

لبه is the corrupt form of لبه .

785 (1805 - 1806) River SŪSŪLAS.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : لبه (T.p. 119, S. No. 1806), is read as : لبه (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p. 164, S. No. 1811).

لبه may stand only for لبه .

786 (1807 - 1808) A river.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : لبه (T.p. 119, S. No. 1808), is read as : لبه (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p. 164, S. No. 1813).

لبه is the corruption of لبه .

787 (1809 - 1814) A river (and its two tributaries).

Source : Long. (of the source of the main river) : لرك (T.p. 120, S. No. 1809), is read as : لرك (= $37^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لرك (p. 164, S. No. 1814).

لرك is the corrupt form of لرك .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the main river) : لرك (T.p. 120, S. No. 1810), is read as : لرك (= $37^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : نزل (p. 164, S. No. 1815).

نزل may represent نزل only.

The lat. of this point : لبى (T. p. 120), is read as : لبى (= $32^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh^h lat. : لبى (p.164).

لبى may stand only for لبى

Two rivers coming out of two springs flow into this river, the source of the second tributary river is to be discussed below.

Source 1 The (long. of the source of the river) : نرة (T. p. 120, S. No. 1813), is read as : نرة (= $37^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نرة (p. 164, S. No. 1818).

نرة may stand only for نرة.

788 (1815 - 1819) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : نون (T.p. 120, S. No. 1815), is read as : نون (= $50^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نون (p. 164, S. No. 1820).

نون is the corrupt form of نون.

The river, in the initial stage a spring, comes out of the town of TĀ'ŪSAN (see T.p. 12, S.No. 136; cf. Suh. p. 21, S. No. 115) and flows into the Med. Sea. The course and the mouth of this river are to be discussed below.

Course 1 This river passes by the ASTŪS Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 701 - 702), then it goes towards the MUQALLIBĀN Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S.Nos. 697 - 698) at the following point.

Lat. : نرة (T.p. 120, S.No. 1817), is read as : نرة

(= $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : δ (p. 164, S. No. 1822).
 δ may stand only for δ .

Then it goes towards AL-SHAMS Mt. (with its first edge at long. : $40^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $31^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and the second one at long. : $43^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 50'$ (N.); see T. pp. 48 - 49, S. Nos. 691 - 692; cf. Suh. pp. 92-93, S. Nos. 1181 - 1182). While passing, the river touches this mountain, the long. of the contact point is to be discussed below.

Long. : δ (T.p. 120, S.No. 1818), is read as : δ
 (= $43^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : δ (p. 164, S.No. 1823).

The long. of the first edge of AL-SHAMS Mt. is $40^{\circ} 50'$ and that of the second, $43^{\circ} 0'$ (see above), so δ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$) is definitely wrong.

Mouth : Then the river flows into the Med Sea between the towns of BARQĀ and ISFARNŪS (see T.p. 17, S. Nos. 225 - 218).

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : δ (T. p. 120, S. No. 1819), is read as : δ (= $42^{\circ} 20'$), cf. Suh. long. : δ (p. 164, S. No. 1824).

δ is the corruption of δ .

The lat. of this point : δ (T. p. 120), is read as : δ (= $33^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : δ (p. 164).

Since the mouth of the river lies between the towns of BARQĀ (located at long. : $43^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $33^{\circ} 45'$ (N.); see T. p. 17, S. No. 225; cf. Suh. p. 26, S. No. 202) and ISFARNŪS (located at long. : $42^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 45'$ (N.); see T. p. 17, S. No. 218; cf. Suh. p. 26, S. No. 201), so if δ is accepted as correct, the mouth of the river

would lie at 5 away from the coast-line towards the North and into the Med. Sea (in the Island of SHĀMIS; see T. p. 91, S. No. 1406; cf. Suh. p. 72, S. No. 941); hence, ش is rejected as wrong.

789 (1820 - 1821) A river.

The river comes out of the ZĀRISH Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 695 - 696) and goes to the lat. discussed below.

Course 1 Lat. : ش (T. p. 120, S. No. 1821), is read as : ش (= 23° 30' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ش (p. 164, S. No. 1826).

ش may not be accepted as correct because it is placed at a wrong position, and the river reaching here, and then to the due position, would have to cross a river (if not the MUQALLIBĀN Mt., S. Nos. 697 - 698 also) twice, because the river, S. Nos. 1815 - 1819 flows forming a zig-zag pattern. Hence, ش has been rejected as wrong (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 2).

Mouth 1 Long. (of the mouth of the river in a swamp with an arbitrary area) : ٥٠ (T.p. 120, S.No. 1822), is read as : ٥٠ (= 50° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ٥٠ (p.165, S. No. 1827).

٥٠ is the corruption of ٥٠.

790 (1825 - 1826) A river.

Mouth 1 Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : ك (T.p.

121), is read as : $\text{کون} (= 26^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat.:
 کون (p. 165, S. No. 1831).

کون is the corrupt form of کون .

791 (1829 - 1830) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : حک
 (T. p. 121, S. No. 1829), is read as : $\text{حک} (= 93^{\circ} 20')$;
 cf. Suh. long. : حک (p. 165, S. No. 1834).

The river comes out of the KIRMAN Mt. (see Commentary
 on Mt. S. Nos. 647-648), so حک is rejected as wrong.

792 (1831 - 1832) A river.

Source : Long. (of the river, being a spring in the
 beginning) : سک (T.p. 121, S. No. 1831), is read
 as : $\text{سک} (= 102^{\circ} 20')$; cf. Suh. long. : سک (p. 165,
 S. No. 1836).

سک is the corruption of سک ; it can have one
 more possible reading : $\text{سک} (= 82^{\circ} 20')$, but if this
 is preferred, the source of the river would lie in one of
 the Islands of the Persian Gulf (2° away from the coast-
 line and $10'$ away from the centre of the Island towards
 the North) (see T. p. 100, S. No. 1539; cf. Suh. p. 78,
 S. No. 1020). Hence, سک is rejected as a mistake.

793 (1833 - 1834) A river and its tributary.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : حک
 (with a faint but visible dot of the letter ح) (T.p.
 121, S. No. 1833), is read as : $\text{حک} (= 103^{\circ} 30')$;

cf. Suh. long. : ج ع (p. 165, S. No. 1838).

The river is described by al-Khw. as coming out of a mountain (see T. pp. 48 - 49, S. Nos. 711 - 712; cf. Suh. pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1205 - 1206) and this also corroborates with the information given by Suh., so ج ع may stand for ج ع only; but there is a difficulty. The Mt. lies about 24 away from the source of the river towards North; it should also be noted that in between the Mt. and the starting point of this river, a branch of the MĪHRĀN flows to the Westerly direction (see the Commentary on river S. Nos. 2014 - 2015), so the river under discussion cannot be shown on the Map as coming out of the Mt. (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 4).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ع ج (T.p. 121, S. No. 1834), is read as : ع ج (= $103^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع ج (p. 165, S. No. 1839).

The river, according to al-Khw., flows into the Arabian Sea near the town of AMĪRAS (see Commentary on town S. No. 115 and also on the point of the sea-coast S. No. 1197), so ع ج is read as ع ج (= $103^{\circ} 0'$). The mouth of its tributary river (discussed below) may also be taken into consideration as an argument.

Tributary river : Long. (of the source) : ق ج (T.p. 121, S. No. 1835), is read as : ق ج (= $106^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ق ج (p. 165, S. No. 1840).

The river comes out of the ارسطا Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 713 - 714), so ق ج may not be read as ق ج (= $86^{\circ} 0'$) but as ق ج (= $106^{\circ} 0'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth (of the tributary) in the main river) : ج (T. p. 121, S. No. 1836), is read as : ج (= $103^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : ج (p. 165, S. No. 1841).

The main river originates at long. : $103^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $25^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the (Arabian) Sea near the town of AMIRAS at long. : $103^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see above), so ج may not be read as ج (= $83^{\circ} 30'$) but as ج (= $103^{\circ} 30'$) (it is placed at 40' away from the mouth of the main river towards the North-East).

794 (1837 - 1840) A river and its two branches.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : ق (T.p. 121, S.No. 1837), is read as : ق (= $121^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : ق (p. 165, S. No. 1842).

ق may represent ق only.

The lat. of this point : س (T. p. 121), is read as : س (= $27^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : س (p.165).

س is the corruption of س .

Course : Long. : ع (T. p. 121, S. No. 1838), is read as : ع (= $108^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 165, S. No. 1843).

The river comes out at long. : $121^{\circ} 30'$, and then dividing into two branches, flows into the Sea at longs. $106^{\circ} 30'$ and $106^{\circ} 0'$ (see T. p. 121, S. Nos. 1839 - 1840; cf. Suh. p. 165, S. Nos. 1844 - 1845). Since the river flows from the North-East to the South-West,

therefore the fixation of the readings would be thus :

121° 30', then 108° 0' and then 106° 30' and 106° 0'; it means, the long. of the starting point be read as 121° 30' and that of the middle point : 108° 0' and those of the mouths : 106° 30' and 106° 0' (see the Map, Sec. C, Parts 4 - 5).

In consequence, the long. of the middle point : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 108^\circ 0')$ without the possibility of any other variation.

The lat. of this point : ط (T. p. 121), is read as : $\text{ط} (= 19^\circ 30' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : ط (p.165).

The river comes out at lat. : 27° 0' (N.) and flows into the Sea at lat. : 20° 0' (N.), 17° 0' (N.), so the position in between these two points may not be read as $\overline{\text{ب}} (= 59^\circ 0' \text{ (N.)})$ but as $\overline{\text{ب}} (= 19^\circ 0' \text{ (N.)})$; the continuity of the longs. may also be taken as an argument in support.

From the preceding point, the river divides into two branches, the lat. of the mouth of the second branch river is to be discussed here.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth) : $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (T. p. 121, S. No. 1840), is read as : $\overline{\text{ز}} (= 17^\circ 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat.: $\overline{\text{ز}}$ (p. 165, S. No. 1845).

The lat. of the mouth of the first branch is 20° 0' (N.), so, that of the second one may not be read as $\overline{\text{ز}} (= 57^\circ 0' \text{ (N.)})$ but as $\overline{\text{ز}} (= 17^\circ 0' \text{ (N.)})$.

795 (1841 - 1844) A river and its two branches.

Source : Long. (of the source of the main river) : ك

(T. p. 122, S. No. 1841), is read as : $\text{تاك} (= 125^{\circ} 30')$;
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{تاك} (p. 166, S. No. 1846)$.

تاك may stand only for تاك .

Course : This river, like the preceding one, passes from the North-East to the South-West in between the town of QĀRQŪRĀ (located at long. : $116^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $19^{\circ} 10' (N.)$; T. p. 11, S. No. 119; cf. Suh. p. 19, S. No. 98) and the سورقس Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 653 - 654), then it passes by the town of 'ĪTHNĀ (located at long. : $111^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $19^{\circ} 20' (N.)$; T.p. 11, S. No. 117; cf. Suh. p. 19, S. No. 96); here the river, reaching the dividing point, passes down from the second clime to the first one (13 away from the parallel towards the North), then it divides into two branches. The lat. of the dividing point is to be discussed below.

Lat. : $\text{لوم} (T. p. 122, S. No. 1842)$, is read as : $\text{لوم} (= 16^{\circ} 40' (N.))$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{لوم} (p. 166, S. No. 1847)$.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the first branch river); $\text{قول} (T. p. 122, S. No. 1843)$, is read as : $\text{قوة} (= 106^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\text{قوك} (p. 166, S. No. 1848)$.

Both the branch rivers start from the same point (at long. : $108^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 40' (N.)$) and flow towards their mouths to the North-West and South-West, so may stand for $\text{قول} (= 106^{\circ} 30')$ and not for $\text{قول} (= 86^{\circ} 30')$ (see the description and commentary on the coast-line of the Indian Ocean, S. Nos. 1188 - 1190 and also the Map, Sec. C, Part 4).

The lat. of this point : $\text{لوم} (T. p. 122)$, is read as : $\text{لوم} (= 16^{\circ} 0' (N.))$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{لوم} (p. 166)$.

See above Commentary.

Mouth : Long. (of the second branch river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 122, S. No. 1844), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $108^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 166, S. No. 1849).

This river, like the preceding one, comes out at long. : $108^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $16^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), then it goes towards the South-West and flows into the Sea, $1^{\circ} 40'$ away from the mouth of the first branch river towards the South. If the second variation : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ ($103^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then from the starting point reaching its end, the river would have to cross the river QĪDAS (see T. pp. 116 - 117, S. Nos. 1762 - 1763; cf. Suh. p. 161, S. Nos. 1767 - 1768). Hence it is wrong. The preceding long. may also be taken as an argument in support.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\Delta}$ (T. p. 122), is read as : $\overline{\Delta}$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\Delta}$ (p.166).

It should be emphasized that the river belongs to the third clime, but since the coast-line here passes in the first clime, therefore $\overline{\Delta}$ may stand for $\overline{\Delta}$ and not for $\overline{\Delta}$ (= $55^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see Comment on the long. of the mouth of the preceding (branch) river and also the Map. Sec. C, Part 4).

796 (1845 - 1847) River DUWANIS.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{طن}}$ (T. p. 122, S. No. 1845), is read as : $\overline{\text{طن}}$ (= $149^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{طن}}$ (p. 166, S. No. 1850).

$\overline{\text{طن}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{طن}}$.

Course 1 Then the river goes to the following point .

Long. : قج (T. p. 122, S.No. 1846), is read as : قج
(= $148^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قج (p.166, S.No.1851).

On the basis of Suh., قج is taken as the correct reading; Wzik has also pointed out (in Suh.) that قج
(= $143^{\circ} 30'$) is an erroneous reading (see p. 166 note "C").

Then it passes also to the town of طسولا (see the comment on the town, S. No. 184) and then by the town of QARDATHNĀ (see T.p. 7, S.No. 66; cf. Suh.p. 15, S.No.42).

Mouth 1 Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قج (T.p. 122, S. No. 1847), is read as : قج (= $153^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قج (p. 166, S. No. 1852).

قج may stand either for قج (= $113^{\circ} 30'$)
or for قج (= $153^{\circ} 30'$), but since the source of the river lies at long. : $149^{\circ} 50'$, قج may not be taken as correct. Apart from this argument, both the readings (given by al-Khw. and Suh.) are helpful to each other; the dot of the letter ج is read in the text of al-Khw., while that of ج is visible in Suh. Hence, due to this reason also, قج is the only acceptable variation.

797 (1848 - 1849) The river داورلوس

This river comes out of the ZAMĀSĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 721 - 722) and flows into the Indian Ocean. The lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (T.p. 122, S. No. 1849), is read as : $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (p. 166, S. No. 1854).

The lat. of the mouth of the preceding river is $\text{ي}^{\circ}\text{ا}$ (= $11^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)), so $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ may be read either as $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) or as $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)). The reading given by Suh. is no more helpful, because Mzik points that in the MSS. there was an erroneous reading, which has been corrected on the basis of al-Khv. (see p. 166 note "h").

As for the Map, both the readings : $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) and $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $18^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) may be correct; the lat. of the preceding river is $\text{ي}^{\circ}\text{ا}$ (= $11^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) and that of the following : $\text{ك}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)), and al-Khv. from the point, S. No. 1158 up to the town of ISFITHRA, S. No. 125, describes the coast-line of the Indian Ocean as passing in the shape of a mantle, this means that for the rest of the distance up to the end of the point, S. No. 1159, the coast-line passes straight towards the South-West. Again, from the point, S. No. 1160 up to the mouth of the river DUWANIS (see Commentary on the preceding river), the coast-line passes by the mouth of the river دوروس (though the mouth of this river is not included in the description of the coast-line) and then by the town of QARDATHRA, in the shape of a mantle towards the South-West; this means that for the rest of the distance the coast-line passes straight up to the point, S. No. 1161. If the second variation, $\text{ر}^{\circ}\text{ع}$ (= $13^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)) is to be preferred, then the coast-line, to a certain extent, would

acquire the shape of the scoop in place of the mantle and the town of FUNṬĀ (see T. p. 11, S. No. 120; cf. Suh. p. 20, S. No. 99) would lie on or near the sea-coast and al-Khw. does not describe it so. Hence, سج has been preferred as the correct reading.

798 (1850 - 1851) River سجس.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : سج (T.p. 122, S. No. 1850), is read as : سج (= $163^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : سج (p. 166, S. No. 1855).

The river comes out of the SĪMTĪN Mt. (see T. pp. 50 - 51, S. Nos. 723 - 724; cf. Suh. pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1217 - 1218), so سج may stand only for سجس.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : سج (T.p. 122, S. No. 1851), is read as : سج (= $159^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : سج (p. 166, S. No. 1858).

Since the source of the river lies at long. : $163^{\circ} 40'$, and the reading (سج) corroborates with that given by Suh., so it is preferred.

The Fourth Clime and its springs and rivers.799 (1852 - 1853) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : ببل (T.p. 122, S. No. 1852), is read as : ببل (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ببل (p. 167, S. No. 1857).

ببل is the corruption of ببل.

This river, being a spring in the beginning, passes along the دبلو Mt. (see Commentary on Mt.S.Nos.727-728), then it flows into the Med. Sea. The lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Lat. : دبل (T.p.122, S. No.1853), is read as : دبل (= $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : دبل (p. 167, S. No. 1858).

The river belongs to the fourth clime, and if دبل (= $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the river, which starts in North Africa, would have its course, crossing the total width of the Med. Sea (towards North), in Spain. Since this is obviously wrong, the only acceptable reading is دبل .

800 (1854 - 1855) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : دبل (T.p. 123, S. No. 1854), is read as : دبل (= $11^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : دبل (p. 167, S. No. 1859).

Reaching its mouth, the river passes in between the second AL-SHAMS and the small ATLAS Mts. (see T. pp. 50-51, S. Nos. 729 - 732; cf. Suh. pp. 94 - 95, S. Nos. 1219-1222) and then flows into the Atlantic Ocean at long. : $8^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), so $\overline{\text{al}}$ (long. of its source) may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\text{al}}$ (this river belongs to North Africa and flows from the North-East to the North-West).

801 (1856 - 1857) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{al}}$ (T. p. 123, S. No. 1856), is read as : $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 11^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{al}}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1861).

The long. of the source of the preceding river is read as $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 11^{\circ} 0'$) and that of the following, $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 13^{\circ} 10'$), so $\overline{\text{al}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{al}}$.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{al}}$ (T.p. 123, S. No. 1857), is read as : $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 12^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{al}}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1862).

The river, being a spring in the beginning, starts at long. : $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 11^{\circ} 15'$), so $\overline{\text{al}}$ may have no other possible reading except $\overline{\text{al}}$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{al}}$ (T. p. 123), is read as : $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{al}}$ (p.167).

The river belongs to the fourth clime (lat. : $30^{\circ} 22' - 36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and secondly, if $\overline{\text{al}}$ ($= 38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the mouth of the river would lie at an absolutely wrong

position (see Commentary on the mouth of the river S. Nos. 1852 - 1853). Hence it is out of question.

802 (1858 - 1859) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : ع° (T. p. 123, S. No. 1858), is read as : ع° (= $13^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع° (= $13^{\circ} 10'$) (p. 167, S. No. 1863).

If ع° is read as ع° (= $18^{\circ} 10'$), then the source of the spring would lie only 10' away from the coast-line of the Med. Sea, so ع° is taken as the only correct reading. This reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh. The other two variations : ع° (= $53^{\circ} 10'$) and ع° (= $58^{\circ} 10'$) are out of question here (see the longs. of the sources of the preceding rivers).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : ع° (T.p. 123, S. No. 1859), is read as : ع° (= $13^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع° (p. 167, S. No. 1864).

Since the spring comes out at long. : $13^{\circ} 10'$, ع° (long. of its mouth) may stand either for ع° (= $13^{\circ} 30'$) or for ع° (= $18^{\circ} 30'$); if ع° is preferred, then the spring would not only cross the two neighbouring springs (see T. p. 123, S. Nos. 1860 - 1863; cf. Suh. p. 167, S. Nos. 1865 - 1868) and also the river حلفاش (see T.p. 119, S. Nos. 1799 - 1800; cf. Suh. p. 163, S. Nos. 1802-1803) but would be placed in the Med. Sea 1° away from the coast-line towards the North (in the Northern area of an Island of the Med. Sea; see T.p. 89, S. No. 1374 and also

the Map, Sec. D, Part 1). Hence, there is no question of جع being correct.

The lat. of this point : جع (T. p. 123), is read as : جع (= $33^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : جع (p.167).

جع (= $38^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is rejected as wrong (see Commentary on the mouth of the river S.Nos. 1852-1853).

803 (1860 - 1861) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : جی (T. p. 123, S.No. 1860), is read as : جی (= $14^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : جی (p. 167, S. No. 1865).

The long. of the source of the preceding river is read as جی (= $13^{\circ} 10'$), so جی may have only one possible reading, namely, جی (= $14^{\circ} 10'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : جی (T.p. 123, S. No. 1861), is read as : جی (= $14^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : جی (p. 167, S. No. 1866)

Since the long. (of the source) of the spring is read as جی (= $14^{\circ} 10'$), so, that of its mouth, may not be read as جی (= $54^{\circ} 10'$) but as جی (= $14^{\circ} 10'$).

The lat. of this point : بد (p. 123), is read as : بد (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بد (p.167).

بد is the corruption of بد .

804 (1862 - 1863) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : جی (T. p. 123, S. No. 1862), is read as : جی (= $14^{\circ} 40'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1867).

The long. of the starting point of the preceding spring is read as $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 10'$), so $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ may stand only for $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 40'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (T.p. 123, S. No. 1863), is read as : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1868).

The source of the spring lies at long. : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $14^{\circ} 40'$), so the long. of its mouth may not be read as $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $54^{\circ} 40'$).

The lat. of this point : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (p. 123), is read as : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $32^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (p.167).
 $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ is the corrupt form of $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$.

805 (1864 - 1865) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (T. p. 123, S. No. 1864), is read as : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 50'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1869).

To maintain continuity with the preceding longs., may either be read as $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 50'$) or as $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 50'$). Since the long. of the source of the following spring is read as $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $19^{\circ} 10'$) and secondly, if the first variation, $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 50'$) is taken as correct, then the long. of the mouth (of the spring under discussion) would be read as $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 45'$) (in place of $\text{س}^{\text{و}}$) and it would lie 42' away from the coast-line towards the North into a spring (see T. p. 123, S. Nos. 1860 - 1866) and again it should lie in the

Med. Sea (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 1). So $\text{ع} \text{ن}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{ع} \text{ن}$.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\text{ع} \text{ن}$ (T.p. 123, S. No. 1865), is read as : $\text{ع} \text{ن}$ (= $18^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ع} \text{ن}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1870).

See Commentary on the source of the spring above.

806 (1866 - 1867) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : $\text{ط} \text{ي}$
(T. p. 123, S. No. 1866), is read as : $\text{ط} \text{ي}$ (= $19^{\circ} 10'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ط} \text{ك}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1871).

Since the long. of the source of the preceding spring is read as $\text{ع} \text{ن}$ (= $18^{\circ} 50'$), $\text{ط} \text{ي}$ may stand only for $\text{ط} \text{ي}$ (= $19^{\circ} 10'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\text{ط} \text{ك}$
(T. p. 123, S. No. 1867), is read as : $\text{ط} \text{ك}$ (= $19^{\circ} 25'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ط} \text{ك}$ (p. 167, S. No. 1872).

The long. of the source (of the spring) is read as $\text{ط} \text{ي}$ (= $19^{\circ} 10'$), so $\text{ط} \text{ك}$ (that of its mouth) may stand for $\text{ط} \text{ك}$ alone, there is no other possibility.

The lat. of this point : $\text{ل} \text{ب}$ (T. p. 123), is read as : $\text{ل} \text{ب}$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ل} \text{ب}$ (p.167).

$\text{ل} \text{ب}$ is the corruption of $\text{ل} \text{ب}$.

807 (1871 - 1872) A spring.

This spring belongs to the Island of SARHAS of the Med. Sea (see Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1381 - 1384).

It comes out at long. : $30^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), and according to al-Khw., flows into the town of QĀ (located at long. : $32^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $34^{\circ} 50'$ (N.); T. p. 16, S. No. 210; cf. Suh. p. 25, S. No. 192), but the mouth of the spring lies 50 away from the town of QĀ towards the North and 10 towards the West; if the lat. : 35° (N.) of Suh. in place of $35^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) (of al-Khw.) is accepted, then the mouth of the spring would cover the distance of 40 to the town; hence it is preferred and the remaining gap (10 towards the West and 10 towards the North) has been filled up by a dotted line from the mouth of the spring up to the town of QĀ (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

808 (1876 - 1877) A spring.

This spring comes out at long. : $36^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $30^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and flows into the Med. Sea. The lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth 1 Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : ل° (T.p. 124, S. No. 1877), is read as : ل° (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل° (p. 168, S. No. 1882).

ل° is the corruption of ل°

809 (1884 - 1885) A spring.

This spring comes out at long. : $47^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $34^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) in an Island (peninsula) of the Med. Sea (see the description of the Island; T. pp. 91 - 92, S. Nos. 1408 - 1411; cf. Suh. p. 72, S. Nos. 943 - 946). The long.

of the mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\overline{\circ}$ (T.p. 124, S. No. 1885), is read as : $\overline{\circ}$ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\circ}$ (p. 169, S. No. 1890).

$\overline{\circ}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\circ}$.

810 (1893 - 1894) A spring.

Source : This spring comes out in the Island of QIBRIS (Cyprus) and flows into the Med. Sea, but it involves a problem. According to al-Khw., the source of the spring lies in the town of SAMĀRĀ (of the Island of QIBRIS; see the description of the town; T. p. 19, S. No. 255; cf. Suh. p. 27, S. No. 225), but the town and the source of the spring are wide apart from each other. The town is located at long. : $57^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $34^{\circ} 30' (N.)$; cf. Suh. long. : ϵ , lat. : J ; ϵ may be read either as $\epsilon (= 58^{\circ})$ or as $\epsilon (= 53^{\circ})$. If the reading of Suh. is preferred and read as ϵ , then the town would lie 25' away from the town of al-Khw. towards the East, if ϵ is taken as correct, then the town would lie outside the Island ($1^{\circ} 48'$ towards the West) in the Med. Sea. Since this is out of question, therefore may be read only as $\epsilon (= 58^{\circ})$, but the reading as found in the Text, is much better than that of Suh. As for the source of the spring, it corroborates, to a certain extent, with that given by Suh.; to be more exact it should be stated that according to al-Khw., it lies at long. : $57^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 0' (N.)$; cf. Suh. long. :

57° 40', lat. : 35° 5' (N.) (see T.p. 124, S.No. 1893; cf. Suh. p. 169, S. No. 1896), the difference may be counted only 5' towards the North.

Problem 1

Anyhow, the problem remains unsolved and the town is placed at 5' away from the source of the spring towards the East and 30' towards the North. On the Map, an arbitrary point is placed close to the town of SAMĀRĀ, and a dotted line, from this (arbitrary) point up to the visible line shows the course of the spring as it should be.

Mouth 1 Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : نزم (T.p. 125, S. No. 1894), is read as : نزم (= 57° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : نزم (p. 169, S. No. 1897).

The long. of the source of the spring is نزم (= 57° 40'), so that of its mouth may not be read as نزم (= 17° 0') but as نزم (= 57° 0') (see also the description of the Island of QIBRIS; T.p. 93, S. Nos. 1425 - 1429; cf. Suh. pp. 72 - 73, S. Nos. 954 - 958).

811 (1895) The Lake of AL-ṬABARIYA.

Lat. (of the centre of the lake) : لب (T.p. 125) is read as : لب (= 32° 0' (N.); cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 79, S. No. 1025).

لب is the corruption of لب .

812 (1898) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : طه (T.p.

125), is read as : $\text{نطمه} (= 59^{\circ} 45')$; this river is omitted in Suh.

The river comes out of the mountain of ice in DAMASCUS (see Commentary on Mt. 9. Nos. 741 - 742), so نطمه may stand for نطه only.

The lat. of this point : لبيه (T.p. 125), is read as : $\text{لبيه} (= 32^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$.

لبيه is the corrupt form of لبيه .

813 (1903 - 1904) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : دل (T.p. 125, S. No. 1903), is read as : $\text{دل} (= 84^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long. : دل (p. 170, S. No. 1902).

دل may be read either as $\text{دل} (= 84^{\circ} 30')$ or as $\text{دل} (= 104^{\circ} 30')$. Since the preceding long. is $\text{ع} (= 80^{\circ} 0')$ (see T. p. 125, S. No. 1902; cf. Suh.p. 170, S. No. 1901), and secondly, if $\text{دل} (= 104^{\circ} 30')$ is preferred, then the river can not be shown as coming out of any mountain and according to the description it should do so, and thirdly if the long. of the source is read as $\text{دل} (= 104^{\circ} 30')$, then the long. of the mouth (of the river) would be read as $\text{قدم} (= 104^{\circ} 40')$ and not as $\text{قدم} (= 84^{\circ} 40')$, while in Suh. it is clearly read as $\text{قدم} (= 84^{\circ} 40')$ (see the comment on the mouth below) and if $\text{قدم} (= 104^{\circ} 40')$ is taken as correct, the mouth of the river would lie at a point where no Ocean or Sea passes. Hence, قدم , and on the basis of قدم , دل (the wrong variation of the long. of the source) have been rejected as wrong. In consequence,

the possibility remains only of فد ($= 84^{\circ} 30'$) and the source of the river lies in the Mt. adjacent to NIHAWAND (read as DANBĀWAND) and TABARISTĀN (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 767 - 768). It flows into the Persian Gulf (see Commentary below).

Mouth : Long. (of the source of the river) : فد (T.p. 125, S. No. 1904), is read as : فد ($= 84^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : فد (p. 170, S. No. 1903).

Not only on the basis of Suh., but also on the basis of the previous commentary on the source of the river, فد is read as فد ($= 84^{\circ} 40'$).

814 (1905 - 1906) River سروس .

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : فحل (T.p. 125, S.No. 1905), is read as : فحل ($= 158^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : فحل (p. 170, S. No. 1904).

The river comes out of the SĪMTĪN Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 723 - 724), so فحل may stand for فحل only.

The lat. of this point : لبه (T. p. 125), is read as : لبه ($= 32^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : لبه (p.170). لبه is the corruption of لبه .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : فحه (T.p. 125, S. No. 1906), is read as : فحه ($= 158^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : فحه (p. 170, S. No. 1905).

The river comes out at long. : $158^{\circ} 30'$, so the long. of its mouth may be read either as فحه ($= 153^{\circ} 0'$) or as فحه ($= 158^{\circ} 0'$). Since the preceding long. is read as : $158^{\circ} 0'$, and if فحه (with the lat. : فحه

(= $18^{\circ} 50'$ (N.) which is the preferred reading) is taken as correct, then the mouth of the river would lie at a point where the coast-line of the Indian Ocean does not pass; and if the lat. is read as ع° (= $13^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)), then, no doubt, the mouth of the river would lie on the coast-line, but the river دوروس (see T. p. 122, S. Nos. 1848 - 1849; cf. Suh. p. 166, S. Nos. 1853 - 1854) come in the way and reaching the end, the river سوس have to cross it. Hence, ق° is rejected as a mistake, and the possibility remains only of ع° either with lat. : ع° or ع° (see Commentary below).

The lat. of this point : ع° (T. p. 125), is read as : ع° (= $18^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع° (p. 170).

If ع° is taken as correct, then the mouth of the river would lie 5° away from the coast-line in the Sea; hence it is rejected as being apparently wrong.

815 (1907 - 1909) River سوس

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : سوی (T. p. 125, S. No. 1907), is read as : سوی (= $166^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : سوی (p. 170, S. No. 1906).

سوی may stand for سوی alone.

Course : This river comes out of the Mt. of the river سوس (see T. pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1191 - 1192), then goes on until it flows into a lake, which has an area of one degree (see Commentary on the lake below).

Lake : Long. (of the starting point) : سوی (T. p. 126, S. No. 1908), is read as : سوی (= $165^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh.

Long. : قسك (p. 170, S. No. 1907).

قسك may stand for قسك only.

From this lake it (the river) goes out and crosses the town of AL-SĪN (see T. p. 11, S. No. 126; cf. Suh. p. 20, S. No. 104), then it passes and even flows into the Indian Ocean at the following point.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قسك (T.p. 126, S. No. 1909), is read as : قسك (= $162^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسك (p. 170, S. No. 1908).

قسك is the corruption of قسك.

816 (1910) A river.

Source : This river, like the preceding one, comes out of the Mt. of the river قسك (see T. pp. 50 - 51, S. Nos. 725 - 726; cf. Suh. pp. 92 - 93, S. Nos. 1191 - 1192) and flows into the lake, S. No. 1908.

Long. (of the source of the river) : قسك (T.p. 126), is read as : قسك (= $169^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قسك (p. 170, S. No. 1909).

قسك is the corruption of قسك.

The Fifth Clime and its springs and rivers.

817 (1911 - 1912) The river اس.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : سه (T.p. 126, S. No. 1911), is read as : یب نه (= $12^{\circ} 55'$); cf. Suh. long. : یب نه (p. 170, S. No. 1910).

On the basis of Suh., سه is read as یب نه, otherwise یب یه may also be a possible variation.

818 (1913 - 1914) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : یه (T.p. 126, S. No. 1913), is read as : یب یه (= $12^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : سه (p. 171, S. No. 1912).

The river comes out of the IRSTFĀRĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 777 - 778), so the long. : یه may have only one possible reading, namely, یب یه.

Course : Long. : ر (T. p. 126, S. No. 1914), is read as : زم (= $7^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : ر (p. 171, S. No. 1913).
ر is the corruption of زم.

819 (1917 - 1918) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : دل (T.p. 126, S. No. 1917), is read as : یل (= $14^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : دل (p. 171, S. No. 1917).

Since the river originates in the town of MĀRIYĀ (located at long. : $14^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 45'$ (N.);

see T. p. 24, S. No. 343; cf. Suh. p. 32, S. No. 288), *ي* may stand only for *ي*.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : *١٨* (T.p. 126, S. No. 1918), is read as : *١٨* (= 18° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : *١٨* (p. 171, S. No. 1918).

To maintain continuity with the previous longs., *١٨* may be read either as *١٣* (= 13° 0') or as *١٨* (= 18° 0'); both the readings may be correct, but since the long. of its source is read as *١٤* (= 14° 30'), *١٨* may stand only for *١٨* (= 18° 0').

But it involves a problem. According to al-Khw., this river comes out of the town of MARIYĀ, S. No. 343, but the source of the river lies a little distance away from the town towards the South-West (i.e., 20' towards the West and 5' towards the South).

820 (1919 - 1920) A river.

This river comes out of the ĪNDŪQRĀ Mt. (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 779 - 780; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1269 - 1270) and flows into the Med. Sea. The long. of its mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : *١٦* (T.p. 127, S. No. 1920), is read as : *١٦* (= 16° 20'); cf. Suh. long. : *١٦* (p. 171, S. No. 1920).

Since the source of the river lies at long. 15° 30', *١٦* may stand only for *١٦* (= 16° 20').

821 (1923 - 1924) A river.

This river, being a spring in the beginning, belongs

to the Island of SARHAS (see the description of the Island T. p. 90, S. Nos. 1381 - 1384; cf. Suh. p. 71, S. Nos. 932 - 935). Here the lat. of its mouth (in the Med. Sea) is to be discussed.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : لره (T.p. 127, S. No. 1924), is read as : لره (= $37^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لره (p. 171, S. No. 1924).

لره may represent لره only.

822 (1927 - 1932) A spring (with its three branch rivers).

This spring belongs to the Island of قيريش (see the description of the Island; T.p. 90, S. Nos. 1377 - 1380); cf. Suh. p. 71, S. Nos. 928 - 931). The minutes of the lat. of its source are to be discussed below.

Lat. (of the source of the river) : لطه (T.p. 127, S. No. 1927), is read as : لطه (= $39^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لطه (p. 171, S. No. 1927).

لطه may stand either for لطه (= $39^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)) or for لطنه (= $39^{\circ} 55'$). Since the first reading is correct from every point of view, the second variation may not be preferred; however, both readings are acceptable.

Course : Then the spring goes at long. : $31^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) and then from here divides into two branches; another river also comes out of this spring and flows into the Med. Sea; here the long. of the mouth of this river is to be discussed.

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : لبه (T.p. 127, S. No. 1932), is read as : لبه (= $32^{\circ} 15'$);

cf. Suh. long. : لبه (p. 172, S. No. 1932).

لبه may have two possible readings : لبه ($32^{\circ} 15'$) and لبه ($32^{\circ} 55'$); the reading preferred is لبه ($32^{\circ} 15'$); if the second variation, لبه ($32^{\circ} 55'$) is taken as correct, then at least half of the Northern area belonging to one of the four Islands lying between the long. : $32^{\circ} 0'$ and long. : $37^{\circ} 20'$ (at lat. : $40^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) (see Commentary on Islands S. Nos. 1385 - 1386) would be washed off, it should however be noted that one-fourth area of the Island is still affected, but there was no other alternative (see the Island lying as the fourth towards West, it is adjacent to the Eastern area of the Island of قيش (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

823 (1933 - 1934) A River.

This river comes out of the AURĀ Mt. (see the description of the Mt.; T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 781 - 782; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1271 - 1272) and belongs to the Island of فلويس (see Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1393 - 1396); here the long. of the mouth is to be discussed.

Mouth: Long. (of the mouth of the river) : رت (T.p. 127, S. No. 1934), is read as : رت ($33^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : رت (p. 172, S. No. 1934).

رت ($38^{\circ} 40'$) is out of question. (see Commentary on the Island of فلويس).

But it involves a problem. The river, according to al-Khw., should come out of the AURĀ Mt., but its source lies 15' away from the ranges of the Mt., towards the South.

824 (1935 - 1936) A river.

This river, like the preceding one, belongs to the Island of ^{فلو سوس} S. Nos. 1393-1396 and starts, beginning as a spring; here the lat. of its source is to be discussed.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : لری (T.p. 128, S. No. 1935), is read as : لری (= $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : لری (p. 172, S. No. 1935).

لری is the corrupt form of لری.

825 (1937 - 1939) A river.

According to al-Khw., this river comes out of a town, but it is omitted in the tables of the towns, so an arbitrary town has been placed at long. : $44^{\circ} 30'$, lat.: $40^{\circ} 45'$ (N.). It flows on either side of the town into the Med. Sea; here the lat. of the mouth of its North-Western branch is to be discussed.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth) : مبک (T. p. 128, S. No. 1938), is read as : مبک (= $42^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : مبک (p. 172, S. No. 1938).

مبک is the corruption of مبک.

826 (1940 - 1941) A river.

According to al-Khw., this river comes out of a town, but no town is described at this point; the long. of its mouth is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : مزى (T.p. 128, S. No. 1941), is read as : مزى (= $47^{\circ} 10'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سري (p. 172, S. No. 1941).

سري is the corruption of سري .

827 (1942 - 1943) A river.

Problem: The river starts, beginning as a spring, at long. : $52^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 128, S. No. 1942; cf. Suh. p. 172, S. No. 1942) and then goes to the town of TARNUN and flows into it at long. : $49^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); cf. Suh. long. : $49^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. p. 128, S. No. 1943; cf. Suh. p. 172, S. No. 1943). But since the town is located on the Sea at long. : $48^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 15/55'$ (N.) and the mouth of the river lies at long. : $49^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), the river stops flowing $40'$ away from the town towards the East.

As for the lat. given by al-Khw., even if it is read as $40^{\circ} 55'$ (N.), the distance between the town of TARUB (variant : TARNUN) and the mouth of the river would be (more or less) same. If the reading of Suh. (ب ع (= $48^{\circ} 2'$)) is taken as correct, then the distance between these two would increase by $48'$ towards the West. Anyhow, the reading of al-Khw. is much better than that of Suh., and simply to indicate the problem, a dotted line has been drawn from the mouth of the river up to the town, covering the distance of $40'$ from East to West (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

828 (1944 - 1949) A spring (with its three branch rivers).

Problem: Al-Khw. mentions a spring in the town of

QARCHĀMAS (located at long. : $51^{\circ} 35'$, lat.: $40^{\circ} 15'(\text{N.})$; T. p. 25, S. No. 358; cf. Suh. p. 33, S. No. 319); three rivers come out of this spring. But most probably al-Khv. has confused the river, 1942 - 1943 with this spring as being the source of the three following rivers. The river (S. Nos. 1942 - 1943) starts, beginning as a spring, at long. : $52^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 30'(\text{N.})$; then taking the town of QARCHĀMAS on its Southern and the source of the second and third river on its Northern side reaches the long. : about $51^{\circ} 35'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 23'(\text{N.})$; then reaches its mouth passing by the source of the first river (S. No. 1944), so although the river passes by the base of all the three rivers, it is not shown on the Map as the source of these rivers. The reason lies in the following facts : the river may neither be considered a spring nor does it come out of the town of QARCHĀMAS and secondly, the pronoun lo (see T. p. 128, line 10), whether it refers to the town or the spring, the three scattered rivers (with three different sources) lie far away from the town as well as the spring (it is already noted above that the river, S. Nos. 1942 - 1943 starts, beginning as a spring). No doubt, the distance between the third and the second river is 10, so the sources of both the rivers may be supposed as lying within the limits of either the town or of the spring, but the distance between the second and the first river is one full degree towards the South-West. In consequence, the source of the (first) river lies $1^{\circ} 5'$ away from the town of QARCHĀMAS towards the West and $5'$ towards the North and $1^{\circ} 30'$ away from the spring towards the West

and 10 towards the South (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).
It therefore remains a problem which is yet unsolved.

Three branch rivers : Here the source of the second river and the mouths of the second and the third river are to be discussed.

Source : Long. (of the source) : Ji (T. p. 128, S. No. 1946), is read as : Ji (= $51^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : Ji (p. 173, S. No. 1946).

The mouth of the river lies at long. : $50^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), so Ji may stand only for Ji (= $51^{\circ} 30'$); it also corroborates with the information given by Suhrah.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the second river) : a (T. p. 128, S.No. 1947), is read as : a (= $42^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : a (p. 173, S. No. 1947).

a is the corruption of a .

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the third river) : E (T. p.128, S.No. 1949), is read as: E (= $43^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : E (p. 173, S. No. 1949).

If E (= $48^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the mouth of the river would lie about 46' away from the coast-line into the Black Sea (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2). Hence, it is obviously wrong.

829 (1950 - 1952) A river. (cf. Suh., the river HIRAQLA).

Problem : According to al-Khw. this river comes out of the town of AFASAS (see Commentary on town S. No. 357),

but the source of the river (being at long. : $51^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $37^{\circ} 40'$ (N.); see T. p. 128, S. No. 1950; cf. Suh. pp. 154 - 173, S. Nos. 1676 - 1950) lies 15 away from the town towards the East and 15 towards the North.

Course i Long. : $\overline{\text{د}}$ (T. p. 129, S. No. 1951), is read as : $\overline{\text{د}}$ (= $55^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. longs. : $\overline{\text{د}}$, $\overline{\text{د}}$ (pp. 154 - 173, S. Nos. 1677 - 1951).

The river comes out at long. : $51^{\circ} 30'$, then goes towards the North (to the Black Sea). Reaching this position, it passes between the سولس and ملون Mts. (see the commentary on the Mts., S. Nos. 847 - 848 and 851 - 852); then it goes to the town of MALŪMĪLĪN (located at long. : $54^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 50'$; see T.P. 31, S. No. 415) and takes a turn, then passes between the سولس and سولس Mts. (see Commentary on Mts., S. Nos. 847 - 850), then it reaches the point under discussion. Hence, $\overline{\text{د}}$ (= $15^{\circ} 0'$) is out of question; the possibility remains only of $\overline{\text{د}}$ (= $55^{\circ} 0'$).

Mouth i Long. (of the mouth of the river) : بم (T.p. 129, S. No. 1952), is read as : بم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : بم (p. 173, S. No. 1952).

From the preceding point, the river takes a turn between the towns of ATŪRMĀ and HIRAQLA (see ATŪRMĀ, located at long. : $54^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 10'$; T. p. 33, S. No. 487 and HIRAQLA, located at long. : $53^{\circ} 25'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 35'$ (N.); T. p. 33, S. No. 486; cf. Suh. p. 42, S. No. 448) to meet the town of ATŪRMĀ so بم is read as : بم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$) and not as بم (= $12^{\circ} 40'$);

it also corroborates with the information given by Suh.

830 (1953 - 1954) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : نوه (T.p. 129, S. No. 1953), is read as : نوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh, the river ANQARA; the long. : نوه (p. 173, S. No. 1953).

The river, being a spring in the beginning, passes by the town of ANQARA (variant : ANQAZA) located at long. : $58^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see T. p. 34, S. No. 491; cf. Suh. p. 42, S. No. 453) and flows into the Black Sea at long. : $56^{\circ} 25'$, lat. : $49^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), so نوه (the long. of its source) may stand only for نوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$); it is also corroborated by Suh. The long. of the mouth of the preceding river : نوبم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$) may also be taken as an argument in support.

831 (1955 - 1956) A river.

Long. (of the source) : نويه (T. p. 129, S. No. 1955), is read as : نويه (= $56^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : نويه (p. 173, S. No. 1955).

Not only on basis of Suhrāb but also on the ground of the reading of its mouth in the Med. Sea, نويه is read as نويه (the mouth of the river lies at long. : $56^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 35'$ (N.); see T. p. 129, S. No. 1956; cf. Suh. p. 173, S. No. 1956).

835 (1957 - 1958) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : نيرة (T.p.

129, S. No. 1957), is read as : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $57^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (p. 173, S. No. 1957).

The mouth of the river lies in the Black Sea at long. : $59^{\circ} 25'$ (with the lat. : $48^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)), so $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ may represent $\overline{\text{ن}}^{\circ}$ (= $57^{\circ} 0'$) only.

833 (1962) The swamps.

Long. (of the centre of the swamps) : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (T.pp. 129 - 130), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $73^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh., the swamp of AL-BASRA, long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (p.79, S.No. 1028).

$\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $78^{\circ} 0'$) may not be accepted as correct because the river TIGRIS flows into the swamps and then it goes to long. : $74^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $31^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) and then (it) divides into three branches; it should however be noted that the river flows from North-West to the South-East; so the centre of the swamps should lie at long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}^{\circ}$ (= $73^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (T. p. 130), is read as : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ (p.79).

$\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ب}}^{\circ}$

834 (1964) Branch rivers of the TIGRIS.

The river TIGRIS goes to the swamps, S. No. 1962, then it goes to long. : $74^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $31^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) (see T. p. 130, S. No. 1963), then it divides into three branches. Here the mouth of the second branch river is to be discussed.

Problem : According to al-Khw., the mouth of the second

branch river lies between AL-BASRA (see T. p. 22, S. No. 304; cf. Suh. p. 30, S. No. 268), 'ABBADĀN (see T. p. 22, S. No. 312; cf. Suh. p. 30, S. No. 270) and AL-JHWĀZ (see T. p. 22, S. No. 311; cf. Suh. p. 30, S. No. 269); here it disappears without any particular place to flow into.

A tributary of the TIGRIS. A river named DHĪB coming out of a mountain (see T. pp. 54 - 55, S. Nos. 801-802; cf. Suh. pp. 98 - 99, S. Nos. 1291 - 1292) flows into the Tigris. Here the lat. of its mouth is to be discussed.

Mouth 1. Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : نزل (T.p. 130, S. No. 1966), is read as : نزل (= $37^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نول (p. 126, S. No. 1496).

نزل is the corruption of نزل.

835 (1974 - 1975) A river.

Source 1. Long. (of the source of the river) : نيرة (T.p. 130, S. No. 1974), is read as : نيرة (= $87^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : نيرة (p. 174, S. No. 1960).

The river comes out of a mountain, S. Nos. 815-816 (see Commentary). The course of the river may also be considered as an argument in support (see below).

Course 1. The river goes on and cuts across the town of MARW AL-RŪDH (located at long. : $85^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $38^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); T. p. 27, S. No. 393; cf. Suh. p. 35, S. No. 344), comes out of it and goes to (the town of) MARW (located at long. : $84^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $38^{\circ} 35'$ (N.)); T. p. 27, S. No. 392; cf. Suh. p. 35, S. No. 343), then

it disappears subsoil.

836 (1976 - 1978) A swamp (with two springs).

Swamp : Long. (of the centre of the swamp) : قوّة (T.p. 130, S. No. 1976), is read as : قوّة (= $106^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh., the swamp روى; long. : قوّة (p.79, S. No. 1027).

On the basis of Suh., قوّة is read as قوّة (= $106^{\circ} 0'$) and not as قوّة (= $86^{\circ} 0'$); see the source of the second tributary river : long : قطاك ($109^{\circ} 20'$); p.174, S. No. 1963. Since the river (lit. spring) comes out at long. : $109^{\circ} 20'$, then it would certainly flow into swamp at long. : $106^{\circ} 0'$, and question of $86^{\circ} 0'$ would be wrong.

A river (lit. spring) : Long. (of the source of the river) : قنبه (T.p. 130, S.No. 1977), is read as : قنبه (= $102^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنبه (p.174, S.No.1962).

The river comes out of a mountain (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 817 - 818) and flows into the swamp, S. No. 1976, so the long. قنبه is read as قنبه and not as قنبه (= $82^{\circ} 45'$).

Another river (lit. spring) : Long. (of the source of the river) : قطاك (T.p.130, S.No. 1978), is read as : قطاك (= $109^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطاك (p.174, S. No. 1963).

On the basis of Suh., قطاك is read as قطاك (= $109^{\circ} 20'$) and not as قطاك (= $89^{\circ} 20'$); see also Commentary on swamp S. No. 1976. This river comes out of the Mt. S. Nos. 819 - 820.

837 (1979 - 2020) River MIHRĀN.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : تکول (T.p. 131, S. No. 1979), is read as : تکول (= $126^{\circ} 30'$);
 of. Suh. long. : تکول (p. 149, S. No. 1613).

تکول may have only one possible reading, namely, تکول .

Course : Then the river (MIHRĀN) goes to the following points:

Long. : تکلب (T. p. 131, S. No. 1980), is read as : تکلب (= $125^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : تکلب (p.149, S. No. 1614).

تکلب is the corruption of تکلب .

The lat. of this point : لبک (T. p. 131), is read as : لبک (= $32^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. long. : لبک (p.149).

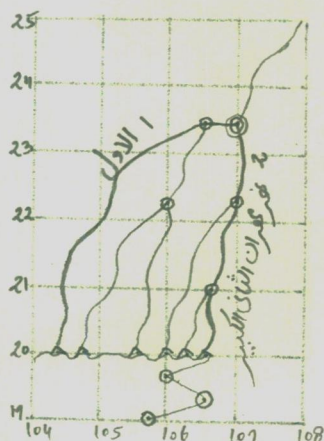
لبک is the corruption of لبک .

One of the two main branches of the MIHRĀN :

The origin of the MIHRĀN (as described above) lies at long. : $126^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 10'$ (N.); then it goes up to long. : $107^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); then it

divides into two (main) branches

Fig.



(drawn in thick lines in the figure);

then from the first main branch a river comes out at long. : $106^{\circ} 30'$, lat.: $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see the correction of the lat. under : No I, S.No.1987); then it goes up to long. : $106^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (see the correction of the lat. under : No II, S. No. 1988 and also the figure).

From this point it divides into two sub-branches, one branch flowing into the Arabian Sea at long. : $104^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the second, at long. : $105^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.).

Second (main) branch of the MIHRĀN : It is the second main branch of the MIHRĀN, so al-Khw. describes it as : *نهر مهران الثاني الكبير* (the second River MIHRĀN, the Great) but it is strange that V. Minorsky has identified this branch with NARBADA (see HUDUD AL-ĀLAM p. 210). It comes out also at long. : $107^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Arabian Sea at long. : $106^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.). A sub-branch comes out of the second main branch at long. : $107^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 20'$ (N.) (see the correction of the long. and lat. under : III, S. No. 1992) and flows into the Sea at long. : $106^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.); another sub-branch comes out of this (main) branch at long. : $106^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $21^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Sea at long. : $106^{\circ} 15'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) which is the delta of the MIHRĀN (see the figure).

Some corrections on the basis of the above readings :

I. Lat. : ج ع (T. p. 131, S. No. 1987), is read as : ج ع (= $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ج ع (p. 150, S. No. 1621).

The lat. belongs to the river coming out of the first main branch of the MIHRĀN which comes out at long. : $107^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Sea at long. : $106^{\circ} 0'$ lat. : $22^{\circ} 10'$ (N.), so ج ع

(= $28^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) is read as كج (= $23^{\circ} 30'$).

II. Lat. : كبي (T. p. 131, S. No. 1988), is read as : كبي (= $22^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كبي (p. 150, S. No. 1622).

كبي may stand only for كبي .

III. Long. : قز (T. p. 131, S. No. 1992), is read as : قز (= $107^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قز (p. 150, S. No. 1626).

قز is the corruption of قز .

The lat. of this point : كك (T. p. 131), is read as : كك (= $22^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كك (p. 150).

كك may represent كك only.

Tributaries of the MIHRAN.

A spring flowing into the river MIHRAN : Long. : (of the source of the spring) : كج (T. p. 132, S. No. 2000), is read as : كج (= $123^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : كج (p. 151, S. No. 1632).

كج may stand for كج only.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : كك (T. p. 132, S. No. 2001), is read as : كك (= $122^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : كك (p. 151, S. No. 1633).

كك is the corruption of كك .

The lat. of this point : لب (T. p. 132), is read as : لب (= $32^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p. 151).

لب is the corrupt form of لب .

A spring (also) flowing into the river MIHRAN (and its three tributary rivers).

A river (lit. spring) : Long. (of the source of the river) : م ح (T. p. 133, S. No. 2002), is read as: م ح (= $103^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : م ح (p. 151, S. No. 1634).

م ح may stand either for م ح (= $83^{\circ} 40'$) or for م ح (= $103^{\circ} 40'$). Since the mouth of the river lies at long. : $120^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 10'$ (N.), م ح is preferred as the only correct reading.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : م ك (T. p. 132, S. No. 2003), is read as : م ك (= $120^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : م ك (p. 151, S. No. 1635).

م ك may represent م ك only.

Three tributaries of the river (discussed above) :

These tributary rivers come out from different points and flow into the spring (نهر العين ; cf. Suh., النهر الكبير) at different points.

A tributary river : Long. (of the source of the river) : ق ه (T. p. 132, S. No. 2004), is read as : ق ه (= $115^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ق ه (p. 151, S. No. 1636).

ق ه may represent ق ه only.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth) : ق يوم (T. p. 132, S. No. 2005), is read as : ق يوم (= $116^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : ق يوم (p. 151, S. No. 1634).

ق يوم is the corruption of ق يوم .

The lat. of this point : ل ل (T. p. 132), is read

as : بل (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بل (p.151).
 بل may stand only for بل .

Another tributary river : Long. (of the source of the river) : قبومه (T. p. 132, S. No. 2006), is read as: قبومه (= $116^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبومه (p.151, S.No. 1638).

The long. of the source of the preceding river is read as قبوم ($116^{\circ} 40'$), so قبومه (the long under discussion) may not be read as قبومه (= $156^{\circ} 45'$) but as قبومه (= $116^{\circ} 45'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth) : مبح (T.p. 132, S. No. 2007), is read as : مبح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : مبح (p. 151, S. No. 1639).

The river (lit. spring) into which it submerges, comes out at long. : $103^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $36^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the river MIHRÂN at long. : $120^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) (see T. p. 132, S. No. 2000; cf. Suh. p. 151, S. No. 1632), so مبح may have only one possible reading, namely, مبح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$). If the second variation, مبح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the river, reaching its mouth, would not only cross the preceding river but also be placed at $40'$ away from the river, in which it ought to submerge, towards the West. Hence it is rejected as wrong.

Another tributary river : Long. (of the source of the river) : مبح (T. p. 132, S. No. 2008), is read as: مبح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : مبح (p.151, S. No. 1640).

Since the long. of the source of the preceding river is read as قبومه (= $116^{\circ} 45'$), مبح may represent مبح .

(= $118^{\circ} 0'$) only. If the second variation, ميج (= $113^{\circ} 0'$) is taken as correct, then the river, reaching the due position, would have to cross the first and second tributaries, hence it is rejected as a mistake.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth) : مطل (T. p. 132, S. No. 2009), is read as : قيطل (= $119^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : مطل (p. 151, S. No. 1641).

The extreme limit of the river, in which it is to submerge, does not go beyond the long. : $120^{\circ} 10'$, so مطل may not be read as قنطل (= $159^{\circ} 30'$) but as قيطل (= $119^{\circ} 30'$).

The lat. of this point : بل (T.p. 132), is read as : بل (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : بل (p.151).

بل may have only one possible reading, namely, بل .

A river (also) flowing into the river MIHRÂN : Lat.(of the source of the river) : بن (T.p. 132, S.No. 2010), is read as : بن (= $32^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: بن (p. 151, S. No. 1642).

بن is the corruption of بن .

Course : This river originates between the town of Eastern ISKANDARIYA (see Commentary on town S. No. 330) and a mountain (see T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 769 - 770 ; cf. Suh. pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1259 - 1260); then it goes to the point (discussed below).

Long. : ع (T. p. 132, S. No. 2011), is read as : ع (= $103^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long.: ع (p.151, S.No.1643).

ع may stand either for ع (= $83^{\circ} 0'$) or ع (= $103^{\circ} 0'$). Since the river comes out at

long. : $104^{\circ} 40'$ and then goes to the point (under discussion) towards the South-West, the question of لب is wrong.

The lat. of this point : لب (T. p. 132), is read as لب (= $32^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لب (p.151).

لب is the corruption of لب .

Then the river passes between the town of AL-ISKANDARIYA and a mountain (see T. pp. 52 - 53, S. Nos. 771 - 772; cf. Suh. pp. 96 - 97, S. Nos. 1261 - 1262); then it passes by the town of AL-QANDAHAR (see the description of the town; T. p. 15, S. No. 181; cf. Suh. p. 23, S. No. 146), and (then) goes to long. : $114^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $29^{\circ} 25'$ (N.), and then goes on and flows into the river MIHRAN at the following point :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ميط (T.p. 133, S. No. 2013), is read as : ميط (= $119^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : مطة (p. 152, S. No. 1645).
 ميط may stand only for ميط .

A river called MAHRAN (cf. Suh., مهران الأضر) and its two tributary rivers : This river comes out of the preceding river (غفر هذه العين), S. Nos. 2010 - 2013.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : مجل (T. p. 133, S. No. 2014), is read as : مجل (= $113^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : مجل (p. 152, S. No. 1645).

Since the river comes out of a river whose source lies at long. : $104^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $32^{\circ} 50'$ (N.), and

it flows into the river MIHRĀN at long. : $119^{\circ} 0'$,
 lat. : $30^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see the Map, Sec. B, Part 4 and
 Sec. D, Parts 4 - 5), so قیج may stand either for قیج
 (= $113^{\circ} 30'$) or for قیج (= $118^{\circ} 30'$).
 If قیج (= $118^{\circ} 30'$) is preferred, then the course
 of the river MIHRĀN would either unnecessarily have to be
 changed or the river MAHRĀN, reaching its due position,
 have to cross it. Hence the question of قیج is wrong.

Course 1 Then the river passes from near AL-QANDAHĀR
 (see T. p. 15, S. No. 181; cf. Suh. p. 23, S. No. 146);
 then goes on and touches the KIRMĀN Mt. (see Commentary
 on Mt. S. Nos. 647 - 648) and then flows into the Persian
 Gulf near the town of AL-MANSŪRA (see T. p. 10, S. No.
 113; cf. Suh. p. 19, S. No. 92) at long. : $92^{\circ} 20'$,
 lat. : $22^{\circ} 50'$ (N.). The lat. of the mouth is to be
 discussed below.

Mouth 1 Lat. (of the mouth of the river MAHRĀN) : کبن
 (T.p. 133, S.No. 2015), is read as : کبن (= $22^{\circ} 50'$ (N.));
 cf. Suh. lat. : کبن (p. 152, S. No. 1647).

کبن is the corruption of کبن.

A tributary river 1 Long. (of the source of the river): کجک
 (T. p. 133, S. No. 2016), is read as : کجک (= $103^{\circ} 20'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : کجک (p. 152, S. No. 1648).

کجک may stand either for کجک (= $83^{\circ} 20'$)
 or for کجک (= $103^{\circ} 20'$). Since the river comes out
 of a mountain (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 709 - 710),
 کجک is taken as correct.

Course 1 Then the river goes to the following point :

Long. : $\text{ق}^{\text{و}}$ (T. p. 133, S. No. 2017), is read as : $\text{ق}^{\text{و}}$ (= $104^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : (p. 152, S. No. 1649).

The river comes out at long. : $103^{\circ} 20'$ and goes towards the South-East to flow into the preceding river, so $\text{ق}^{\text{و}}$ may not be read as $\text{ق}^{\text{و}}$ (= $84^{\circ} 40'$) but as $\text{ق}^{\text{و}}$ (= $104^{\circ} 40'$).

Then the river submerges in the main river at the following point :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the tributary) : $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (T. p. 133, S. No. 2018), is read as : $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $108^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (p. 152, S. No. 1650).

The previous long. is read as $\text{ق}^{\text{و}}$ (= $104^{\circ} 40'$), so $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ may be read either as $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $103^{\circ} 15'$) or as $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $108^{\circ} 15'$); if $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ (= $103^{\circ} 15'$) is preferred, then the mouth of the river would be placed within the ranges of a mountain (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 711-712) about 1 22 away from the river (in which it ought to submerge) towards the North (see the Map, Sec. C, Part 4). Hence, $\text{ع}^{\text{ه}}$ is obviously wrong.

Another tributary river : This river comes out of the $\text{ك}^{\text{ل}}$ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 713 - 714), and flows into the river MAHRĀN, S. Nos. 2014 - 2015.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the tributary) : $\text{ك}^{\text{ل}}$ (T. p. 133, S. No. 2020) is read as : $\text{ك}^{\text{ل}}$ (= $27^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{ك}^{\text{ل}}$ (p. 152, S. No. 1652).

But there is a problem about the reading of the lat. of its mouth. Since the river MAHRĀN does not pass through

the point (fixed for the mouth of the river), therefore the variation of the lat. mentioned in the note ("h" T. p. 133) has been preferred and considering all aspects it is correct.

838 (2021 - 2045) River Ganges.

Source : This river comes out of a mountain (cf. Suh., المناوس; see T. pp. 56 - 57, S. Nos. 821 - 822; cf. Suh. pp. 100 - 101, S. Nos. 1311 - 1312) at long. : $135^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 0'$ (N.).

Course : Then it goes at a point at long. : $135^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $31^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), then to the long. : $139^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), then to the following point :

Long. : قمری (T. p. 133, S. No. 2024), is read as : قمری (= $140^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : قمری (p.174, S. No. 1966).

قمری may represent قمری only.

Then it goes to long. : $139^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.).

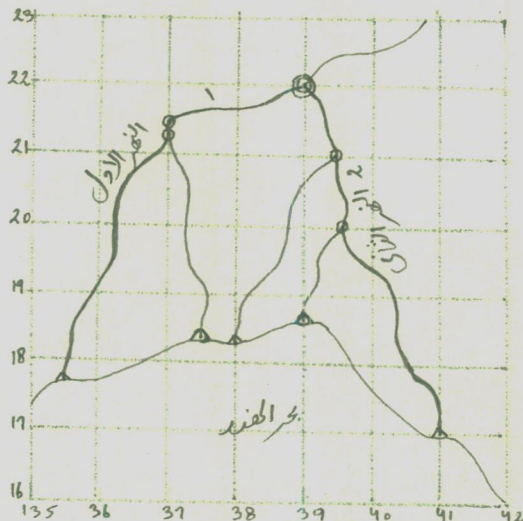
The lat. of this point is to be discussed below.

Lat. : كب (T. p. 133, S. No. 2025), is read as : كب (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كب (p. 174, S. No. 1967).

كب is the corruption of كب.

From the point (discussed above) the river Ganges divides into two (main) branches (shown in the figure with thick lines).

Fig.



First main branch of the
Ganges (shown in the
figure as : النهر الأول) :

From long. : $139^{\circ} 0'$,
 lat. : $22^{\circ} 0' (N.)$, it
 reaches long.: $137^{\circ} 0'$,
 lat. : $21^{\circ} 30' (N.)$ and
 flows into the Indian Ocean
 at long. : $135^{\circ} 20'$,
 lat. : $17^{\circ} 45' (N.)$. From
 this river a sub-branch comes

out at long. : $137^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $21^{\circ} 20' (N.)$ and flows
 into the Sea at long. : $137^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $18^{\circ} 20' (N.)$.
 See the corrections of the lat. under : No. I, S.No.2029.

Second (main) branch of the Ganges (shown in the figure

as : النهر الثاني) :

This branch (river) also comes out at
 long. : $139^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $22^{\circ} 0' (N.)$ (see the
 corrections of the lat. under : No. II, S. No. 2030) and
 flows into the Sea at long. : $141^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $17^{\circ} 0' (N.)$
 (see the correction of the lat. under : No. III, S. No.
 2031). From this river, a sub-branch comes out at long.:
 $139^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $21^{\circ} 0' (N.)$ and flows into the Sea
 at long. : $138^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $18^{\circ} 10' (N.)$ (see the correc-
 tion of the lat. under : No. III, S. No. 2033); another
 sub-branch comes out of the second main branch at long. :
 $139^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $20^{\circ} 0' (N.)$ and flows into the Sea at
 long.: $139^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $18^{\circ} 40' (N.)$ (see the correction
 under : No. V, S. No. 2035).

Some corrections on the basis of the above readings.

I. Lat. : عك (T. p. 134, S. No. 2029), is read as : عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p.174, S. No. 1917).

The lat. belongs to the river which comes out at lat. : $21^{\circ} 20'$ (N.), so the lat. of its mouth may be read either as عك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) or as عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); عك has been rejected on the ground that if it is taken as correct, the mouth of the river would be placed at 5° away from the coast-line towards the North in the Island of AL-'URĀT. Hence the possibility remains only of عك .

II. Lat. : كب (T. p. 134, S. No. 2030), is read as : كب (= $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : كب (p. 174, S. No. 1972).

كب may stand only for كب .

III. Lat. : سرة (T.p. 134, S.No. 2031), is read as: سرة (= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سرة (p. 175, S.No. 1973).

Since the source of the river lies at lat.: $22^{\circ} 0'$ (N), سرة (lat. of its mouth) may stand only for سرة (= $17^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and there is no other possibility.

IV. Lat.: عك (T.p. 134, S.No. 2033), is read as : عك (= $18^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: عك (p.175, S.No. 1975).

See Commentary under : correction No. I above.

The case of the mouth (under discussion) is exactly the same. If عك (= $13^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)) is preferred, then the mouth of this river would also lie in the Island of AL-'URĀT

30' away from the (wrong) position of the mouth of the river, 2030 - 2031 towards the East and 10' towards the South.

V. Lat.: ۱۷ (T.p. 134, S.No. 2035), is read as: ۱۷ (= 18° 40' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: ۱۷ (p.175, S.No. 1977).

(Again) see Commentary under : correction No. I. If ۱۷ is read as ۱۳ (= 13° 40' (N.)), then the mouth of this river would also lie in the Island of AL-'URAT, 1° 30' away from the (wrong) position of the mouth of the river, S. Nos. 2030 - 2031 towards the East and 20' towards the North.

Tributaries of the river Ganges.

A tributary spring ۱ Long. (of the source of the spring):

۱۳ (T. p. 134, S. No. 2040), is read as : ۱۳ (= 133° 40'); cf. Suh. long. : ۱۳ (p. 175, S. No. 1982).

۱۳ may stand either for ۱۳ (= 133° 40') or for ۱۳ (= 138° 40'). Since the spring comes out of the اوسس Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 659 - 660), ۱۳ is read as ۱۳.

Mouth ۱ Then the spring flows into the Ganges at the following point :

Long. : ۱۳ (T. p. 134, S. No. 2041), is read as : ۱۳ (= 139° 30'); cf. Suh. long. : ۱۳ (p. 175, S. No. 1983).

۱۳ is the corruption of ۱۳.

The lat. of this point : ۲۳ (T. p. 134), is read as : ۲۳ (= 23° 0' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ۲۳ (p.175). ۲۳ (= 28° 0') may be taken as correct, but as

in the case of above two tributaries, the first tributary comes out at lat. : $37^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and flows into the Ganges at lat. : $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), and the second comes out at lat. : $38^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the river (ganges) at lat. : $33^{\circ} 30'$ (N.). Similarly, in the case of the following two tributaries, the first tributary comes out at lat. : $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and flows into the Ganges at lat. : $28^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the second, comes out at lat. : $28^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and flows into the river (Ganges) at lat. : $26^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) (see T. pp. 134 - 135, S. Nos. 2036 - 2039 and 2042-2045), so to maintain continuity of the readings (previous and the following), قيل is read as قيل (= $23^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)). The lat. of the source (of the river under discussion) : $25^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) may also be taken as an argument in support.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : قيل (T. p. 134, S.No. 2042), is read as : قيل (= $142^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيل (p. 175, S. No. 1984).

قيل is the corruption of قيل .

The lat. of this point : قيل (T. p. 134), is read as : قيل (= $32^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : قيل (p. 175).

قيل is the corrupt form of قيل .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قيل (T.p. 134, S. No. 2043), is read as : قيل (= $139^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قيل (p. 175, S. No. 1985).

قيل may represent قيل only.

Another tributary river : This river comes out of the THABRÛN Mt., S. Nos. 719 - 720 and flows into the Ganges. The long. of its source is to be discussed below.

Long. (of the source of the river) : د (T.p. 135, S. No. 2044), is read as : د (= $144^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : د (p. 175, S. No. 1986).

د may stand for د only.

839 (2046 - 2055) River BĀTIS.

The river BĀTIS (cf. Suh., NĀTIS, which is the river YĀJŪJ; see p. 152, S. No. 1653) comes out at long. : $146^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 40'$ (N.), then it goes on and stops flowing at long. : $180^{\circ} 0'$, which (according to al-Khw.) is the limit of the inhabited world (towards the East).

Course 1 Long. : د (T. p. 135, S. No. 2047), is read as : د (= $149^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : د (p.152, S.No.1654)
 د may have only one possible reading, namely, د .

Then the river goes to the following point :

Long. : د (T. p. 135, S. No. 2048), is read as : د (= $153^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : د (p.152, S. No. 1655).

Since the previous longs. are $146^{\circ} 0'$ and $149^{\circ} 0'$, therefore د may not be read as د (= $113^{\circ} 0'$) or د (= $118^{\circ} 0'$) (it is noted above that the river BĀTIS flows from the West to the easternmost region of the world), so both the above variants are out of question. In consequence, د may stand either for د (= $153^{\circ} 0'$) or د (= $158^{\circ} 0'$) and both the readings may be correct, none of them making any difference in the described course of the BĀTIS, but since, the

first two points of its course are not wide apart from each other and the preceding long. is read as : $149^{\circ} 0'$, so $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ seems to be a better reading. Then, from the preceding point up to the long. : $180^{\circ} 0'$, the distance is slightly longer and does not base on geographical calculations, the direction of the course is obtained by the foregoing ^{physical} features, as al-Khw. says: it goes on and enters between the mountain of the river SAQAS (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 725 - 726) and the Barrier (of ALEXANDER) (see Commentary on Barrier S. Nos. 875 - 876); and (then) it goes to the base of the town of YĀJŪJ and MĀJŪJ (see T. p. 32, S. Nos. 473 - 474; cf. Suh. p. 41, S. No. 433) touching it up to the last point. Here the long. of this point is to be discussed.

Long. : $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ (T. p. 135, S. No. 2049), is read as : $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ ($= 180^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ (p. 152, S. No. 1656).
 $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ is the corruption of $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$.

Tributaries of the river BĀTIS.

A tributary spring : Long. (of the source of the spring): $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ (T. p. 135, S. No. 2050), is read as : $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ ($= 147^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ (pp. 152, 153, S. No. 1657).

$\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ is the corrupt form of $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$

Then it flows into the river BĀTIS at long. : $149^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 30'$ (N.).

Another tributary spring : Long. (of the source of the spring); $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$ (T. p. 135, S. No. 2052), is read as : $\text{ق}^{\text{ف}}$

(= $149^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قطل (p. 153, S. No. 1659).

قطل may stand only for قطل.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : قح (T.p. 135, S.No. 2053), is read as : قح (= $153^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قح (p.153, S. No. 1662).

The source of the spring lies at long. : $149^{\circ} 30'$, so the long. of its mouth may not be read as قح (= $113^{\circ} 0'$) or قح (= $118^{\circ} 0'$); the possible reading may be either قح (= $153^{\circ} 0'$) or قح (= $158^{\circ} 0'$); the reading preferred is قح (= $153^{\circ} 0'$). If the second variation, قح is taken as correct, then the spring, reaching the due position, would have to cross the following tributary river. Hence it is wrong.

A tributary river : This river comes out of the AŪQARQŪS Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 827 - 828) and flows into the river BATIS. The long. of its mouth is to be discussed below.

Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قنوكه (T. p. 135, S. No. 2055), is read as : قنوكه (= $156^{\circ} 25'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنوكه (p. 153, S. No. 1662).

قنوكه may stand only for قنوكه because the source of the river lies at long. : $156^{\circ} 30'$.

The Sixth Clime and its springs and rivers.

840 (2056 - 2057) River لواريس.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$
(T.p. 135, S.No. 2056), is read as: $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (= $12^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{و}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (p. 176, S. No. 1988).

Since the mouth of the river lies in the Atlantic Ocean at long. : $6^{\circ} 10'$, $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (long. of its source) may only represent $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (= $12^{\circ} 0'$).

841. (2058 - 2059) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (T.p. 135, S. No. 2058), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (= $12^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (p. 176, S. No. 1990).

As for ب , it is the corrupt form of ب ; $\overline{\text{و}}$ may have two possible readings : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= $15'$) and $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ (= $55'$); both the variations may be correct, but since the first variation is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

842 (2060 - 2061) A river.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (T.p. 136, S. No. 2061), is read as : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (= $7^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ} \text{ب}^{\circ}$ (p. 176, S. No. 1993).

$\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{و}}^{\circ}$.

843 (2062 - 2072) Five rivers.

I. The first river : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 136, S.No. 2063), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p.176, S.No. 1995).

The river comes at long. : $19^{\circ} 30'$, so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may stand for either $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) or $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$). If $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is preferred, then the river would have to cross some other river (see T. p. 126, S. Nos. 1917 - 1918; cf. Suh. p. 171, S. Nos. 1917 - 1918). Hence it is obviously wrong (see also Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 835 - 836).

II. (The second river needs no correction).

III. The third river : Long. (of the source of the river) : ك (T.p. 136, S.No. 2066), is read as : ك (= $20^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : ك (p.176, S.No. 200).

ك may stand for either ك (= $20^{\circ} 15'$) or ك (= $20^{\circ} 55'$); if ك is preferred, then the source of the river would lie at $40'$ away from the ranges of the Mt. S. Nos. 835 - 836 towards the East, and again the river is described as coming out of it. So, the possibility remains only of ك (= $20^{\circ} 15'$) being correct.

IV. (the fourth river needs no correction).

V. The fifth river : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ع (T. p. 136, S. No. 2072), is read as : ع (= $18^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. ^{long.:} ع (p. 176, S. No. 2004).

The river comes out of the Mt., S. Nos. 835 - 836 at long. : $20^{\circ} 40'$, so جع may have two possible readings : $\text{جع} (= 13^{\circ} 30')$ and $\text{جع} (= 18^{\circ} 30')$; if $\text{جع} (= 13^{\circ} 30')$ is preferred, then the mouth of the river would lie 5° away from the coast-line into the North-Sea towards the West; hence there is no question of جع (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 1).

Note :- For the corrections of all the five rivers see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 835 - 836.

844 (2073 - 2087) River DARYŪS (with its branch and tributary rivers).

The river DARYŪS comes out of the ARŪS Mt., (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 837 - 838); then it passes between the towns of لوعربون (see Commentary on town, S.No. 420) and YĀNŪYĀ (see T. p. 29, S.No. 421; cf. Suh. p. 39, S. No. 407).

Course : Long. : جع (T. p. 136, S. No. 2074), is read as : $\text{جع} (= 23^{\circ} 0')$; cf. Suh. long. : جع (p. 177, S. No. 2006).

Since the river passes between the towns of لوعربون and YĀNŪYĀ, جع may represent جع only.

The river then takes a turn and flows into the Med. Sea at the following point :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : كبك (T.pp. 136 - 137, S. No. 2075), is read as : $\text{كبك} (= 22^{\circ} 20')$; cf. Suh. long. : كبك (p. 177, S. No. 2007).

ككب is the corruption of ككب.

The lat. of this point : مبل (T.pp. 136 - 137),
is read as : مبل (= $42^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh.
lat. : مبل (p. 177).

مبل may stand only for مبل.

Branch of the (river) DARYŪS.

This river comes out of the river DARYŪS and
(also) flows in the Med. Sea. See Commentary on its
source and the mouth below :

Source : Long. (of the source) : ككب (T.p. 137,
S. No. 2076), is read as : ككب (= $22^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ككب (p.177, S. No. 2008).

ككب is the corrupt form of ككب.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : كم (T.p.
137, S. No. 2077), is read as : كم (= $22^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : كم (p. 177, S. No. 2009).

كم is the corruption of كم.

Tributaries of the river DARYŪS.

A tributary river : Long. (of the source of the river) :
كه (T. p. 137, S.No. 2078), is read as : كه (= $27^{\circ} 15'$);
cf. Suh. long. : كه (p. 177, S. No. 2010).

As for كه, it is the corruption of كه (= 27°),
but ه may have two possible readings : ه (= $15'$) and
ه (= $55'$); both the readings may be correct; since ه,
the first reading is acceptable from every point of view,

it is preferred.

Mouth : Then the river flows into the river DARYŪS at long. : $26^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); the reading of the mouth needs no correction, but after describing the mouth, al-Khw. has added a phrase : passing between the town of DAQSĀLĀ and *البلون* (see Commentary on towns S. Nos. 424, 423). So, if the description of al-Khw. is accepted as correct, then the river, reaching the due position, would have to cross a river (see T. p. 137, S. Nos. 2088 - 2089; cf. Suh. p. 178, S. Nos. 2020 - 2021). This is obviously wrong. It should however be noted that this phrase is omitted in Suhrāb. The addition in al-Khw. seems to be an interpolation. If we accept it as an interpolation, the problem of the course would be solved (see the Map, Sec.D, Part 1).

Another tributary river : This river also comes out of the ARŪS Mt. and flows into the river DARYŪS; the long. of its mouth is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : *كسل* (T.p. 137, S. No. 2081), is read as : *كسل* (= $22^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : *كسل* (p. 177, S. No. 2013).
كسل is the corrupt form of *كابل*.

Another tributary river : This river also comes out of the ARŪS (variant : AŪRAS) Mt. (see the comment on the Mt., S. Nos. 837 - 838) at long. : $27^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 40'$ (N.); then, passing between the towns of TALSĀ (see Commentary on town S. No. 342) and DAQSĀLĀ (see T. p. 29, S. No. 424; cf. Suh. p. 37, S. No. 374) flows into the river

DARYŪS, S. Nos. 2073 - 2087 at long. : $22^{\circ} 20'$, lat. : $43^{\circ} 10'$ (N.); the long. of the mouth is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : کبک (T.p. 137, S. No. 2083), is read as : کبک (= $22^{\circ} 20'$); cf. Suh. long. : کبک (p. 177, S. No. 2015).

کبک is the corruption of کبک.

This river has two branches :

Branch river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : ع (T.p. 137, S. No. 2084), is read as : ع (= $43^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 177, S. No. 2016).

The river comes out of the preceding tributary (see Commentary on river S. No. 2082 - 2083), so ع is obviously wrong.

Another branch river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : ع (T. p. 137, S. No. 2086), is read as : ع (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 177, S. No. 2018).

So, not only on the basis of Suh. but also on the basis of the above commentary on the first branch river, ع is read as ع (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

845 (2088 - 2089) A river.

This river also comes out of the ARŪS (variant : \bar{u} A/RAS) Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 837 - 838); it then passes between the town of الطون (see Commentary on town S. No. 423) and the river DARYŪS (see Commentary, S. Nos. 2073 - 2075); then it submerges in the town of YĀNŪYĀ

(see T. p. 29, S. No. 421; cf. Suh. p. 39, S. No. 407)
at the following point :

Mouth : Long. : (of the mouth of the river) : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$
(T.p. 137, S.No. 2089), is read as : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (= $23^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (p. 178, S. No. 2021).

Since the town of YĀNŪYĀ is located at long. :
 $23^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and the river, according
to al-Khw., submerges in this town, $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ may have no other
possible reading, except $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (= $23^{\circ} 40'$).

846 (2090 - 2092) A river.

This river starts, beginning as a spring, at long.:
 $28^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 20'$ (N.); then it passes by the
town of MANTIYĀ (located at long. : $30^{\circ} 55'$, lat. :
 $43^{\circ} 55'$ (N.); see T. p. 29, S. No. 427; cf. Suh. p. 40,
S. No. 410) at the following point; the lat. of the point
is to be discussed below :

Lat. : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (T. p. 138, S. No. 2091), is read
as : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (p.178,
S. No. 2023).

Since the long. of the town MANTIYĀ is read as: $\text{w}\acute{\text{e}}$
(= $43^{\circ} 55'$) and the town as well as the river belong
to the sixth clime (= $41^{\circ} 0' - 45^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$
may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{r}\acute{\text{e}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 40'$).

Mouth : The river flows into the Med. Sea at the following
point; its long. is to be discussed below :

Long. : $\text{J}\acute{\text{e}}$ (T. p. 138, S. No. 2092), is read

as : $\text{Jt} (= 33^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long. : Jt (P.178, S. No. 2024).

If $\text{Jt} (= 33^{\circ} 30')$ is accepted as correct, either the coast-line would have to be changed unnecessarily, or the mouth of the river would lie in the Sea (Adriatic Sea) about 1 10' away from the coast-line towards the North-East (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2). Hence, Jt is read as $\text{Jt} (= 33^{\circ} 30')$.

847 (2099 - 2100) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : لبه (T.p. 138, S. No. 2099), is read as : $\text{لبيه} (= 32^{\circ} 15')$; cf. Suh. long. : لبه (p. 178, S. No. 2031).

لبه may stand for either $\text{لبيه} (= 32^{\circ} 15')$ or $\text{لبنه} (= 32^{\circ} 55')$; if $\text{لبنه} (= 32^{\circ} 55')$ is preferred, then the spring would pass by the Northern part of the town of MANĀNBĀ (variant : NABĀNBĀ) located at long.: $32^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 45'$ (N.) (see T. p. 30, S. No. 429; cf. Suh. p. 40, S. No. 411) and not by its base; hence, $\text{لبيه} (= 32^{\circ} 15')$ is taken as correct.

848 (2101 - 2102) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : Jt (T.p. 138, S. No. 2101), is read as : $\text{Jt} (= 43^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. lat. : Jt (p. 178, S. No. 2033).

The river arises between the towns of سوت (see Commentary on town S. No. 431) and ANQUS (see T.p. 30, S.No.433; cf.Suh. p.40, S.No.413), so Jt (lat.of its source)

is read as $\text{J}^{\circ}\text{E} (= 43^{\circ} 30')$. It should be emphasized that the spring belongs to the sixth cline ($= 41^{\circ} 0' - 45^{\circ} 0' (N.)$).

849 (2103 - 2105) A spring.

Source: Lat. (of the source of the spring) : w°E (T.p. 138, S.No. 213), is read as : $\text{w}^{\circ}\text{E} (= 43^{\circ} 45' (N.)$); cf. Suh., the river of RUMIYA AL-KABIRA; lat. : w°E (p. 155, S. No. 1681).

Since the spring belongs to the sixth cline ($= 41^{\circ} 0' - 45^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) and secondly, if w°E ($= 48^{\circ} 45'$) is accepted as correct, then the spring reaching the mouth, would have to cross the river NUWAYS (see Commentary on river S. Nos. 2146 - 2153) and also the Adriatic Sea, so w°E is rejected as wrong (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

Course: Then the spring goes on and reaches the following point; here the lat. of the point is to be discussed.

Lat. : v°E (T. p. 138, S. No. 2104), is read as : $\text{v}^{\circ}\text{E} (= 43^{\circ} 0' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : v°E (p.179, S. No. 2036).

If $\text{v}^{\circ}\text{E} (= 48^{\circ} 0')$ is accepted as correct, then the same problem as noted above (in Commentary on the source of the spring) would arise; hence, v°E is preferred as correct.

850 (2106 - 2107) A spring.

Source: Lat. (of the source of the spring) : v°E (T.p.

138, S. No. 2106), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 179, S. No. 2038).

The spring belongs to the sixth cline (= $41^{\circ} 0' - 45^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and secondly, if $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then exactly the same problem as that of the source of the preceding spring (see Commentary) would arise, so, in any case, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) may not be taken as correct.

851 (2108 - 2109) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (Tpp. 138 - 139, S. No. 2108), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 179, S. No. 2040).

The river comes out of a town, and the town belongs to the sixth cline (= $41^{\circ} 0' - 45^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), secondly, according to al-Khw. and Suh., it is located on the Sea, so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$. If $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is accepted as correct, then the town would lie at a place where the Ocean does not pass, and again the river reaching the due position, would have to cross the river NUMAYS (see T. p. 142, S. Nos. 2146 - 2153; cf. Suh. p. 181, S. Nos. 2066 - 2073) and its two tributaries (a spring and a river) (see Commentary, S. Nos. 2163 - 2166), so the lat. of the town and that of the river (under discussion) is read as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Mouth : This river submerges in a town at long. : $43^{\circ} 0'$,
lat. : $42^{\circ} 10'$ (N.); the long. of the mouth is to be discussed below :

Long. : $\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ (T. p. 139, S. No. 2109), is read
as : $\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ ($= 43^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{\omega}\epsilon$
(p. 179, S. No. 2041).

$\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ ($= 48^{\circ} 0'$) may not be accepted as correct
because the river, reaching the due position, would either
have to cross three rivers (see the commentary, S. Nos.
2110 - 2115) or will have to change its course towards the
North-East, passing through the country of UPPER MŪSIYĀ
(see T. p. 103, S. No. 1578; cf. Suh. p. 48, S. No. 527),
but here is no town (in the peninsula which, according to
al-Khw., resembles an Island) except the town of ALS, to
flow into (see the comment on the town S. No. 450). It
should however be noted that the river would stop flowing
35' away from the town of ALS towards the East and 5'
towards the South, so, in any case, $\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ may not be taken
as correct; the possibility remains only of $\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ ($= 43^{\circ} 0'$).

Problem : But it involves a problem. Al-Khw. says that
the river comes out of a town (located at long. : $40^{\circ} 50'$,
lat. : $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) and the source of the river lies
at long. : $41^{\circ} 35'$, lat. : $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.), it means
the river starts 45' away from the town towards the East;
so to indicate the problem, a dotted line has been drawn
from the town up to the source of the river. The same
problem arises in the fixation of its mouth; a town
(located at long. : $43^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $42^{\circ} 10'$ (N.);
see T. p. 30, S. No. 442; cf. Suh. p. 38, S. No. 388),
in which the river is supposed to submerge, lies 40' away
from the town towards the West; so here also a dotted

line has been drawn from the town up to the mouth of the river (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).

852 (2110 - 2115) The three rivers.

The first river : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p. 139, S.No. 2110), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ ($= 43^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\delta\epsilon$ (p. 179, S. No. 2042).

The river comes out of the Mt., S. Nos. 843 - 844 (see Commentary).

The second river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : $\psi\epsilon$ (T. p. 139, S. No. 2112), is read as : $\psi\epsilon$ ($= 43^{\circ} 10' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat.: $\psi\epsilon$ (p.179, S.No. 2044).

The river belongs to the sixth cline ($= 41^{\circ} 0' - 45^{\circ} 0' (N.)$), and secondly, it comes out also of the Mt., S.Nos. 843 - 844, so $\psi\epsilon$ may represent $\psi\epsilon$ only.

The third river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : $\omega\epsilon$ (T.p. 139, S.No.2114), is read as : $\omega\epsilon$ ($= 43^{\circ} 50' (N.)$) this river is omitted in Suh.

See Commentary on the source of the second river above.

853 (2116 - 2117) A River.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\delta\epsilon$ (T.p. 138, S. No. 2116), is read as : $\delta\epsilon$ ($= 54^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\delta\epsilon$ (p. 179, S. No. 2046).

The river comes out of the $\psi\epsilon$ Mt. (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 851 - 852; cf. Suh. pp. 102 - 103, S. Nos.

1339 - 1340), so *Ju* may stand only for *Ji* ($= 54^{\circ} 30'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : *ra* (T.p. 139, S. No. 2117, is read as : *ra* ($= 55^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : *ra* (p. 179, S. No. 2047).

Since the long. of the source (of the river) is read as *Ji* ($= 54^{\circ} 30'$), *ra* may stand only for *ra*; *ra* ($= 15^{\circ} 40'$) is out of question. This river flows into the Med. Sea, a little above the Island of Cyprus (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2).


854 (2118) A spring.


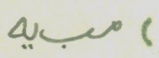

Long. (of the centre) : *re* (T. p. 139), is read as : *re* ($= 58^{\circ} 40'$); this spring is omitted in Suh.



The spring with an area of one-sixth of a degree does not flow. As for the long., *re* may stand for either *re* ($= 53^{\circ} 40'$) or *re* ($= 58^{\circ} 40'$); to maintain the continuity with the preceding and the following readings (*ra* ($= 55^{\circ} 40'$) and *re* ($= 68^{\circ} 0'$)), *re* is read as *re* ($= 58^{\circ} 40'$).

855 (2119 - 2120) River TÜR

The source of the river TÜR lies in a spring at long. $68^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 40'$ (N.); then it passes between the Black Sea and the town of JURZÂN (located at long. : $71^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 0'$ (N.); see T. p. 32, S. No. 461; cf. Suh. p. 40, S. No. 420); then it passes between the towns of BARDHĀ'Ā (located at long. : $73^{\circ} 0'$, lat. :




43° 0' (N.); see T. p. 32, S. No. 465; cf. Suh. p. 38, S. No. 390) and  (variant : BĀSIYĀ), located at long. : 73° 50', lat. : 45° 35' (see T.p. 32, S. No. 466; cf. Suh. p. 41, S. No. 425) and flows into the Caspian Sea at the following point :

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) :  (T.p. 139, S. No. 2120), is read as :  (= 42° 15' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. :  (p. 179, S. No. 2049).

 is the corruption of 

856 (2121 - 2127) River AL-FURĀT.



The mouth of the river in the swamps is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Long. :  (T. p. 140, S. No. 2124), is read as :  (= 73° 0'); cf. Suh. long. :  (p. 119, S. No. 1490).

See Commentary on swamps S. No. 1962.

Branch river of AL-FURĀT.

This river is named by Suh. : the river 'ĪSĀ, see T. p. 140, S. Nos. 2126 - 2127; cf. Suh. p. 123, S. No. 1494; the mouth of the river is omitted in Suh.; the lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) :  (T.p. 140, S. No. 2127), is read as :  (= 33° 0' (N.)).

As described above, the calculation of the mouth of the river is omitted in Suh.; he simply says that it flows

into the river TIGRIS at the base of QASR 'ĪSA b. MŪSA in the western part of مدينة السلام (in the Table of the towns : the town of BAGHDAD, which is DĀR-AL-SALĀM; see p. 30, S. No. 266). According to al-Khw., the river goes on, and then flows into the town of BAGHDAD, (see Commentary on town S. No. 300), so ٢٤ may stand only for ٢٤ (= 33° 0' (N.)),

Problem : But there is a problem. The town is placed at long. : 70° 0', lat. : 33° 25' (N.) and the mouth of the river lies at long. : 69° 40', lat. : 33° 0' (N.); it means the river stops flowing 20' away from the town of BAGHDAD towards the West and 25' towards the South; so, to indicate the problem a dotted line has been drawn on the Map from the mouth of the river up to the town.

857 (2130 - 2132) A river.

The river comes out of the mountain of AL-BĀB wa AL-ABWĀB (see T. pp. 58 - 59, S. Nos. 859 - 860; cf. Suh. pp. 104 - 105, S. Nos. 1347 - 1348) at long. : 71° 45', lat. : 41° 30' (N.), then goes to the following point :

Course : Long. : ٢٤ (T. p. 141, S. No. 2131), is read as : ٢٤ (= 43° 0'); cf. Suh. long. : ٢٤ (p. 180, S. No. 2051).

Since the river comes out of the Mt., S. Nos. 859-860, then goes to the point (discussed here) and reaching the mouth (in the Caspian Sea), it passes in between the towns of BARDHĀ'A (located at long. : 73° 0', lat. : 43° 0' (N.);

see T. p. 32, S. No. 465; cf. Suh. p. 38, S. No. 390)
 and NASHWAY (see T. p. 32, S. No. 463; cf. Suh. p. 41,
 S. No. 423), therefore the lat. (lying between the two
 points : the starting one, with the lat. : $41^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)
 and that of the mouth, with the lat. : $41^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) may
 not be read as $\overline{43}^{\circ} 0'$ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) but as $\overline{43}^{\circ} 0'$
 (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 3).

The Seventh Cline and its springs and rivers.

858 (2133 - 2134) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : Δ (T.p. 141, S. No. 2133), is read as : Δ (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : Δ (p. 180, S. No. 2053).

Δ may stand for either Δ (= $47^{\circ} 15'$ (N.))
or Δ (= $47^{\circ} 55'$); both the readings may be correct,
but since Δ is acceptable from every point of view, it
is preferred.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\bar{\epsilon}$ (T.p. 141, S. No. 2134), is read as : $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : $\bar{\epsilon}$ (p. 180, S. No. 2054).

The river starts, beginning as a spring, at long. : $20^{\circ} 40'$, so $\bar{\epsilon}$ (the long. of its mouth) may stand
for either $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$) or $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$).
If the first variation is taken as correct, then the mouth
of the river would lie 5° away from the coast-line into
the Atlantic Ocean; since this is obviously wrong, the
possibility remains only for $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $18^{\circ} 0'$).

859 (2135 - 2137) River Δ .

The river starts at long. : $21^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 20'$ (N.); then passes to the long. : $21^{\circ} 10'$,
lat. : $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the Atlantic Ocean
at the following point. The long. of the mouth is to be

discussed below :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : بط° (T.p. 141), is read as : بط° (= $19^\circ 0'$); cf. Suh. long.: بط° (p. 180, S. No. 2057).

بط° may have only one possible reading, namely, بط° (= $19^\circ 0'$). See the above note.

860 (2138 - 2139) River اسفانوس.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : مزة° (T.p. 141, S. No. 2138), is read as : مزة° (= $47^\circ 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مزة° (p. 180, S. No. 2062).

مزة° is the corruption of مزة° .

861 (2144 - 2145) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the mouth) : نك° (T.p. 142, S. No. 2144), is read as : نك° (= $55^\circ 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نك° (p. 181, S. No. 2064).

The river comes out from the river RANUS (source at long. : $28^\circ 30'$, lat. : $47^\circ 0'$ (N.) and mouth, in the North Sea, at long. : $29^\circ 0'$, lat. : $57^\circ 0'$ (N.); see T. p. 141, S. Nos. 2140 - 2141; cf. Suh. p. 180, S. Nos. 2058 - 2059), so the lat. of its branch (river under discussion) may not be read as نك° (= $15^\circ 20'$ (N.)) but as نك° (= $55^\circ 20'$ (N.)). It should be emphasized that the river belongs to the seventh climate. The lat. of its mouth : $56^\circ 20'$ (N.) may also be considered as an argument in support.

862 (2146 - 2153) River NUWAYS.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (T.p. 142, S. No. 2153), is read as : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (= $51^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ol (p. 181, S. No. 2073).

The preceding position of the river (see T.p. 142, S. No. 2152; cf. Suh. p. 181, S. No. 2072) lies at long.: $47^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $48^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), so $\overline{\text{ol}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (= $51^{\circ} 0'$).

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (T. p. 142), is read as : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (= $51^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (p.181).

See Commentary on the long. above.

A branch river of the NUWAYS : This river originates in the river NUWAYS at long. : $48^{\circ} 45'$, lat. : $49^{\circ} 50'$ (N.); the mouth of the river at the Black Sea is to be discussed below.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (T.p. 142, S. No. 2155), is read as : $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (= $51^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ol (p. 181, S. No. 2075).

The river (as described above) comes out at long.: $48^{\circ} 45'$ (lat. : $49^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)), so $\overline{\text{ol}}$ may only represent $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (= $51^{\circ} 0'$), also corroborated with the figures given by Suh.

A tributary spring of the (river) NUWAYS.

This spring starts at long. : $34^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $46^{\circ} 15'$ (N) and flows into the river NUWAYS at the following point; here the long. of the point is to be discussed :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\overline{\text{el}}$ (T.p. 143, S. No. 2146), is read as : $\overline{\text{el}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\delta\epsilon$ (p. 181, S. No. 2084).

If $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$) is accepted as correct, it would lead to a blunder : the tributary spring would have to cross five tributary springs of the river NUWAYS (see T. pp. 143 - 144, S. Nos. 2169 - 2178; cf. Suh. p. 182, S. Nos. 2089 - 2096). Hence, $\bar{\epsilon}$ is rejected as a mistake. According to al-Khw., this spring on reaching the mouth, touches a town (see T. p. 33, S. No. 482; cf. Suh. p. 42, S. No. 444). So, the long. of the mouth is read as : $\bar{\epsilon}$ and that of the town : ϵ .

A tributary river of the NUWAYS.

The river comes out of a town (omitted in the Table, hence an arbitrary town is placed at long.: $34^{\circ} 20'$, lat.: $45^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), see the Map, Sec. D, Part 2); it flows into the river NUWAYS at the following point :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ϵ (T.p. 143, S. No. 2166), is read as : ϵ (= $43^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : ϵ (p. 182, S. No. 2086).

The problem of the river is exactly the same as that of the preceding spring, and hence see the above commentary.

863 (2181 - 2182) A spring.

This spring starts at long. : $53^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 50'$ (N) and flows into the Black Sea at the following point :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\bar{\epsilon}$ (T. p. 144, S. No. 2182), is read as : $\bar{\epsilon}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$); the spring is omitted in Suh.

Since the spring starts at long : $53^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 50' (N.)$, therefore $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ may stand for either $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) or $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ ($= 58^{\circ} 0' (N.)$). $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ may not be taken as correct because the coast-line of the Sea does not pass through this point, and secondly, the following spring comes in the way.

864 (2183 - 2184) A spring.

This spring starts at long. : $54^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 50' (N.)$ and flows into the Black Sea at the following point; here the long. of the point is to be discussed :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ (T. p. 144, S. No. 2184), is read as : $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 20'$); the spring is omitted in Suh.

Since the spring starts at long. : $54^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 50' (N.)$ (see above), therefore $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ may stand for either $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ ($= 53^{\circ} 20'$) or $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ ($= 58^{\circ} 20'$); if the second variation ($\frac{\circ}{\circ}$) is taken as correct, then the spring, reaching its mouth, would have to cross (if not the river; see T.p. 129, S. Nos. 1957 - 1958; cf. Suh. pp. 174 - 175, S. Nos. 1957 - 1958) a river (see T. p. 129, S. Nos. 1953 - 1954; cf. Suh., the river ANQARA; p. 155, S. Nos. 1679 - 1680 and p. 173, S. Nos. 1953 - 1954) and also the spring. Hence, $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ is rejected as wrong. The only possible reading may be $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$.

865 (2185 - 2185/1) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ (T.p.

144, S. No. 2185), is read as : نيزك (= $57^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نيزك (p. 182, S. No. 2099).

The source of the spring lies in the town of AMĀSIYĀ
(located at long. : $57^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $45^{\circ} 0'$ (N.);
see T. p. 31, S. No. 456; cf. Suh. p. 40, S. No. 416),
so نيزك may stand only for نيزك. It should however be
noted that the mouth of the river lies $10'$ away from the
town towards the West. The reading of the mouth may also
be considered as an argument in support.

866 (2188 - 2191) River JAYHĀN.

This river comes out at long. : $60^{\circ} 30'$, lat. :
 $46^{\circ} 5'$ (N.), then passes by a side (rukn) of the town
of سمساني (see T. p. 31, S.No.457; cf. Suh. p.40, S.No.417)
and then it passes in between the two mountains (see
Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 791 - 794). This point is to
be discussed below :

Long. : نيزك (T. p. 145, S. No. 2189), is read
as : نيزك (= $58^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : نيزك (p.143,
S. No. 1552).

نيزك may be read either as نيزك (= $53^{\circ} 0'$) or
as نيزك (= $58^{\circ} 0'$); نيزك is preferred on the ground
that the starting point of the river lies at long. : $60^{\circ} 30'$,
lat. : $46^{\circ} 6'$ (N.) and the following, at long. : $60^{\circ} 0'$
(lat. : $38^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)). Hence, the long. in between these
two points may have only one possible reading, namely, نيزك
(= $58^{\circ} 0'$). If the second variation, نيزك (= $53^{\circ} 0'$)
is taken as correct, then the point of the river would lie
at an absolutely wrong place, away from the town of

LADHIQIYA BAHRIYA towards the East and 10' towards the North (see the position of the town, S. No. 360 on the Map, Sec. D, Part 2), Hence, it is out of question. The mouth of the river (at the Med. Sea) at long.: $60^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $35^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) may also be considered to determine the position.

867 (2192 - 2193) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 145, S. No. 2192), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $72^{\circ} 0'$); this river is omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\text{ع}}$ is the corruption of $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (T.p. 145, S. No. 2193), is read as : $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

Since the river belongs to the seventh cline (= $45^{\circ} 0' - 48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), and since it flows into the Azov Sea (see Commentary on Swamp S. Nos. 2379 - 2384) touching the town of TARMI (located at long. : $69^{\circ} 10'$, lat. : $52^{\circ} 50'$ (N.); see T.p. 37, S. No. 539; cf. Suh. p. 45, S. No. 489); hence, $\overline{\text{ج}}$ may stand only for $\overline{\text{ج}}$ (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) (but according to al-Khw., the town of TARMI is adjacent to the town of ARUTHINIYA ; this is wrong because ARUTHINIYA is located at long. : $68^{\circ} 50'$, lat. : $50^{\circ} 25'$ (N.); see T. p. 37, S. No. 532; cf. Suh. p. 45, S. No. 488; hence, 20' away from TARMI towards the West and $2^{\circ} 25'$ towards the South.

868 (2194 - 2195) River القوس.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{س}}$ (T.p. 145, S. No. 2194), is read as : $\overline{\text{س}}$ (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); this river is omitted in Suh.

$\overline{\text{س}}$ is the corrupt form of $\overline{\text{س}}$.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 145, S. No. 2195), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Since the preceding river flows into the swamp S. Nos. 2379 - 2384, touching the town of TARMĪ, therefore the river اتسس touches (according to al-Khw.) the other part of the same town and flows into the same swamp at the point (under discussion). Consequently, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may be read only as $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); the second variation, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $13^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) is out of question here.

369 (2196 - 2201) River BALKH.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : بل (T.p. 145, S. No. 2196), is read as : قل (= $100^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قل (p. 144, S. No. 1559).

If بل is accepted as the corruption of بل (= $80^{\circ} 30'$) (with the lat. either $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $48^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) or $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $43^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)), then the source of the river would lie in the Caspian Sea (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 3). Hence, it is rejected as wrong; in consequence the reading of Suh. has been accepted as the only acceptable alternative.

The swamp : The river BALKH flows into a swamp at long. : $88^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $39^{\circ} 10'$ (N.); the long. of the starting point of the swamp is to be discussed below :

Long. : فول (T. p. 145, S. No. 2202), is read as: فول
(= $86^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long.: فول (p.80, S.No. 1030).

فول may have two possible readings: فول (= $86^{\circ} 30'$)
and قول (= $106^{\circ} 30'$). فول (= $86^{\circ} 30'$) is preferred
on the ground that firstly, the mouth of the river BALKH
lies in this swamp at long. : $88^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $39^{\circ} 10'$ (N.);
secondly, according to al-Khw., the total length of the
swamp is from the long. : فول up to the long. : صرة (= $90^{\circ} 0'$).
Since the longs. are counted from West to East, فول can
stand only for فول (= $86^{\circ} 30'$).

870 (2214 - 2215) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : قام (T.p.
146, S. No. 2214), is read as : قام (= $101^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh., the river JAYHUN; long.: قام (p.145, S.No. 1573).

قام may have two possible readings: قام (= $81^{\circ} 40'$)
and قام (= $101^{\circ} 40'$), قام (= $101^{\circ} 40'$) is preferred
on the ground that the river, reaching its mouth, passes on
touching the town of TARAZ, the town of the merchants
(located at long. : $100^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $40^{\circ} 24'$ (N.);
T. p. 28, S. No. 404; cf. Suh. p. 36, S. No. 355); secondly,
the mouth of the river lies in a spring (see T. p. 146, S.
Nos. 2211 - 2213; cf. Suh. p. 145, S. Nos. 1570 - 1572)
at long. : $100^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $41^{\circ} 30'$ (N.). In
consequence, the second variation, قام is rejected as wrong.

871 (2216 - 2217) A river.

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) : قدل (T.p.
147, S. No. 2216), is read as : قدل (= $104^{\circ} 30'$);

cf. Suh. long. : دل (p. 145, S. No. 1575).

دل may have two possible readings: دل (= $84^{\circ} 30'$)
and دل (= $104^{\circ} 30'$); since the river comes out of a
mountain (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 887 - 888),
may only represent دل (= $104^{\circ} 30'$).

The lat. of this point : مة (T. p. 147), is read
as : مة (= $47^{\circ} 5'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مة (p.145).

مة is the corruption of مة

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : لبرك (T.p.
147, S. No. 2217), is read as : لبرك (= $97^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : لبرك (p. 145, S. No. 1576)

لبرك may stand for لبرك alone.

872 (2218 - 2222) A long river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : قطل (T.p.
147, S. No. 1577), is read as : قطل (= $129^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : قطل (p. 146, S. No. 1577).

قطل is the corruption of قطل.

Course : The river then flows on to the following point,
namely, long. : 118 0, lat. : 46 50 (N.); the
long. of the point is to be discussed below :

Long. : ع (T.p. 147, S. No. 2219), is read as : ع
(= $118^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 146, S. No. 15778).

The course of the river: from the starting point to
its mouth in the swamp of the river BALKH (see T. pp.
145 - 146, S. Nos. 2202 - 2205) is ascertained by its
tributaries which are thirteen in number (see T. pp.
147 - 148, S. Nos. 2223 - 2248; cf. Suh. pp. 146 - 147;

S. Nos. 1582 - 1601). As for the long. under discussion, it has been fixed by the mouth of the twelfth tributary spring (see S. Nos. 2245 - 2246); this spring starts at long. : $119^{\circ} 40'$, lat. : $44^{\circ} 30' (N.)$ and flows into the main river at long. : $118^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 5' (N.)$ (see Commentary on tributary S. No. 2245); hence, سب is read as سب (= $118^{\circ} 0'$).

Tributaries of the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222.

The first tributary river : This tributary comes out of the ARSĀNĀ Mt. (see T. pp. 64 - 65, S. Nos. 931 - 932; cf. Suh. pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1421 - 1422) at long. : $99^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $57^{\circ} 30' (N.)$ and flows into the main river at the following point; here the long. of the point is to be discussed.

Mouth : Long. : (of the mouth of the river) : سب (T.p. 147, S.No. 2224), is read as : سب (= $92^{\circ} 5'$); cf. Suh. long. : سب (p. 146, S. No. 1583).

سب is the corruption of سب .

The second tributary river : This tributary also comes out of the ARSĀNĀ Mt. (S. Nos. 931 - 932) at long. : $100^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $59^{\circ} 5' (N.)$; the lat. of the starting point is to be discussed below:

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : سب (p.147, S. No. 2225), is read as : سب (= $59^{\circ} 5' (N.)$); cf. Suh. lat. : سب (p. 146, S. No. 1584).

Since the river arises from the ARSĀNĀ Mt., سب may stand only for سب (= $59^{\circ} 5'$).

The third tributary river : This tributary comes out of the ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt. (see T. pp. 64 - 65, S.Nos. 937-938; cf. Suh. pp. 110 - 111, S.Nos. 1427 - 1428) and flows into the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : د (T.p. 147, S. No. 2227), is read as : د (= $104^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : د (p. 146, S. No. 1586).

Since the river comes out of the ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt., د may stand for د (= $104^{\circ} 40'$) alone.

The lat. of this point : و (T. p. 147), is read as : و (= $56^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : و (p. 146).

The river belongs to the seventh clime, and its source lies in the ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt. (see Commentary on the Mt.), so و may stand only for و (= $56^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : ل (T. 147, S. No. 2228), is read as : ل (= $51^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (p. 146, S. No. 1587).

The lat. of the source of the river is read as : $56^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$, so, that of its mouth, may not be read as : ل (= $11^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$) but as ل (= $51^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$); the course of the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222 may also be considered as an argument in support.

The fourth tributary river : This tributary also comes out of the ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt. S. Nos. 937 - 938 and flows into the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : د (T.P. 147, S. No. 2229), is read as : د (= $54^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)}$); cf. Suh. lat. : د (p. 146, S. No. 1588).

Since the river arises from the ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt., may only represent .

The fifth tributary river : This tributary also comes out of the ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt. S. Nos. 937 - 938 and flows into the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\delta \epsilon$ (T.p. 147, S. No. 2231), is read as : $\delta \epsilon$ (= $108^{\circ} 5'$); cf. Suh. long. : $\delta \epsilon$ (p. 146, S. No. 1590).

See Commentary on ISQĀSĪYĀ Mt. S. Nos. 937 - 938.

The sixth tributary river : This tributary originates in a mountain (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 887 - 888) and flows into the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\bar{\delta} \epsilon$ (T.p. 148, S. No. 2233), is read as : $\bar{\delta} \epsilon$ (= $103^{\circ} 0'$); this river is omitted in Suh.

See Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 887 - 888.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\psi \epsilon$ (T.p. 148, S. No. 2234), is read as : $\psi \epsilon$ (= $103^{\circ} 10'$).

Since the main river, into which it is supposed to flow, starts at long. : $129^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the swamp (of the river Balkh) at long. : $90^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $57^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) therefore $\psi \epsilon$ may not stand for $\psi \epsilon$ (= $83^{\circ} 10'$), and $\psi \epsilon$ (= $103^{\circ} 10'$) is the only acceptable reading.

The lat. of this point : ψ (T. p. 148), is read as : ψ (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

See the lats. of the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222, hence, ل may only represent ل .

The seventh tributary river : Long. : (of the source of the river) : ل (T.p. 148, S.No. 2235), is read as : ل (= $103^{\circ} 30'$); this river is omitted in Suh.

See Commentary on Mt. S.Nos. 887 - 888.

The lat. of this point : ل (T. p. 148), is read as : ل (= $47^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

ل is the corrupt reading of ل .

The eighth tributary river : This river also comes out of the Mt., S. Nos. 887 - 888, and flows into the main river S. Nos. 2218 - 2222; the long. of the mouth is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ل (T. p. 148, S. No. 2238), is read as : ل (= $106^{\circ} 5'$); this river is omitted in Suh.

Since the main river starts at long. : $129^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and flows into the swamp (of the river BALKH) at long. : $90^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $57^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), therefore ل may not stand for ل (= $86^{\circ} 5'$); the long. of its source ($104^{\circ} 45'$), may also be considered as an argument.

The ninth tributary river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : ل (T. p. 148, S. No. 2239), is read as : ل (= $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل (p. 146, S. No. 1592).

The river comes out of the TAFURA Mt. (see T. pp. 64 - 65, S. Nos. 941 - 942; cf. Suh. pp. 110 - 111, S. Nos.

1431 - 1432), so نجی is the only possible correct reading.

The eleventh tributary river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : نال (T. p. 148, S. No. 2243), is read as : نال (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ناک (p. 147, S. No. 1596).

See Commentary on the TAFURĀ Mt. S.Nos. 941 - 942.

The twelfth tributary spring : This spring starts at long. : $119^{\circ} 40'$ and flows into the main river S.Nos. 2218 - 2222 at long. : $118^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 5'$ (N.); the long. of the starting point is to be discussed below :

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : قبطم (T. p. 148, S. No. 2245), is read as : قبطم (= $119^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قبطه (p. 147, S. No. 1598).

قبطم is read as قبطم (= $119^{\circ} 40'$) and not as قنطم (= $159^{\circ} 40'$) not only on the basis of Suh. but also on the ground that the mouth of this river lies at long. : $118^{\circ} 5'$, lat. : $46^{\circ} 5'$ (N.) (see T.p. 148, S. No. 2246; cf. Suh. p. 147, S. No. 1599).

873 (2249 - 2256) River نوحه.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : نجل (T.p. 148, S. No. 2249), is read as : نجل (= $145^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : نجل (p. 147, S. No. 1602).

نجل may stand for نجل alone.

The lat. of this point : میره (T. p. 148), is read as : میره (= $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : میره (p.148).

میره is the corrupt form of میره.

Course : The river then passes to the following point :

Long. : قیل (T. p. 149, S. No. 2250), is read as : قبیل (= $152^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : قیل (p.147, S. No. 1603).

The preceding long. is read as قیل (= $145^{\circ} 30'$) and the following, $168^{\circ} 30'$, so, that of the middle point may not be read as قبیل (= $112^{\circ} 30'$) but as قیل (= $152^{\circ} 30'$).

The lat. of this point : نال (T. p. 149), is read as : نال (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: ناک (p. 147, S. No. 1603).

The preceding lat. is read as $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the following as $50^{\circ} 40'$ (N.) and secondly, the river belongs to the seventh clime, so نال may only represent نال (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.))

The river then passes to the points : S.Nos.2251 and 2252 (these points are omitted in Suh.) and then reaches the following point :

Long. : قیل (T. p. 149, S. No. 2253), is read as : قیل (= $172^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قیل (p. 147, S. No. 1605).

قیل may stand for قیل alone.

The lat. of this point : نط (T. p. 149), is read as : نط (= $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: نط (p.147).

Since the lat. of the preceding point is $62^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and secondly, as the river belongs to the seventh clime, therefore نط may only represent نط (= $59^{\circ} 0'$).

Then the river returns to the following point :

Long. : نط (T.p. 149, S.No. 2254), is read

as : قهه (= $175^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قهه (p. 147, S. No. 1606).

قهه is the corrupt form of قهه.

The lat. of this point : خ (T. p. 149), is read as : خ (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : خ (p.147).

The preceding lat. is read as : $59^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) and the following as $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (see Commentary below), so خ may not be read as خ (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) but as خ (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) (here the river *نوفرس* flows from the North-West to the South-East).

The river then reaches the following point :

Long. : قهه (T. p. 149, S. No. 2255), is read as : قهه (= $175^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قهه (p.147, S.No. 1607).

قهه is the corrupt form of قهه.

The lat. of this point : لوه (T. p. 149), is read as : لوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لوه (p.147).

The preceding lat. is read as $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.) and the following as $49^{\circ} 30'$ (N.), so لوه may only represent لوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

The river then reaches the following point :

Long. : قف (T. p. 149, S. No. 2256), is read as : قف (= $180^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قف (p.147, S.No.1608).

قف may stand for قف alone.

Tributaries of the river *نوفرس*

The tributary spring : Long. (of the source the spring):

مزل (T. p. 149, S. No. 2257), is read as : مزل (= $147^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : مزل (p. 148, S. No. 1609).

مزل may only represent مزل.

The lat. of this point, namely, سل (T. p. 149), is read as : نبل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: سل (p. 148, S. No. 1609).

Since the river belongs to the seventh clime and secondly, it flows into the river لوفرنس (starting and submerging within the lat. : $47^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) to $62^{\circ} 0'$ (N.); see T. pp. 148 - 149, S. Nos. 2249 - 2256; cf. Suh. p. 147, S. Nos. 1602 - 1608), therefore سل may have only one possible reading, namely, نبل .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : قنبم (T.p. 149, S. No. 2258), is read as : قنبم (= $152^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنبم (p. 148, S. No. 1610).

قنبم may stand for قنبم alone.

The lat. of this point : نل (T. p. 149), is read as : نل (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نل (p. 148).

See Commentary on lat. of the starting point above.

The tributary river : Long. (of the source of the river): قنح (T.p. 149, S.No. 2259), is read as : قنح (= $158^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : قنح (p. 148, S. No. 1611).

The river comes out of the ISMARIYĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 955 - 956), so قنح may stand only for قنح .

The lat. of this point : غل (T. p. 149), is read as : غل (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: غل (p. 148).

غل may stand for either غل (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) or غل (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); both the readings may be correct (see Commentary on Mt., S. Nos. 955 - 956); since the dot of the letter ج is neither visible in the Text nor in Suh., therefore غل is taken as correct.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : مجل (T.p. 149, S. No. 2260), is read as : مجل (= $158^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مجل (p. 148, S. No. 1612).

مجل may stand here for either مجل (= $153^{\circ} 30'$)
or مجل (= $158^{\circ} 30'$); both the readings may be correct,
but مجل (= $158^{\circ} 30'$) is preferred on the ground that
the river comes out at long.: $158^{\circ} 0'$ and secondly,
is correct from every point of view.

The lat. of this point : لا (T.p. 149), is read as: لا
(= $51^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : لا (p. 148).

See Commentary on the lat. of the source of the first
tributary above.

Rivers and springs beyond (North) of the Seventh Cline.

874 (2261 - 2274) Springs lying in the Island of
BUBĀRNIYĀ (identified with IRELAND)

A spring : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : عك
(T.p. 149, S.No. 2261), is read as : $\text{عك} (= 58^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N)})$
cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p. 183, S. No. 2103).

The spring belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, so عك may be read either as $\text{عك} (= 53^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$ or as $\text{عك} (= 58^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$. If $\text{عك} (= 53^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$ is preferred, then the spring would lie outside the Island to which it belongs. See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Another spring : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : رع
(T. p. 149, S. No. 2263), is read as : $\text{رع} (= 58^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$;
cf. Suh. lat. : رع (p. 183, S. No. 2105).

See Commentary on the preceding spring.

Another spring : Long. : (of the source of the spring) : بي
(T. p. 149, S. No. 2265), is read as : بي
($= 12^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : بي (p. 183, S. No. 2109).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : رع (T.p. 150, S. No. 2266), is read as : $\text{رع} (= 13^{\circ} 40')$;
cf. Suh. long. : رع (p. 183, S. No. 2110).

If رع is read as $\text{رع} (= 18^{\circ} 40')$, then the

mouth of the spring would lie in the neighbouring Island of AULIYĀ (identified with England) (see T.pp.86-87; S. Nos. 1312 - 1340; cf. Suh. pp. 69 - 70, S. Nos. 882 - 910); hence it is rejected as wrong.

The lat. of this point : $\omega\epsilon$ (T. p. 150), is read as: $\omega\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: $\omega\epsilon$ (p. 183).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Another spring : Long. (of the source of the spring) : سبى (T.p.150, S.No. 2267), is read as: سبى (= $12^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : سبى (p. 183, S. No. 2111).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

The lat. of this point : عى (T. p. 150), is read as: عى (= $58^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : عى (p.183).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : سبىه (T.p. 150, S. No. 2268), is read as : سبىه (= $12^{\circ} 15'$); cf. Suh. long. : سبىه (p. 183, S. No. 2112).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Another spring : Long. of the source : سبىل (T. p. 150, S. No. 2269), is read as : سبىل (= $12^{\circ} 30'$); this spring is omitted in Suh.

سبىل is the corruption of سبىل .

The lat. of this point : نطل (T. p. 150), is read as : نطل (= $59^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

The spring belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, so نطل may stand only for نطل .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : نط (T.p.

150, S. No. 2270), is read as : يد (= $14^{\circ} 30'$).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Another spring : Long. (of the source of the spring) :

سم (T.p. 150, S.No. 2271), is read as : سبم (= $12^{\circ} 40'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سم (p. 183, S. No. 2113).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : عك (T.p.

150, S. No. 2272), is read as : عك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$);

cf. Suh. long. : عك (p. 183, S. No. 2114).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

Another spring : Long. (of the source of the spring) :

و (T. p. 150, S. No. 2273), is read as : يو (= $14^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : و (p. 183, S. No. 2115).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1300 - 1306.

875 (2275 - 2300) Springs and rivers of the Island of
AULIYĀ (England).

A river (lit. spring) : Long. : طى (T. p. 150,

S. No. 2275), is read as : يطى (= $19^{\circ} 10'$); cf.

Suh. long. : طى (p. 184, S. No. 2117).

يطى may have only one possible reading, namely, يطى
(= $19^{\circ} 10'$); see Commentary on the Island of AULIYĀ
S. No. 1312 - 1340.

The lat. of this point : نري (T. p. 150) is read
as : نري (= $57^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ري (p. 184).

may stand only for

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ع

(T.p. 150, S.No. 2276), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 18^{\circ} 0')$; of. Suh. long. : ع (p. 184, S. No. 2118).

Since the river belongs to the Island of AULIYĀ, $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may be read either as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 13^{\circ} 0')$, or as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 18^{\circ} 0')$; the reading, $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 18^{\circ} 0')$ is preferred, on the ground that describing the Island al-Khw. says : from S. No. 1312 the coast-line, (covering the South-Eastern area of the Island) passes towards the mouth of a river, at long. : $18^{\circ} 0'$, lat.: $52^{\circ} 30' (N.)$, then it passes to the point at long.: $19^{\circ} 45'$, lat.: $52^{\circ} 40' (N.)$ (see T. p. 86, S. Nos. 1312 - 1315; of. Suh. p. 69, S. Nos. 882 - 885). Hence, the mouth would lie on the coastal point and its long. (also) be read as $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 18^{\circ} 0')$ and lat. as $52^{\circ} 30' (N.)$ (see Commentary below).

The lat. of this point : ب (T. p. 150) is read as : $\text{ب} (= 52^{\circ} 30' (N.))$; of. Suh. lat. : ب (p.184).

See Commentary on the long. (of the mouth) above.

A spring: Lat. (of the source of the spring) : و (T.p. 150, S. No. 2279), is read as : $\text{و} (= 56^{\circ} 0' (N.))$; of. Suh. lat. : و (p. 184, S. No. 2279).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1312 - 1340.

Mouth: Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : ط (T.p. 150, S. No. 2280), is read as : $\text{ط} (= 19^{\circ} 30')$; of. Suh. long. : ط (p. 184, S. No. 2122).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1312 - 1340.

The lat. of this point : ب (T.p. 150), is read as : $\text{ب} (= 52^{\circ} 30' (N.))$; of. Suh. long. : ب (p.184).

Since the spring belongs to the region North of the

seventh clime, نبل may stand only for نبل.

Another spring : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : نبل
(T.p.150, S.No.2282), is read as: نبل (= $58^{\circ} 0' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : نبل (p. 184, S. No. 2124).

نبل may also be read as : نبل (= $53^{\circ} 0' (N.)$),
but on the basis of Suh., نبل (= $58^{\circ} 0' (N.)$) is
taken as correct. The lat. of its source: نبل (= $58^{\circ} 30' (N.)$)
may also be considered as an argument.

Another spring : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : نبل
(T. p. 150, S. No. 2283), is read as: نبل (= $59^{\circ} 30' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : نبل (p. 184, S. No. 2127).

Since the spring belongs to the region North of the
seventh clime, the lat. of its source is read as نبل
(= $59^{\circ} 30' (N.)$) and that of the mouth نبل (= $59^{\circ} 10' (N.)$).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : نبل (T.p.
151, S. No. 2284), is read as : نبل (= $59^{\circ} 10' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : نبل (p. 185, S. No. 2128).

See Commentary on the lat. of the source (of
the spring) above.

A river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : نري (T.p.
151, S. No. 2285), is read as : نري (= $57^{\circ} 10' (N.)$);
cf. Suh. lat. : نري (p. 185, S. No. 2129).

The river comes out of the town of AUNTĀ (located
at long. : $22^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $57^{\circ} 10' (N.)$; see T.p.35,
S. No. 510), so نري may have only one possible reading,
namely, نري (= $57^{\circ} 10' (N.)$) (it should be noted
that according to Suh., this river starts from the town

of أُونْظَا , but the town is omitted in the table of the towns (cf. Mzik note "a" p. 185).

A spring : Long. (of the source of the spring) : كَبْه
(T. p. 151, S. No. 2287), is read as : كَبْه (= $22^{\circ} 5'$);
cf. Suh. long. : كَبْه (p. 185, S. No. 2131).

كَبْه is the corruption of كَبْه

Another spring : Long. (of the source of the spring): كَبْه
(T. p. 151, S. No. 2289), is read as : كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 10'$);
this spring is omitted in Suh.

كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 10'$) may also represent كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 10'$);

both the readings may be correct. Since the long. of the source of the preceding spring is read as كَبْه (= $22^{\circ} 5'$),
 كَبْه may stand only for كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 10'$).

Another spring : Long. (of the source of the spring): كَبْه
(T.p. 151, S. No. 2291), is read as : كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 45'$);
cf. Suh. long. : كَبْه (p. 185, S. No. 2133).

كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 45'$) may also represent كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 45'$),

but as the long. of the source of the preceding spring is read as كَبْه (= $23^{\circ} 10'$), and that of the following,
 كَبْه (= $25^{\circ} 10'$), therefore to maintain continuity with the previous and the following readings, كَبْه may stand only for كَبْه .

Another spring : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : كَبْه
(T.p. 151, S. No. 2296), is read as : كَبْه (= $58^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$);
cf. Suh. lat. : كَبْه (p. 185, S. No. 2138).

كَبْه may have two possible readings: كَبْه (= $53^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$)
and كَبْه (= $58^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)}$), the reading preferred is كَبْه .

If the first variation, $\alpha\epsilon$ is taken as correct, then the mouth of the spring would not only lie outside the Island but would also lie outside the Sea (see Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1312 - 1340 and also the Map, Sec.E, Part 1).

Problem : But it involves a problem. Both al-Khw. and Suh. say that the spring rises in the town of $\overline{\text{TAMI}}$ (located at long. : $24^{\circ} 0'$, lat. : $59^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); see T. p. 36, S. No. 513; cf. Suh. p. 44, S. No. 470), but the starting point of the spring lies $1^{\circ} 10'$ away from the town towards the East and 10 towards the South.

Another spring : Lat. (of the source of the spring): نطن (T. p. 151, S. No. 2299), is read as : $\text{نطن} (=59^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : نطن (p. 185, S. No. 2141).

نطن is the corrupt form of نطن

876 (2301 - 2302) A spring (lying in the Island of THULE).

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : سج (T.P. 151, S. No. 2301), is read as : $\text{سج} (= 63^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : سج (p. 185, S. No. 2143).

Since the spring passes by a side of the town of $\overline{\text{ITLI}}$ (variant : $\overline{\text{ATHLI}}$ or $\overline{\text{ITHLI}}$) (see T. p. 36, S.No. 519; cf. Suh. p. 44, S. No. 475), so $\text{سج} (= 68^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$ may not be an acceptable reading. See also the description of the Island of THULE (T. pp. 87 - 88, S.Nos. 1344-1348; cf. Suh. p. 70, S. Nos. 911 - 915).

877 (2303 - 2304) A spring.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : عك (T.p. 152, S. No. 2304), is read as : عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$); this spring is omitted in Suh.

The spring comes out at long. : $21^{\circ} 30'$, lat. : $48^{\circ} 40'$ (N.), so the long. of its mouth may either be read as عك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$) or as عك (= $18^{\circ} 20'$); if عك (= $13^{\circ} 20'$) is preferred, then the mouth of the river would lie 5° away from the coast-line into the Atlantic Ocean; hence it is rejected as a mistake.

The lat. of this point : مك (T. p. 152), is read as : مك (= $49^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)).

مك may stand either for مك (= $49^{\circ} 15'$) or for مك (= $49^{\circ} 55'$); both the variations may be correct, but since the first reading is acceptable from every point of view, it is preferred.

878 (2305 - 2306) A spring.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : عك (T.p. 152, S. No. 2306), is read as : عك (= $18^{\circ} 0'$); this spring is omitted in Suh.

The problem of the long. is exactly the same as that of the preceding spring; see the above commentary.

The lat. of this point : مك (T. p. 152), is read as : مك (= $50^{\circ} 15'$ (N.)).

مك may stand either for مك (= $50^{\circ} 15'$) or for مك (= $50^{\circ} 55'$ (N.)); both the readings may be correct, but مك is preferred as a better reading.

879 (2307 - 2308) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : عجل
 (T. p. 152), is read as : عجل (= $23^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh.
 long. : عجل (p. 185, S. No. 2145).

The spring rises in the town of درمطس (see T.p. 36,
 S. No. 512; cf. Suh. p. 44, S. No. 469); so on the basis
 of Suh., the long. of the source of the river, عجل and
 that of the town also : عجل is read as : عجل (= $23^{\circ} 30'$).

Problem : But it involves a problem. According to al-Khw.
 and Suh., the source of the spring lies in the town of درمطس,
 but in both the cases, whether the long. is read as عجل
 or عجل , the starting point of the spring lies 25 away
 from the town towards the North.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : كبك
 (T.p. 122, S.No. 2308), is read as : كبك (= $22^{\circ} 20'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : كبك (p. 186, S. No. 2146).

كبك is the corrupt form of كبك .

880 (2309 - 2310) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : سبي (T.p.
 152, S. No. 2309), is read as : سبي (= $52^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$);
 this spring is omitted in Suh.

Since the spring belongs to the region North of the
 seventh cline, سبي may stand only for سبي (= $52^{\circ} 10' \text{ (N.)}$).

881 (2311 - 2312) River ماسوس

Mouth : Long. (of the source of the river) : عج (T.p.
 152, S. No. 2311), is read as : عج (= $33^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : ع° (p. 186, S. No. 2147).

If ع° (= $38^{\circ} 0'$) is accepted as correct, then the source of the river would lie at a place from where, reaching the due position, the river would either have to cross the سلطان Mt. (see T. pp. 62 - 63, S. Nos. 895-896; cf. Suh. pp. 106 - 107, S. Nos. 1385 - 1386) or have to flow, first 3° straight towards the West and then reaching (more or less) the same position (fixed for the source of the river) would start for the mouth towards the North West. Since al-Khw. does not describe the course of the river thus, and again in a similar case of the following river, he says that the river عاسوس : passes touching the سلطان Mt. (See T.p. 152, S. Nos. 2313 - 2314), see ع° is the preferable reading (see the Map, Sec. E, Part 2).

The lat. of this point : ل° (T. p. 152), is read as: ل° (= $51^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ل° (p. 186).

Since the river belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, ل° may stand only for ل° (= $51^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : ع° (T.p. 152, S. No. 2312), is read as : ع° (= $58^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع° (p. 186, S. No. 2148).

Since the river belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, ع° may stand either for ع° (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) or for ع° (= $58^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); as the coast-line of the North Sea does not pass through $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.) (with long. : $30^{\circ} 30'$), therefore ع° is the only possible reading.

882 (2313 - 2314) River عاسوس .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) ل° (T.p.

152, S. No. 2314), is read as : لبه (= $32^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : لبه (p. 186, S. No. 2150).

لبه is the corrupt form of لبه.

883 (2315 - 2316) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : نوم (T.p.

152, S. No. 2315), is read as : نوم (= $56^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : نوم (p. 186, S. No. 2151).

The spring comes out of the اسفونون Mt. S. Nos.

899 - 900 (see Commentary), so نوم may stand only for نوم

(= $56^{\circ} 40'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : غك (T.p.

152, S. No. 2316), is read as : غك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : غك (p. 186, S. No. 2152).

Since the spring belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, غك may stand either for غك ($53^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)) or for غه (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); غك is rejected on the ground that the coast-line does not pass at this point ; the preferred reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

884 (2317 - 2320) A river (lit. spring).

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : لوه (T.p.

152, S. Nos. 2317), is read as : لوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));

cf. Suh. lat. : لوه (p. 186, S. No. 2153).

The river comes out of the اسفونون Mt. S. Nos.

899 - 900, so لوه may have only one possible reading,

namely, لوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)).

Course : Then the river passes to the following point ;
here the lat. of the point is to be discussed :

Lat. : عك (with a faint dot of the letter ح) (T.p. 152, S. No. 2318), is read as : عك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : عك (p. 186, S. No. 2154).

From the point (under discussion), the river goes to the next point at long. : $39^{\circ} 40'$, lat.: $60^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)
(see T. p. 152, S. No. 2319; cf. Suh. p. 186, S.No. 2155);
then reaching the town of اراسا , it enters it and then comes out between the North Sea and a gulf (see T.p. 36, S. No. 523; cf. Suh. p. 44, S. No. 479) and then flows into the Sea at long. : $38^{\circ} 40'$, lat.: $61^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)
(see T. p. 152, S. No. 2320; cf. Suh. p. 186, S.No.2156);
hence the river flows from the South towards the North;
so عك is read as عك (= $58^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); the dot in ح seems to be a printing mistake; this reading is corroborated with that given by Suh.

885 (2321 - 2322) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : مبم
(T.p. 152, S.No. 2321), is read as : مبم (= $42^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : مبم (p. 186, S. No. 2157).

مبم is the corruption of مبم .

The lat. of this point : مدي (T. p. 152), is read as : مدي (= $55^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : مدي (p.186).

The spring comes out of the السوربون Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 899 - 900) so مدي may stand only for مدي .

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : عع (T.p. 152, S. No. 2322), is read as : عع (= $58^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : عع (p. 186, S. No. 2158).

Since the spring starts at lat. : $55^{\circ} 45'$ (N.), عع

may stand either for $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 53^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$ or for $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 58^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; if $\overline{\text{ع}}$ is taken as correct, then the spring would flow towards the South instead of the North; the coast-line of the Sea does not pass ^{through} this point (see the Map, Sec. E, Part 2). Hence, $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 58^{\circ} 0')$ is the only possible reading.

886 (2323 - 2324) River ASTÜLAS.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 153, S. No. 2323), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 52^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 186, S. No. 2159).

The source of the river lies in the $\overline{\text{ع}}$ Mt. (see T. pp. 62 - 63, S. Nos. 901 - 902; cf. Suh. pp. 106-107, S. Nos. 1389 - 1390), so $\overline{\text{ع}}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 52^{\circ} 5' \text{ (N.)})$.

887 (2325 - 2326) River $\overline{\text{ع}}$.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (T.p. 153, S. No. 2325), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 43^{\circ} 45')$; cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (p. 186, S. No. 2161).

If $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 48^{\circ} 45')$ is accepted as correct, then the river reaching its mouth (at the Black Sea), would have to cross a spring (see T. p. 144, S. Nos. 2179 - 2180; cf. Suh. p. 182, S. Nos. 2097 - 2098); hence, the only possible reading may be $\overline{\text{ع}} (= 43^{\circ} 45')$.

888 (2327 - 2328) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source lying in a mountain): $\overline{\text{ع}}$

(T. p. 153, S. No. 2327), is read as : $\text{مزیه} (= 47^{\circ} 15')$; this river is omitted in Suh.

مزیه may stand either for $\text{مزیه} (= 47^{\circ} 15')$ or for $\text{مزیه} (= 47^{\circ} 55')$; if مزیه is preferred, then the river would lie 40 away from the مالي Mt. (see T. pp. 62 - 63, S. Nos. 905 - 906; cf. Suh. pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1395 - 1396).

889 (2329 - 2330) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : نطن (T.p. 153, S. No. 2329), is read as : $\text{نطن} (= 59^{\circ} 50' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : نطن (p. 186, S. No. 2163).

نطن is the corruption of نطن .

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : نطم (T.p. 153, S. No. 2164), is read as : $\text{نطم} (= 59^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

See Commentary on the Island of SAQĪDIYĀ S. Nos. 1361 - 1364 ; hence, نطم may only represent $\text{نطم} (= 59^{\circ} 40' \text{ (N.)})$.

890 (2331 - 2332) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : نوك (T.p. 152, S. No. 2331), is read as : $\text{نوك} (= 56^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : نوك (p. 187, S. No. 2165).

Since the spring belongs to the region North of the seventh clime, نوك may only represent $\text{نوك} (= 56^{\circ} 20' \text{ (N.)})$.

891 (2333) The lake سراستاس .

Long. (of the centre of the lake) : مال (T.p.153),

is read as : $\text{نل} (= 51^{\circ} 30')$; cf. Suh. long.: نل
(p. 80, S. No. 1034).

The preceding spring (S. Nos. 2331 - 2332) flows into this lake at long. : $51^{\circ} 0'$, lat. $54^{\circ} 10'$ (N.), so نل (the long. of the centre of the lake) may have only one possible reading, namely, $\text{نل} (= 51^{\circ} 30')$; the spring S. Nos. 2334 - 2335 (also) flowing into the lake and the source of the river S. Nos. 2336 - 2337, lying in this lake may also be considered as arguments.

Problem : But it involves a problem. According to al-Khw. and Suh., this lake has the area of half a degree but for the mouth of the spring, S. Nos. 2331 - 2332, it is increased a little to the North-West.

892 (2334 - 2335) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : نبل
(T.p. 153, S.No. 2334), is read as : $\text{نبل} (= 52^{\circ} 20')$; cf. Suh. long. : نبل (p. 187, S. No. 2167).

The mouth of the spring lies in the lake براستاس at long. : $51^{\circ} 30'$, so its source is placed at $52^{\circ} 20'$; hence, نبل is considered as the corrupt form of نبل .

The lat. of this point : ندد (T. p. 153), is read as : $\text{ندد} (= 55^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : ندد (p.187).

ندد may stand either for $\text{ندد} (= 55^{\circ} 15' \text{ (N.)})$ or for $\text{ندد} (= 55^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)})$; ندد is preferred on the ground that if $\text{ندد} (= 55^{\circ} 55' \text{ (N.)})$ is taken as correct, the spring (under discussion) would either have to cross a spring (see T. p. 153, S. Nos. 2331 - 2332; cf. Suh. p.187, S. Nos. 2165 - 2166) or its course have to be unnecessarily

changed about half degree towards the North. Hence, $\Delta\Delta$ is definitely wrong.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : \mathcal{U} (T.p.153, S. No. 2335), is read as : \mathcal{U} (= $54^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : \mathcal{U} (p. 187, S. No. 2168).

Since the spring flows into the lake S. No. 2333 (see Commentary), \mathcal{U} may have only one possible reading, namely, \mathcal{U} (= $54^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)).

893 (2336 - 2337) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : \mathcal{J} (T. p. 153, S. No. 2336), is read as : \mathcal{J} (= $51^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : \mathcal{J} (p. 187, S. No. 2169).

The source of the river lies in the lake S.No.2333, so \mathcal{J} may stand only for \mathcal{J} .

The lat. of this point : \mathcal{J} (T.p. 153), is read as : \mathcal{J} (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : \mathcal{J} (p.187).

\mathcal{J} (= $58^{\circ} 30'$) may not be accepted as correct.

see Commentary on lake S. No. 2333 and the Map, Sec. E, Part 2).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : \mathcal{J} (T.p.153, S. No. 2337), is read as : \mathcal{J} (= $58^{\circ} 40'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : \mathcal{J} (p. 187, S. No. 2170).

\mathcal{J} may not be read as : \mathcal{J} (= $53^{\circ} 40'$ (N.))

because the coast-line does not pass through this point.

A branch of the preceding river :

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the branch river) : \mathcal{J} (T.p. 153, S.No. 2339), is read as : \mathcal{J} (= $53^{\circ} 0'$);

cf. Suh. long. : $\delta\epsilon$ (p. 187, S. No. 2172).

If $\delta\epsilon$ (= $58^{\circ} 0'$) is accepted as correct, then the river, reaching the due position, would have to cross two rivers (see T. p. 154, S. Nos. 2351 - 2354; cf. Suh. p. 188, S. Nos. 2184 - 2187); hence it is out of question.

894 (2340 - 2341) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the spring) : سک (T. p. 154, S. No. 2340), is read as : سبک (= $52^{\circ} 20'$);
cf. Suh. long. : سبک (p. 187, S. No. 2173).

The spring lies in the Island of IMRANŪS, populated by women; see Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1369 - 1372; so سک may stand only for سبک .

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the spring) : نزل (T. p. 154, S. No. 2341), is read as : نزل (= $57^{\circ} 30'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نزل (p. 187, S. No. 2174).

نزل is the corruption of نزل .

Two branches of the preceding spring.

The first branch (river) : Long. (of the source of the river) : سبم (T. p. 154, S. No. 2342), is read as: سبم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : سبم (p.187, S.No.2175).

سبم may only represent سبم (= $52^{\circ} 40'$)

(see Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1369 - 1372). The course of the main spring may also be considered as an argument.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : سک (T.p. 154, S. No. 2343), is read as : سک (= $53^{\circ} 20'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سك (p. 187, S. No. 2176).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1369 - 1372.

The lat. of this point : ٦٤ (T. p. 154), is read as : ٦٤ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٦٤ (p.187).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1369 - 1372.

The second branch (river) : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : س١ (T. p. 154, S. No. 2345), is read as : س١ (= $54^{\circ} 10'$); cf. Suh. long. : س١ (p.187, S. No. 2178).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1369 - 1372.

895 (2346 - 2347) A spring.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : س١ (T.p. 154, S. No. 2345), is read as : س١ (= $54^{\circ} 40'$); cf. Suh. long. : س١ (p. 187, S. No. 2179).

The spring lies in the Island of IMRĀTŪS, populated by men (see T. p. 89, S. Nos. 1365 - 1368; cf. Suh. p. 70, S. Nos. 920 - 923), so س١ may stand only for س١ (= $54^{\circ} 40'$).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : ٦٤ (T.p. 154, S. No. 2347), is read as : ٦٤ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ٦٤ (p. 187, S. No. 2180).

See Commentary on Island S. Nos. 1365 - 1368. This spring has two branches, see Commentary below.

Two branch rivers : Both the rivers come out from the same point; the long. of this point is being discussed below:

Long. : س١ (T. p. 154, S. No. 2348), is read as : س١ (= $52^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : س١ p.187, S. No. 2181).

سبیل is the corrupt form of نبل (= $52^{\circ} 30'$),
see Commentary on the main spring (S. Nos. 2346 - 2347)
above.

Mouth of the second branch river : Long. ٢٤ (T.p.154,
S. No. 2350), is read as : ٢٤ (= $53^{\circ} 40'$); cf.
Suh. long. : ٢٤ (p. 188, S. No. 2183).

See Commentary on Island S. No.s. 1365 - 1368.

896 (2351 - 2354) Two rivers.

Both the rivers rise from the بادش Mt. (see T.pp.
62 - 63, S. Nos. 913 - 914; cf. Suh. pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos.
1403 - 1404) and flow into the North Sea.

The first river : It comes out at long. : $54^{\circ} 0'$,
lat. : $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.); the lat. of its source is to be
discussed below :

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : نول (T.p.
154, S. No. 2351), is read as : نول (= $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : نول (p. 188, S. No. 2184).

Since the river belongs to the region North of the
seventh cline and also come out of the بادش Mt. S. Nos.
913 - 914, نول may have only one possible reading, namely,
نول (= $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : بطی (T.p.
154, S. No. 2352), is read as : نطی (= $59^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : بطی (p. 188, S. No. 2185).

Since the river belongs to the region North of the
seventh cline, بطی may have only one possible reading,
namely, نطی (= $59^{\circ} 10'$ (N.)), the reading of its

source may also be considered as an argument.

The second river : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : نر
(T.p. 154, S. No. 2354), is read as : نر (= $57^{\circ} 40'$);
cf. Suh. long. : نر (p. 188, S. No. 2187).

نر may stand only for نر .

The lat. of this point : نر (T. p. 154), is read
as : نر (= $59^{\circ} 25'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: نر (p. 188).

The source of the river lies at lat.: $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.),
so its mouth may not be placed at lat. : $19^{\circ} 25'$ (N.);
 نر is therefore considered as the corrupt form of نر
(= $59^{\circ} 25'$ (N.)).

897 (2355 - 2358) Four rivers.

These rivers rising in a mountain (see Commentary
on Mt. S. Nos. 911 - 912) flow into a lake (identified
with Azov Sea). (See T. pp. 156 - 157, S. Nos. 2379-2384;
cf. Suh., the lake of TARM ; p. 80, S. Nos. 1035-1037);
al-Khw. describes the sources and the mouths of the first
and fourth river , and the other two rivers, they lie
between these at equal longitudes and latitudes; thus,
the four rivers are equally divided (see the Map,
Sec. E, Parts 2 - 3).

The first river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : نر
(T.p. 155, S.No. 2355), is read as : نر (= $53^{\circ} 10'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : نر (p. 188, S. No. 2188).

See Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 911 - 912.

The fourth river : Long. (of the source of the river) :
 نر (T.p. 155, S.No. 2357), is read as : نر (= $58^{\circ} 10'$);

cf. Suh. long. : سح (p. 188, S. No. 2190).

See Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 911 - 912.

The lat. of this point : سح (T. p. 155), is read as : سح (= $54^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat.: سح (p. 188).

Since the river belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, سح may stand only for سح (= $54^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)). See also Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 911 - 912.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : سح (T.p.155, S. No. 2358), is read as : سح (= $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سح (p. 188, S. No. 2191).

See Commentary on lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384.

898 (2359 - 2360) A spring.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the spring) : سح (T.p. 155, S. No. 2359), is read as : سح (= $56^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سح (p. 188, S. No. 2192).

Since the spring belongs to the region North of the seventh cline, سح is read as سح (= $56^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)) and not as سح (= $16^{\circ} 50'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the spring) : سح (T.p. 155, S. No. 2360), is read as : سح (= $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : سح (p. 188, S. No. 2193).

The lat. of the source of the river is read as $56^{\circ} 50'$ (N.), and it flows into the lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384, so سح may stand only for سح (= $56^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

899 (2361 - 2362) River TABIS.

The river starts, beginning as a spring, at long. :

68° 30', lat. : 60° 20' (N.), then it flows to a side of the town of SŪRAS (see Commentary on town S. No. 534) and then it returns and flows into the lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384; the lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below:

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : نرک (T.p. 155, S. No. 2362), is read as : نرک (= 57° 20' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نرک (p. 188, S. No. 2195).

Since the river, reaching the mouth, passes by a side of the town of SŪRAS (located at long. : 70° 20', lat. : 57° 40' (N.); see S. No. 534) and then flows into the lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384, therefore نرک may have only one possible reading, namely, نرک (= 57° 20' (N.)); this reading is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

900 (2365 - 2366) River MARUNAS.

The river rises from the APĪQĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 921 - 922) at long. : 72° 40', lat. : 56° 30' (N.) and flows into the lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384; the lat. of the mouth is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : نهن (T. p. 155, S. No. 2366), is read as : نهن (= 55° 50' (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نهن (p. 189, S. No. 2199).

نهن may have only one possible reading, namely, نهن 55° 50' (N.) (see Commentary on lake S. Nos. 2379-2384).

901 (2367 - 2368) River رواسر.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : رواسر (T.p. 155, S.No. 2367), is read as : رواسر (= 72° 30');

cf. Suh. long. : عبل (p. 189, S. No. 2200).

عبل is the corruption of عبل .

The lat. of this point : نوه (T. p. 155) is read as : نوه (= $56^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نوه (p.189).

See Commentary on AFĪQĀ Mt. S. Nos. 921 - 922.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : نك (T.p. 155, S. No. 2368), is read as : نك (= $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نك (p. 189, S. No. 2201).

Since the river flows into the lake (S.Nos.2379-2384), نك may stand only for نك (= $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N.)).

902 (2369 - 2370) River ISTĀS.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : عبل (T.p. 155, S. No. 2369), is read as : عبل (= $72^{\circ} 30'$); cf. Suh. long. : عبل (p. 189, S. No. 2202).

عبل is the corruption of عبل .

The lat. of this point : نك (T. p. 155) is read as : نك (= $55^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نك (p.189).

Like the two previous rivers, this river also comes out of the AFĪQĀ Mt. S. Nos. 921 - 922, so نك may have no other possible reading except نك (= $55^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : نك (T.p. 156, S. No. 2370), is read as : نك (= $54^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نك (p. 185, S. No. 2203).

The river flows into the lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384 (see Commentary), so نك may stand for نك (= $54^{\circ} 45'$ (N.)) alone.

903 (2371 - 2372) River النفطيس :

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ع}}$
 (T. p. 156, S. No. 2371), is read as : $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $73^{\circ} 0'$);
 cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 189, S. No. 2204).

Like the three previous rivers, this river also rises from the AFĪQĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 921-922); if $\overline{\text{ع}}$ (= $78^{\circ} 0'$) is accepted as correct, then the river would have its source about 5° away from the Mt. towards the East; hence it is rejected as wrong. (See the Map, Sec E, Part 3).

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ن}}$ (T. p. 156), is read as : $\overline{\text{ن}}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ن (p. 189).

Since the river belongs to the northernmost region of the world, $\overline{\text{ن}}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\text{ن}}$ (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)) (see also Commentary on AFĪQĀ Mt. S. Nos. 921 - 922).

904 (2373 - 2374) River الحارس .

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : ع (T.p. 156, S. No. 2373), is read as : ع (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ع (p. 189, S. No. 2206).

Like the above four rivers, this river also comes out of the AFĪQĀ Mt. S. Nos. 921 - 922 (see Commentary) so ع may stand for ع (= $53^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)) alone.

905 (2377 - 2378) A river.

Two rivers come out of the lake S. Nos. 2379 - 2384 and flow into the North Sea; the river under discussion is the second one; the long. of its source is to be discussed below :

Source 1 Long. (of the source of the river) $\overline{\text{c}}^{\text{w}}$ (T.p. 156, S. No. 2377), is read as : $\overline{\text{c}}^{\text{w}}$ (= $63^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : c^{w} (p. 189, S. No. 2210.)

Since the source of the river lies at long. $62^{\circ} 0'$
(see T. p. 156, S. No. 2375; cf. Suh. p. 189, S. No. 2208),
and secondly, if $\overline{\text{c}}^{\text{w}}$ (= $68^{\circ} 0'$) is accepted as correct,
then the river, reaching its mouth, would have to cross the
river TABIS (one of the previous rivers) and its branch
(river) also (see T. p. 155, S. Nos. 2361 - 2364; cf.
Suh. pp. 188 - 189, S. Nos. 2194 - 2197), so it is wrong.

906 (2379 - 2384) The lake (Azov Sea).

The long. of the starting point is to be discussed
below :

Long. : a^{t} (T. p. 156, S. No. 2379), is read
as : a^{t} (= $58^{\circ} 45'$); cf. Suh. long. : a^{t}
(p. 80, S. No. 1035).

According to al-Khw., the beginning (of the lake)
lies at the place of the bed of the four rivers (see
S. Nos. 2355 - 2358) being in size equal to the four
rivers from the two sides, these rivers flow into the
lake at long. : a^{t} (= $58^{\circ} 45'$), so a^{t} (the long.
discussed here) is also read as a^{t} (= $58^{\circ} 45'$).

907 (2389 - 2390) A river.

This is the branch of the river $\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{A}}$ (see T.p. 157,
S. Nos. 2385 - 2388; cf. Suh. pp. 189 - 190, S. Nos.
2212 - 2215); the lat. of its mouth in the Caspian Sea
is to be discussed below :

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : J°E (T.p. 157, S. No. 2390), is read as : J°E (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : J°E (p. 190, S. No. 2217).

Since the river flows into the river RĀ, J°E may stand only for J°E (= $58^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)); the lat. of its source may also be considered as an argument (see the Text).

908 (2393 - 2394) A river.

Source : Lat. (of the source of the river) : J°I (T.p. 158, S. No. 2393), is read as : J°I (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : J°I (p. 190, S. No. 2220).

The river rises in the QARMĀNIYĀ Mt. (see T. pp. 62 - 63, S. Nos. 925 - 926; cf. Suh. pp. 108 - 109, S. Nos. 1415 - 1416), so J°I may have only one possible reading, namely, J°I (= $51^{\circ} 30'$ (N.)).

909 (2395 - 2396) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : E°E (T. p. 158, S. No. 2395), is read as : E°E (= $88^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : E°E (p. 190, S. No. 2395).

This river rises in the RŪMĪQĀ Mt. (see Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 927 - 928), so E°E may have only one possible reading, namely, E°E (= $88^{\circ} 0'$).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : E°J (T.p. 158, S. No. 2396), is read as : E°J (= $84^{\circ} 0'$);
cf. Suh. long. : E°J (p. 190, S. No. 2223).

Not only on the evidence of Suh., but also on the ground that the Caspian Sea has its limits within the

long. : $74^{\circ} 40' - 90^{\circ} 30'$ towards the East and
 the lat. : $37^{\circ} 50' - 50^{\circ} 40'$ towards the North,
 $\overline{\text{و}} (= 84^{\circ} 0')$ is the only acceptable reading.

The second variation, $\overline{\text{و}} (= 104^{\circ} 0')$ is out of question (see the Map, Sec. D, Part 4).

910 (2397 - 2398) A river.

Source : Long. (of the source of the river) : $\overline{\text{ط}} (\text{T. p. 158, S. No. 2397 })$, is read as : $\overline{\text{ط}} (= 89^{\circ} 0')$;
 cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{ط}} (\text{p. 190, S. No. 2224 })$.

The river rises (also) in the RUMĪQĀ Mt. S. Nos. 927 - 928, so $\overline{\text{ط}}$ may have only one possible reading, namely, $\overline{\text{ط}} (= 89^{\circ} 0')$.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{T. p. 158 })$, is read as : $\overline{\text{و}} (= 56^{\circ} 45' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{p. 190})$.

See Commentary on Mt. S. Nos. 927 - 928.

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{T. p. 158, S. No. 2398 })$, is read as : $\overline{\text{و}} (= 85^{\circ} 30')$;
 cf. Suh. long. : $\overline{\text{و}} (\text{p. 190, S. No. 2225 })$.

$\overline{\text{و}}$ may not be read as $\overline{\text{و}} (= 105^{\circ} 30')$
 but as $\overline{\text{و}}$ (see Commentary on the mouth of the preceding river); it is also corroborated with that given by Suh.

The lat. of this point : $\overline{\text{ل}} (\text{T. p. 158 })$, is read as : $\overline{\text{ل}} (= 51^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$; cf. Suh. lat. : $\overline{\text{ل}} (\text{p. 190})$.

Since the river belongs to the northernmost region of the world, $\overline{\text{ل}}$ is read as $\overline{\text{ل}} (= 51^{\circ} 0' \text{ (N.)})$, it also corroborates with that given by Suh.

Two tributaries of the preceding rivers.

The first tributary river : Lat. (of the source of the river) : نوة (T. p. 158, S. No. 2399), is read as : نوة (= $56^{\circ} 5'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نوة (p.190, S. No. 2226).

The river rises in the RUMIQA Mt. S. Nos.925-926, so نوة may only represent نوة (= $56^{\circ} 5'$ (N.)).

Mouth : Long. (of the mouth of the river) : ع (T. p. 158, S. No. 2400), is read as : ع (= $88^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : ع (p. 190, S. No. 2227).

ع may only represent ع (see Commentary on the main river S. Nos. 2397 - 2398).

The lat. of this point : ن (T. p. 158) is read as : ن (= $54^{\circ} 0'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : ن (p.190).

See Commentary on the main river S. Nos. 2397 - 2398.

The second tributary river : Long. (of the source of the river) : س (T. p. 158, S. No. 2401), is read as : س (= $97^{\circ} 0'$); cf. Suh. long. : س (p.190, S. No. 2228).

س is the corrupt form of س .

The lat. of this point : نوة (T. p. 158), is read as : نوة (= $56^{\circ} 5'$ (N.)); cf. Suh. lat. : نوة (p. 190).

The river rises in the ARSANA Mt. S. Nos. 931- 932,

so ٥٥ may stand for ٥٥ (= $56^{\circ} 5'$ (N.)) alone.

Mouth : Lat. (of the mouth of the river) : ٥٣ (T.p.
158, S. No. 2402), is read as : ٥٣ (= $53^{\circ} 0'$ (N.));
cf. Suh. lat. : ٥٣ (p. 190, S. No. 2229).

See Commentary on the main river S. Nos. 2397-2398.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Kitāb Ṣurat al-ʿArd by Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Khwārizmī, Bibliothek Arabischer Historiker Und Geographen, edited by Hans V. Mzik, Bd. III, Leipzig, 1926.
2. ʿAjāʾib al-Aqālīm al-Sabʿa by Suhṛāb, ed. by Hans V. Mzik Bibliothek Arabischer Historiker Und Geographen, B.A.H.U.G.V.
3. Konrad Miller, Mappae Arabicae, Islamatlas, 6 Vols., Stuttgart, 1926 - 31.
4. World Map of al-Sharīf al-Idrīsī, Published in Baghdad in 1370 A.H. (= 1951 A.D.).
5. Djughrafiyā, Arabic translation of the Book of Ptolemy, published in Haramayn, 1910.
6. Fihrist, Ibn al-Nadīm, Al-Fihrist, Cairo, A.H. 1348.
7. Hudūd al-ʿĀlam, 'The Regions of the World', translated and explained by V. Minorsky, Oxford, 1937.
8. India and the Neighbouring Territories, by S. Maqbul Ahmad, Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1960.
9. The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate, by G. Le Strange, Cambridge, 1930.
10. McCrindle's Ancient India as described by Ptolemy, ed. by S. Majumdar, Calcutta, 1927.

II.

11. Krachkovski's Ta'rikh al-Adab al-Jughrāfī al-'Arabī, vol. I, Cairo 1936 (Arabic translation of the original Russian).
12. Encyclopaedia of Islam New Edition and the old edition.
13. Bīrūnī's Picture of the World (Ṣifat al-Ma'mūra 'alā 'l-Bīrūnī), edited by A. Zeki Validi Togan, Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 53, Delhi 1937.
14. Ṣurat al-'Ard by Ibn Hauqal, ed. J.H. Kramers, 2 Vols. Leiden, 1938.
15. Legacy of Islam ed. T. Arnold and A. Guillaume, Oxford 1943.
16. André Berthelot, L'Asie Ancienne Centrale et Sud-Orientale d'après Ptolémée, Paris, 1930.
17. Geographie d'Aboulféda, Arabic Text, edited by M. Reinaud and M. de Slane, Paris, 1840.
18. Ibn Battuta, Travels in Asia and Africa, translated and selected by H.A.R. Gibb, London, 1953.